

Gc
974.902
N5lh
v.3
1917116


M.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02255 6515



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/historyofcityofn03urqu_0

490

A HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK

NEW JERSEY



EMBRACING PRACTICALLY
TWO AND A HALF CENTURIES

1666-1913

ILLUSTRATED

V. 3

VOLUME III.

PUBLISHERS
THE LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO

1913

A HISTORY
OF THE
CITY OF NEWARK

NEW JERSEY



EMBRACING PRACTICALLY
TWO AND A HALF CENTURIES
1666-1913

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME III

THE NEWARK HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO.
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
1913

1917116

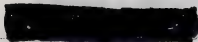
HISTORY OF NEWARK
BIOGRAPHICAL

COPYRIGHT, 1913

THE LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO.

VOLUME III.

1917116



HISTORY OF NEWARK
BIOGRAPHICAL

VOLUME III.

1914

1914

RESEARCH
IN THE
HISTORY OF THE

1914



Rev. J. T. Tillinghams



— *Portrait of a Young Man* —

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN

Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, one of the most brilliant and successful of New Jersey lawyers, who attained the position of Secretary of State in President Arthur's cabinet, came of distinguished ancestry. He was the son of Frederick and Jane (Dumont) Frelinghuysen, born in Somerset, New Jersey, August 4, 1817, died May 20, 1885, in Newark.

On his father's side Mr. Frelinghuysen was descended from a line of talented men, filling positions of distinction in pulpit, army and state. The Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen was a native of Holland, educated there, and ordained a divine of the Reformed Dutch church. He emigrated to America in 1720 through a call of the American churches to the Classis of Amsterdam, Holland, and in this country was given a parish that covered almost the entire county of Somerset, and parts of Middlesex and Hunterdon. As a worker in this missionary field he was successful and diligent, and his character is better understood from the motto which was inscribed upon a small collection of his sermons, printed in 1773—"Laudem non quero; culpan non timeo," which means "I ask not praise; I fear not blame." The evidences of his faithful teachings are still to be found in the lives and memories of the present generation in Somerset county, who show in their faith and character the impression of his own. He was also one of those who stood for religious freedom and protected the interests of the Reformed Dutch church to which he belonged, against the encroachments of the Church of England, whose endeavors to drive them out after the surrender of New Amsterdam were resisted in the colonial courts of magistracy.

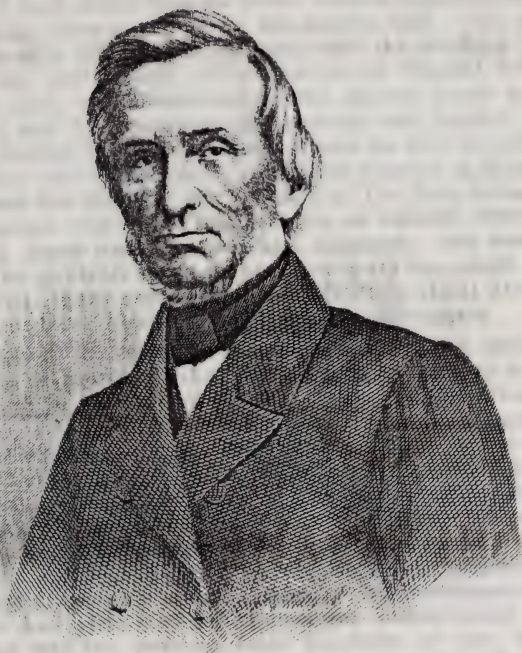
His son, the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, was educated and ordained in Holland, and moved to Somerville, where he succeeded his father in 1750. He there founded a preparatory and divinity school for boys and young men. This was made the nucleus of a college, and one of his pupils, the Rev. Dr. Hardenburg, helped to erect from it Queen's College, whose name was afterwards changed to Rutgers College, now one of the leading institutions of New Jersey. This Rev. John Frelinghuysen was a brilliant and popular preacher. He married, as her first husband, Dinah Van Berg, a woman of remarkable gifts and beautiful Christian character, daughter of a wealthy merchant who traded with Asiatic India, but lived in Holland. She married (second), after Dr. Frelinghuysen's death in 1754, the previously-mentioned Dr. Hardenburg. The son of Rev. John and Dinah Frelinghuysen was General Frederick Frelinghuysen, born in Somerville, April 13, 1753. He matriculated at Princeton University, and was graduated in 1770, having as one of his classmates the gentleman who afterwards became President James Madison. Mr. Frelinghuysen studied law and was admitted to the New Jersey bar. He was then elected a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and just at the opening of the Revolutionary War was appointed on the Committee of Safety. At different times he was a member of the Continental Congress. As captain of an artillery corps he took part in the battles of Trenton and Monmouth, under the command of General Washington. During the whiskey rebellion he was made major-general of the militia in New Jersey. From 1793 to 1796 he became a United States senator. His death occurred in 1804, and many were the eulogistic speeches made in courts and senate chambers to express the appreciation of all classes of citizens of his worthy services in the cause of the republic and the splendor of his courageous character.

Frederick Frelinghuysen was the youngest of his three sons, born November 7, 1788, in Millstone, New Jersey. Like his father a Princeton

graduate, he was admitted to the bar. He began practice of law at Millstone, and there soon built up a fine clientele. He was a natural orator, like so many men of those stirring days, when conquest by Great Britain ever hung over the young nation, and was only silenced as a threat by the war of 1812. He made a strong reputation before the juries that he argued with, in his short span of manhood, by the imagination with which he sketched in words pictures of crime or innocence, and the versatility of thought and judgment with which he met the difficulties of each case presented in court. He married the daughter of Peter B. Dumont, owner of a rich plantation on the south bank of the Raritan river, near Somerville, New Jersey, but suddenly died in 1820, leaving her the responsibility of bringing up their small family of three daughters and two sons.

Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, youngest of his sons, and the inheritor of this splendid line of intellectual forbears, was only three years old at the time of his father's death. His uncle Theodore Frelinghuysen, a lawyer of some prominence, then living in Newark, was in 1829 made a senator of the United States, and gained a wonderful reputation for vigorous and telling oratory by his famous speech on the subject of the removal of the Indians to lands west of the Mississippi river. In 1838 he became mayor of Newark, and in 1839 was appointed as Chancellor of the University of the City of New York. In 1844 his name was coupled with that of the eminent Henry Clay, on the ticket of the Whig party, who nominated him as candidate for vice-president of the United States. His popularity was evidently very great, even though the party failed to carry its ticket through to victory. This good man later became president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and held the same office in the American Bible Society. Chosen in 1850 to be president of Rutgers College, the institution whose history was briefly sketched in a previous paragraph, he filled the position with distinction until April 12, 1862, when death denied him further usefulness to his country at the beginning of its most tremendous political struggle. This distinguished man, on the death of his brother in 1820 adopted the small son, and took him to live with him at Newark. Brought into daily contact with his wonderful uncle, the boy early developed those traits of intellect and character, whose seeds lay latent in his mind. Having no children of his own Theodore Frelinghuysen delighted in giving the young Frederick Theodore, his namesake, every advantage in the way of education and culture. The boy inherited his mother's beauty and his father's emotional and gifted nature, and well repaid his uncle's generosity.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen was prepared for college at the academies in Newark and Somerville, and entered Rutgers College as a sophomore in 1836, at the age of nineteen. A classmate speaking of him at this time, says that Frelinghuysen's "natural talents were of a high order, but he had no specialties in his studies, no genius for the higher mathematics, no special fondness for the physical sciences. While his standing was good in the classics and in the general studies prescribed, it was evident that he enjoyed most the branches of mental and moral philosophy, logic and rhetoric. Oratory had a charm for him." Naturally upon graduation Mr. Frelinghuysen passed into the office of his uncle Theodore to carry out his purpose of becoming a lawyer. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1842 as counsellor. At this period he made profession of faith in the church of his fathers, the Reformed Dutch church, and soon after was married.



Thos. M. Inghamson



DELL MYANE VMD VP
THE MDPIC

Handwritten signature

His success as a lawyer began in his uncle's office, and library, and his growing acquaintance with the clients of the older man, and profiting by the counsels of so wise a man and lawyer. During the latter's absence as Chancellor of the University of New York, young Frederick won encomiums as his uncle's representative, and soon received the support of the business men of Newark. Everywhere confidence was reposed in him, and if he felt embarrassment at these reflected glories, such feeling was soon removed by the friendly help of such great men as Chief Justice Hornblower, Governor Pennington, and many others who knew his family well. His appointment as City Attorney brought him into association with the working classes, and interested him in city government. The New Jersey Central Railroad soon retained him as counsel, to be followed by the Morris Canal and Banking Company. His wit and the resources of memory and insight were called into the desperate battles of the courtroom, where he met the most eminent counsel of New Jersey and other states, and in the conflict of intellect proved himself to be at least the equal of any member of the New Jersey bar. Yet these victories were not won alone by the force of natural genius, for with every case he spent much time in study and research. His eloquence, and the inheritance of the strategic instincts of his military ancestors, made him a formidable antagonist. Such success as his easily drew about him a lucrative circle of clients, and placed him in the first rank of advocates.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's oratorical gifts were so well known, and his reading of state politics was so thorough, that he willingly responded to the call of large political meetings to express popular views or give them a loftier direction. In 1840, at the age of twenty-three, he was a speaker at the Whig State Convention, at Trenton. Ambitious to follow in the footsteps of uncle and grandfather he sought public office, and was successful in every instance except when, in 1857, he ran for the attorney-generalship of New Jersey, being defeated by ex-Senator William L. Dayton. Governor Olden, however, in 1861 appointed Frederick T. Frelinghuysen to fill the place when it was left vacant by Attorney-General Dayton becoming minister to France. At the expiration of his term in 1866, Governor Ward reappointed him, for Mr. Frelinghuysen had risen to the tremendous opportunity afforded by civil war times and met the puzzling legal questions of that day with unvarying penetration and indefatigable zeal. He lived at this time in Trenton, which was a center of lively discussion of war topics and the governmental principles involved.

In 1866 Mr. Frelinghuysen was appointed to the United State Senate by Governor Ward, of New Jersey, and was subsequently elected by the legislature to fill out the unexpired term of William Wright, his lately deceased predecessor. In 1869 he left the senate, not being re-elected by his state legislature which had become Democratic, but in 1870 by President Grant he was appointed Minister to England, which honor, however, he declined. In 1871, the state legislature having again become Republican, Mr. Frelinghuysen attracted their regard as the most pleasing candidate for senator, and this position he again won for a term of six years. During the reconstruction period he entered the senate chamber again to lend his mighty powers to the important questions arising from the change to civil after military rule in the south. He won the admiration of every hearer by his courteous manners combined with the skill of a long-trained debater, and the patriotic courage that was blended with his knowledge of the science of law. He was appointed at various times as a member on the judiciary, finance, naval affairs, claims, railroads committees, and was chairman of

the committee on agriculture. He introduced many notable bills, and took part in famous debates.

Democracy again becoming triumphant in the offices of his native state, Mr. Frelinghuysen retired from the senate March 4, 1877. After a brief interval in which he enjoyed the quiet refinements of his dearly loved home, Mr. Frelinghuysen was again called forth to the stormy world of officialdom by his appointment to the chair of Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Arthur, soon after the assassination of President Garfield. During this episode of his career, the famous lawyer responded successfully to the demands of his trying position, negotiating various treaties, one of them for the building of the Nicaragua Canal failing to be ratified.

Secretary Frelinghuysen was as dearly esteemed and as highly admired in private as in public life. For some time before his death he was president of the American Bible Society. He became one of the trustees of Rutgers College in 1851 and continued thus for thirty-four years. In 1862 he delivered a memorable address before the literary societies of Princeton University, which then conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. On leaving his seat in the cabinet, March 4, 1885, Mr. Frelinghuysen returned from Washington to his home in a desperately ill condition, and soon after passed away, at the age of sixty-eight, leaving a widow, three sons and three daughters. Expressions of sympathy and respect poured in upon his bereaved family from officials of the national capital as well as of his native state, and all classes united in profound and sincere testimonials of grief at their great loss in such a distinguished and capable statesman. A statue of bronze, of colossal size, was unveiled August 9, 1894, to his memory, by the citizens of Newark.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen married Matilda, daughter of George Griswold, a well known merchant of New York City. Their children were: Frederick, of whom a sketch appears later in this work; George Griswold, Theodore, Matilda, Charlotte, and Sarah Helen, who married John Davis. His life at home was as beautiful as his official life was resplendent. In his church relations, and among his own familiar circle, Secretary Frelinghuysen was regarded as the exemplar of all the Christian virtues.

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN

Frederick Frelinghuysen, son of Secretary Frederick Theodore and Matilda (Griswold) Frelinghuysen, and born in Newark, September 30, 1848, has copied with distinction the virtues and acquirements of his famous father, and proved himself worthy to bear a name already of such prominence as having been borne by three notable lawyers—the first a patriotic member of the Continental Congress, the second dying before his remarkable talents had been crowned with the laurels of official position, the third known in both hemispheres as our brilliant Secretary of State under President Arthur. This fourth Frederick Frelinghuysen, however, without attaining such exalted position, has proved himself more than worthy to bear his lofty patronymic.

He received his early education at the Newark Academy and entered the college, of which he must have been proud to think as the outgrowth of the school founded by his great-great-great-grandfather John Frelinghuysen. From Rutgers College he graduated with honors in 1868, and at once began to study law in his father's office. Benefiting by such companionship he passed his examinations and was admitted as attorney in 1871, in the year

that he received his degree of Master of Arts. He was admitted as counsellor three years later. Entering into the practice of his profession, he became mainly interested in financial affairs and became connected with the conduct of institutions devoted to them. He became receiver of the Mechanics' National Bank, of Newark, on its failure in 1881.

During the same year he was made president of the Howard Savings Institution, of Newark, and while still in this position was also elected president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. This latter corporation still retains his interest and he gives to its affairs a large amount of time, necessarily. His private legal practice, however, still continues, and he is both well known and highly admired for the high character of his work both in court and office.

His responsibilities are more far-reaching, however, and he has for some years been treasurer of the Commission of the Sinking Fund of the City of Newark. Rutgers College demands his attention to the details of its management, as one of its trustees, and in the office of treasurer. He is also the executor and trustee of several large estates. Many cares and profitable labors along dull and absorbing lines of thought, have not conquered Mr. Frelinghuysen's inherited chivalry of temperament, and his liking for the alarms and hardships of a soldier's life. As soon as he reached years of discretion, he enlisted in the National Guard of New Jersey, and has done service in state riots, the suppressing of minor difficulties in state administration, and has seen the exciting results of many a sham battlefield. Ready for any necessity of real war, he has tasted the dangers of a soldier's career in times of peace.

Mr. Frelinghuysen is another member of his family to be true to the Reformed Dutch church. His character reflects the nobility of his ancestry, with a personal charm of his own which attracts the love and admiration of all who know him.

He married, July 23, 1902, Estelle, daughter of Thomas T. Kinney, and they have five children: Frederick, Thomas Kinney, Theodore, George Griswold and Estelle Condit.

JOHN F. FORT

As Governor of the State of New Jersey, John Franklin Fort summed up a political career in which he served his native state with conspicuous fidelity, and with the dignity, zeal, and courage that had characterized his entire work from the time of his admission to the bar. Not only was his mental attitude one of simplicity and impartiality, but his actual contact with every one was based on that belief in human brotherhood, so frequently unheeded, that made him an ideal magistrate. Rich and poor were alike dealt with by him on a plane of simple equality, and with a dignity and courtesy that was only the outward aspect of great firmness, courage, and a far-reaching progressiveness.

Born March 20, 1852, in Pemberton, Burlington county, New Jersey, the son of Andrew Heisler and Hannah Ann (Brown) Fort, John Franklin Fort came of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in New Jersey. Of Welsh origin, the American progenitor, Roger Fort, came to this country in 1696 and settled in Burlington county, New Jersey. His descendants occupied an honored place in that part of the state, John Fort, the great-grandfather of Governor Fort, serving as a private of the Burlington county militia

in the Revolutionary War. Andrew H. Fort, father of John Franklin Fort, was in 1866-67 a member of the house of assembly, and his brother, George F. Fort, uncle of John F. Fort, was governor of the state from 1851 to 1854.

Governor Fort had the advantage of being a country boy, laying in that stock of vitality in early life which would prove of inestimable benefit in a busy after life. His first school was one kept by a Miss Nicholson in Pemberton, after which he went to the Pemberton Academy, where he was the pupil of Charles E. Hendrickson, who became a warm personal friend and later his associate on the bench of the supreme court. Another school he attended was the Mount Holly Institute, from which he went to Pennington Seminary, whence he graduated in 1869.

He began the study of law under Chief Justice Edward M. Paxton, then a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, but after six months he returned because of Mr. Paxton's appointment to a judgeship of the court of common pleas. Young Fort then entered the office of Ewan Merritt, in Mount Holly, teaching at the same time in Ewanville in order to defray expenses. He also studied under Colonel Garritt S. Cannon, at Bordentown, going from there to the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1872 with the degree of LL.B. Among the friends he made at the law school, a friendship which has lasted to the present day was former Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, who in 1904 was the Democratic candidate for president of the United States. Mr. Fort returned from the law school, and in November, 1873, having only just attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar. Since 1874 he has practiced his profession in Newark.

His first office was that of journal clerk of the New Jersey Assembly, which he held in 1873 and 1874. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor George B. McClellan, and reappointed by Governor George C. Ludlow to the position of Judge of the First District Court of Newark, serving until 1886, when he resigned. Governor Fort has taken a prominent part in political affairs since 1872. He returned home from the law school in 1872, when the Greeley-Grant campaign was in progress, and he threw himself into it with great ardor. He made, during the subsequent two months, twenty-seven speeches in South Jersey. He had scarcely established himself in Newark, a step he took upon the advice of John W. Taylor, then president of the senate, before he went on the stump for George A. Halsey, the republican candidate for governor in 1874. He was a member of the Republican national conventions of 1884, 1896, 1908 and 1912. In 1896 he had the distinction of placing Garrett A. Hobart in nomination for the vice-presidency. He served for three years as a member, and later in 1889 as vice-chairman of the Republican State committee. He was chairman of the Republican State conventions of 1889 and 1895, and took a leading part in the reform movement that resulted in the election of John W. Griggs as governor. This was a victory notable as having seated the first Republican governor in thirty years. Governor Griggs appointed Mr. Fort judge of the court of common pleas of Essex county in December, 1896, and on May 4, 1900, he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Voorhees. This date marked the twenty-sixth anniversary of his coming to Newark. As a member of the supreme bench Justice Fort sat in many of the counties of the state winning in all the reputation of an able and incorruptible judge. He presided at different times over the courts of Morris, Monmouth, Middlesex, Ocean, Union and Hudson counties. In Monmouth county his efforts were directed with success to driving out the gamblers who had driven a thriving trade at Long Branch.

The campaign speeches of Governor Fort had already established his reputation as a speaker of grace and direct and incisive force. His work in behalf of a needed reform showed his liberality of view and the trenchant vigor of his arguments in carrying it into execution. In 1899 he made a study of European prison conditions under a commission from the United States. The principles of probation and of the indeterminate sentence was then a new one, and while he advocated its adoption with great vigor, he had trouble in getting anyone to stand sponsor for the bill providing for them. When, however, a hearing was given on the bill and he appeared in its behalf, it was carried with what was next to a unanimous vote in each house.

In 1907 he was elected Governor of the State of New Jersey as a Republican. He gave the State an able and clean administration, in which the interests served were those of the people at large. His record as an executive officer was the same as his record as a man and as a judge,—manly, upright, faithful and able. He attended the National Progressive convention in 1912, which placed Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Johnson in nomination for president and vice-president, actively supported the Progressive party in the campaign, being chairman of the Progressive state committee of New Jersey.

He has had various other positions of trust that have shown the appreciation of his worth and ability. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Werts for a term of five years a member of a commission composed of men from each state in the Union to confer upon bringing about a uniformity in the laws. He was one of the founders and, from July, 1895, was president of the East Orange National Bank until it became a trust company. He is counsel and was one of the incorporators of the Security Savings Bank of Newark, was for many years a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark; was for several years local counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and is a member of various social organizations. Through his great-grandfather, John Fort, he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He attends the Presbyterian church, and is a trustee of the Spring Lake Presbyterian Church. Governor Fort has received the degree of LL. D. from Dickinson, Lafayette, Rutgers, Seton Hall and Middlebury Colleges, and Union and New York Universities.

He married, April 20, 1876, Charlotte E., daughter of Hon. William and Margaret (Ballard) Stainsby, of Newark. They have three children: Margaretta; Franklin W., a lawyer of Newark; and Leslie R., editor.

MORRIS ROBESON SHERRERD

Morris Robeson Sherrerd, one of the best known and eminent civil engineers that the state of New Jersey has produced, has given proof by his past achievements of what may be expected from him in the brilliant future which surely lies before him. The Sherrerds came to this country about the middle of the eighteenth century and they and their connections have been noted in the history of their country in military and professional life. His grandfather, John Maxwell Sherrerd, was the first surrogate of the new county of Warren, and was the leading member of the bar in that county. Samuel Sherrerd, father of the Mr. Sherrerd of this sketch, was a well-known lawyer and a pioneer in the iron business in Virginia, and became President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Warren County. He married Frances Maria Hamilton, by which marriage a connection was

formed with many of the most prominent families of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, among them being the Robeson, Paul, Rockhill, Fitz Randolph, Manning, Ross and Hamilton families.

Mr. Sherrerd, the subject of this sketch, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1865. His preparatory college education was acquired at the Blair Presbyterian Academy, Blairstown, from whence he went to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, graduating in 1886 with the degree of civil engineer. Railroad work occupied his time for a short period and he then formed a connection with the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania, which lasted two years. Municipal work engaged his attention the next two years under the Public Improvement Committee of Troy, New York, he being the superintendent of construction of sewers and pavements. A further two years were then given as assistant city engineer of Peoria, Illinois, and he resigned from this in order to take up a consultation practice in Troy, at the same time having charge of the construction work connected with the water supply system for Mechanicsville, New York, and designed and constructed several other water and sewer systems in the neighborhood of Troy. The surveys for the additional water supply for the city of Troy were also entrusted to him and, in 1893, under the reorganization of the Public Works Department of Troy, by which the powers of the Public Improvement Commission were transferred to the city engineer, Mr. Sherrerd was appointed to that office, which he filled very efficiently until 1895. In that year he was appointed engineer and superintendent of the department of water of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Newark, New Jersey, in which his ability received well-earned commendation. In June, 1905, the office of chief engineer of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners was created and Mr. Sherrerd was the first incumbent to be appointed, and is still in office at the present time (1913), his services having been of value to the city in the field of public improvement, particularly from a consolidation of the engineering work of the city under one head.

One of the most important acts of Mr. Sherrerd during his incumbency as engineer and superintendent of the water department of Newark was his supervision of the carrying out of the contract between the city and the East Jersey Water Company, by which the new water supply for Newark was acquired at a total cost of six million dollars. In the settlement of this contract in 1900, the city successfully established its claims not only for the Canistear reservoir, the possession of which was disputed by the company, but it gained several other concessions, the most important being the transfer of the right to divert the entire flow of the Pequannock, instead of limiting the same to fifty millions of gallons per day, as the original contract contemplated. Mr. Sherrerd was the most important figure in all of these transactions, he being indefatigable in his efforts to obtain all rights to which the city was justly entitled. Another enterprise of magnitude which owes its successful issue to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Sherrerd was the construction of the Cedar Grove reservoir, tunnel and pipe line, with its huge connecting mains to the city, altogether costing almost two millions of dollars. By the completion of this portion of the system of water supply Newark is now equipped with the finest and most perfect plant of this kind possessed by any city of its size.

The installation of the auxiliary high pressure fire system was another of Mr. Sherrerd's notable introductions, the water being supplied directly from the new Cedar Grove reservoir, and thus having sufficient pressure for

fire service by gravity without the necessity of pumping. Since Mr. Sherrerd has been in charge of all the engineering work of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners this division of the board's work has been a department by itself and all the engineering work of the department of water and of streets and sewer construction has been brought into harmonious relations. Almost twice as much paving and sewer work has been undertaken during the past two years than in any like period of time in the history of the city. Since locating in Newark Mr. Sherrerd has been identified with many engineering problems in the eastern part of the State of New Jersey, and is consulting engineer for a number of private corporations. The State Water Supply Commission, recently created by the Legislature, has the benefit of his advice as consulting engineer, and he has charge of the water matters of the entire State of New Jersey. His attention has also been given to the study of the questions arising in connection with the proposed trunk sewer for the purification of the Passaic River, in which project he has represented the city of Newark, and was one of the consulting engineers for the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners. Many large enterprises have had the benefit of his services as consulting engineer, a specially important one necessitating a trip to Brazil, South America. In court litigation concerning engineering matters his opinion has frequently been a decisive one regarding the merits of a disputed case. The many problems which continually confront him in his official capacity keep his mind constantly employed, and he has never ceased to be a student of all progressive literature relating, directly or indirectly, to technical matters connected with his profession. As a consequence, he has reached a level where he has few equals in municipal engineering and is regarded as an authority by his colleagues.

Mr. Sherrerd has many connections with technical and other organizations. He has been president of the American Water Works Association, the American Society for Municipal Improvements and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute General Alumni. He has been director of the board of direction of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and is a member of the New England Water Works Association, the American Society for the Testing of Materials, the New Jersey State Reclamation and Drainage Association, the New Jersey Sanitary Association, the Engineers' Club, and the Theta Delta Chi Club, of New York City; the Essex, Union and North End clubs of the city of Newark.

CHARLES ADAMS COLTON

One of the leading educators of Newark is Professor Charles Adams Colton, director of the Newark Technical School. He was born in New York City March 29, 1852, and is a son of John Adams and Ruth Ann (Ely) Colton.

The Colton family is of ancient English ancestry. The progenitor of the family in America was George Colton, a native of Sutton Coldfield, a place about eight miles from Birmingham, County of Warwick, England. He emigrated to America previous to 1647, and settled first in Windsor, Connecticut. He later removed to Longmeadow, now a part of Springfield, Massachusetts, being one of the original settlers of that town, where at an early date he was taxed on sixty-one acres, sixteen shillings and nine pence. In 1665 he is recorded as a freeman, and in 1670 was one of the grantees of Suffolk. He was prominent in military affairs, serving as quartermaster for

some time. He gained great prominence in the public affairs of Longmeadow, and has been called the father of the town. He was a representative during the years 1669-77. In 1667 he served as first selectman, and was given the duty of improving the streets of the town. He was one of those present when William Pynchon negotiated with the Indian chiefs, Wequogon, Wawapaw and Wecombo, for their interest in the lands to which Pynchon and others of the settlers had an imperfect title. He was twice married, first, about 1644, to Deborah Gardner of Hartford, Connecticut. She died in Springfield, Massachusetts, September 5, 1689. Nine children, all born in Longmeadow: Isaac, November 21, 1646; Ephraim, April 19, 1648; Mary, September 22, 1649; Thomas, May 1, 1651; Sarah, February 24, 1653; Deborah, January 25, 1655; Hepzibah, January 7, 1657; John, April 8, 1659; Benjamin, May 26, 1661. He was married the second time, March 1, 1692, to Mrs. Lydia (Wright) Lamb, widow of John Lamb. She died February 18, 1699, and his death occurred December 17, 1699. Professor Charles Adams Colton's descent from George Colton, the immigrant ancestor, is as follows:

(II) John Colton, son of George and Deborah (Gardner) Colton, was married February 19, 1684, and died in Longmeadow, February 3, 1727. He married (first) Abigail Parson, who died June 27, 1689, and (second), September 2, 1690, Joanna Wolcott, sister of Governor Roger Wolcott, of Connecticut. She died January 10, 1755. Twelve children.

(III) Simon, son of John and Joanna (Wolcott) Colton, was born in 1709, and died in Longmeadow May 29, 1796; served as captain of the Longmeadow militia; married twice, (first), February 3, 1736, Abigail Burt, who died May 3, 1760; twelve children. He married (second), Rebecca Hall, who died July 21, 1803; no children.

(IV) George, son of Captain Simon and Abigail (Burt) Colton, was born in Longmeadow June 23, 1747, and died in Munson, Massachusetts, July 9, 1812. He served in the Revolutionary War; first in Colonel Danielson's regiment, which responded to the alarm of April 19, 1775, and second in Colonel Nicholas Dike's regiment, September 17-November 26, 1776. He married (first), September 22, 1769, Caroline Willard, who died in July, 1770, and (second), in 1771, Tabitha Cooley; six children.

(V) Simon, son of George and Tabitha (Cooley) Colton, was born in Munson, Massachusetts, April 6, 1774, and died there in August, 1855. He married three times; (first), May 28, 1797, Charlotte Merrick, who died July 8, 1821; (second), December 6, 1821, Mrs. Ruby M. King, sister of his first wife. She died January 5, 1838. He married (third), January 1, 1839, Mrs. Eunice Nutton; eleven children.

(VI) John Adams, son of Simon and Charlotte (Merrick) Colton, was born in Munson, Massachusetts, August 25, 1810, and died in Fulton, New York, December 2, 1885. He received an academic education and at an early age learned the machinist trade. For several years he was foreman in the Novelty Iron Works in New York City, which was under the management of Stillman, Allen & Co. Later, when the Collins line of steamships was built, he was superintendent of the construction of the engines. In 1861 he began business for himself as an engineer and machinist, in which line of work he continued for several years. He married in Wappinger Falls, New York, October 11, 1837, Ruth Ann, daughter of Samuel M. and Rebecca Ely. Samuel M. Ely was a son of Dr. William Ely, who practiced medicine for many years in Pleasant Valley and died there on the old family homestead, which is now owned by Professor Colton of Newark. The house was

built before the Revolutionary War and for many years was used as a tavern. Professor Colton has remodeled the house, and here he makes his summer home. Mrs. Colton died in Salt Point, New York, July 11, 18—. Four children: Frances Augusta, born December 11, 1839, married Horatio A. Anen of Deposit, New York. She died in Fulton, New York, March 12, 1862. Charles Adams, mentioned above; Louis Addison, April 26, 1858; Harvey Anson, March 1, 1864, died young.

Charles Adams Colton prepared for college in the public schools of his native city, and entered the Columbia University School of Mines in 1869, graduating in 1873 with the degree of E. M. In that year he was appointed assistant in mineralogy and metallurgy in the department of applied science of Columbia University, retaining the position until 1882. He was then appointed professor of chemistry and mineralogy at the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, Indiana, where he remained until 1884, when he resigned to return east as director of the Newark Technical School of Newark, New Jersey.

The starting point in the history of this school was an address delivered before the Board of Trade of Newark, March 8, 1879, by Professor Alfred Colin. At this meeting a committee was appointed to report on some practical plan for the beginning of a technical school. The committee made its report, but nothing definite was accomplished until February 9, 1881, when another committee was appointed to go to Trenton in the interest of a bill before the Legislature for the establishment of technical schools in New Jersey. This visit resulted in the passage on March 24, 1881, of the industrial education law, under which the present technical school has been conducted to the present time.

By the provision of the law the citizens of Newark were to subscribe from three thousand to five thousand dollars in order to secure an equal amount from the State. It was not until March, 1884, that the necessary subscriptions were made, and the success of the undertaking assured. On December 15 of the same year Professor Colton was appointed director. He soon assumed the duties of his new position and with his characteristic energy began the organization of the school. On February 9, 1885, the school was opened in a small building at No. 21 West Park street, with two instructors besides the director, and eighty-eight students.

From this small beginning the school has gradually grown under the wise management of Professor Colton until at this time there are twenty-two instructors, 250 resident, and 150 non-resident students. The courses have been increased from one general technical course in 1885 to nine courses, three of which provide trade instruction. The expenditures have increased from \$7,000 to \$28,000.

In March, 1890, a new site was secured for the school at the corner of High street and Summit place. The erection of the new building was begun on March 30, 1896, and completed in December of the same year. In 1898 a valuable plot of land adjoining the school grounds was given the institution. A library, reading room, laboratories and extensive mechanical equipment have been added, so that today the school is one of the best equipped in the State.

On June 29, 1901, Professor Colton was married to Augusta M., daughter of Louis F. Beyer.

JOSEPH HENRY BACHELLER

Joseph Henry Bacheller, a man who, though still to be accounted young, has made for himself an important place in the municipal affairs of Newark, is a native of the town, having been born here, the only son of John Collins and Harriet Amelia (Parcells) Bacheller, February 1, 1869.

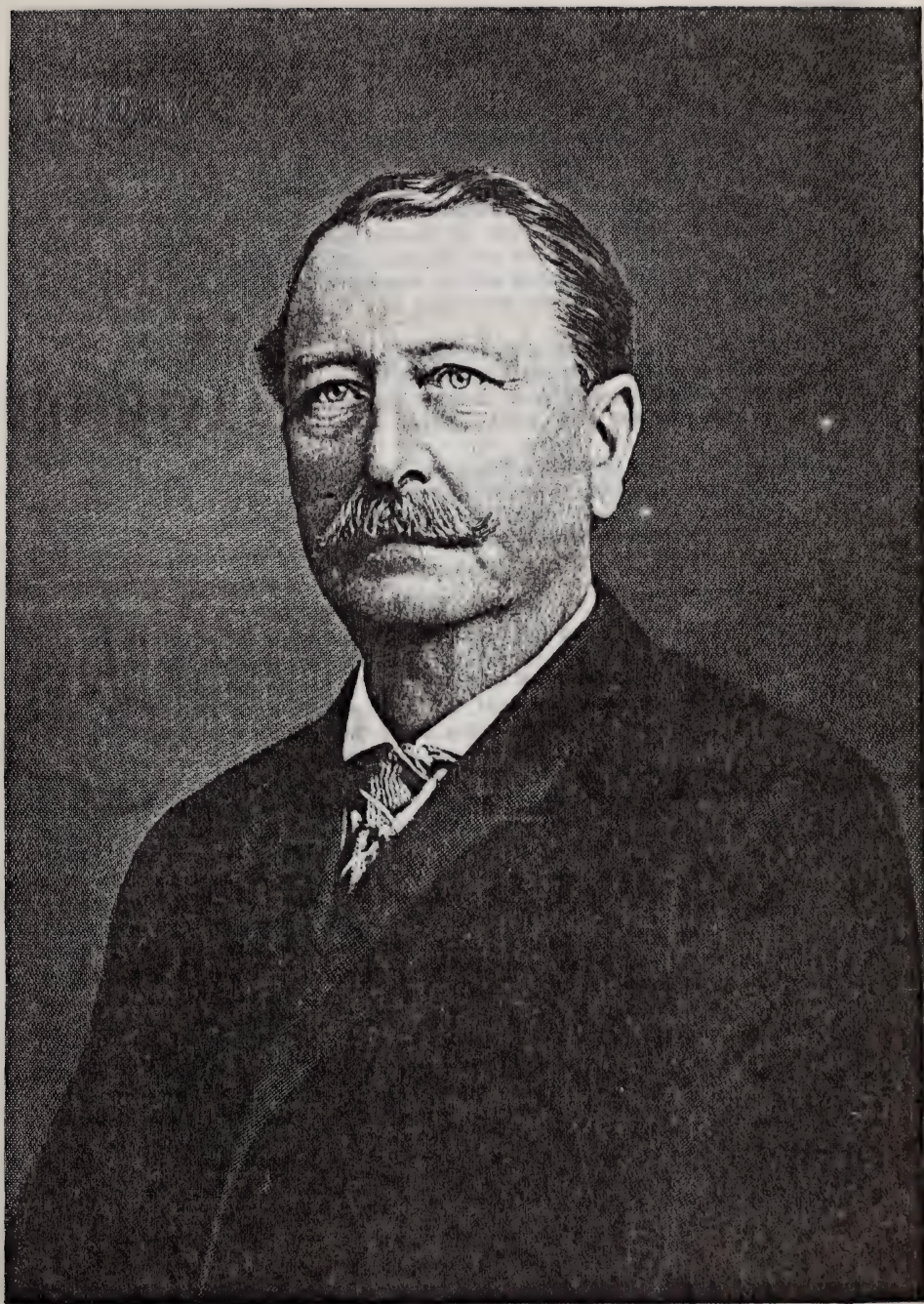
The Bacheller family is an English one and the name, spelled in various ways, is found in most of the southeastern counties of England and dates back to the early days when surnames first came into use. Its original meaning was "college graduate," used later to signify "an unmarried man," since the colleges usually were institutions of the church and those that received their degrees had taken the monkish vows. As such it was a name of special dignity and probably not confined to one related family. The American progenitor of this family was a Joshua Bacheller, who came from Canterbury with his wife and children between the years 1630 and 1635, settling at Ipswich, in Massachusetts Bay Colony. He and his descendants occupied positions of honor and public trust in the growing communities of the colony, serving as selectmen and in the wars of the time. Joseph Newhall Bacheller, in the ninth generation, left New England, and in the early part of the nineteenth century came to Newark, New Jersey, but later removed to South Orange and from thence to Orange County, New York.

John Collins Bacheller, the son of this Joseph Newhall Bacheller and the father of Joseph Henry Bacheller, was born in Newark and was the first of the name to live there permanently. He married Harriet Amelia, daughter of Henry L. Parcells, and a niece of George D. G. Moore, at one time Surrogate of Essex County.

Joseph Henry Bacheller went through the various grades of the public schools of Newark, ending with the high school. He was sixteen years old when he left school and got a position in the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company, remaining with them from 1885 to 1890. A step forward was taken in 1890, when he entered into a business connection with Mr. Samuel S. Dennis, this being preliminary to a position of responsibility in the management of the real estate belonging to the estate of A. L. Dennis, a connection which he has held up to the present day. He is president of the Ironbound Trust Company, to which he devotes most of his time, and he is also a director in the Newark Fire Insurance Company.

The career of public usefulness and honor with which the name of Joseph H. Bacheller is known in Newark began in 1897, when he was elected alderman from the Ninth Ward, to which office he was re-elected in 1899 and again in 1901. In 1899 he succeeded Winton C. Garrison as leader of the Republican minority in the Common Council. In the following year he was continued as leader when the Republicans gained the chief power in that body, and was also made chairman of the finance committee until January, 1903, when he was made president. In the years 1900, 1901 and 1902 he served as a member of the Assembly, heading the Essex County delegation in the last two years. His work in the Assembly was characterized by force and efficiency, testimony to which was shown by his being placed upon various important committees and by the satisfaction he gave in every capacity in which he served.

In 1902 he was sent to represent Essex County in the State Senate, the campaign being keenly contested and his victory over his Democratic opponent, Samuel Kalisch, being marked by a plurality of 10,269 votes. His senatorial work showed the same resolute determination to fight for the rights and interests of the people that had characterized his previous service



Portrait of Mr. J. H. [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Country]

OF THE
ON THE



LOE LORRY AND VETERAN
THE LORRY LORRY

in the Assembly. Recognizing his keen interest in nature and the beautifying of his native town, Mayor Doremus in 1904 appointed Mr. Bacheller one of the first Shade Tree Commission, a board that had just been created, and he was elected its first president. He held the position until the end of the year, resigning in order to become comptroller. The position of city comptroller, to which he was nominated by the Mayor January 4, 1905, and immediately confirmed by the Council, he held to January 1, 1911. Mr. Bacheller was at one time president of the Municipal Insurance Fund Commission and is now a member and president of the New Jersey State Water Supply Commission.

In political convictions Mr. Bacheller is a Republican. He is president of the board of trustees of the Fairmount Baptist Church, a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of the Essex Club, the Garfield Club, and the Republican Club of New York.

Mr. Bacheller married in Newark, April 30, 1895, Edith Adele, daughter of Israel Pierson and Mary Ella (Van Ness) Smith, of that city. Their children are: Muriel, born March 27, 1896; Adele, August 25, 1897; Joseph Henry, Jr., February 25, 1905; John Smith, October 2, 1907.

HENRY HAHN

Henry Hahn, a representative of the legal profession, engaged in active practice in the city of Newark, where he is well and prominently known, was born September 5, 1872, in Newark, New Jersey, son of Rev. Joseph Hahn, a noted Hebrew divine, who has labored earnestly in his holy calling in the State of New Jersey for many years.

Henry Hahn was a student in the public schools of Newark, including the high school, graduating from the latter in the class of 1890 at the age of eighteen years. He thus acquired a practical education which proved especially valuable in his later studies. Desiring to follow law as his life work, he placed himself under the competent preceptorship of the eminent lawyers, Ludlow McCarter, Samuel Kalisch and Coult & Howell, who prepared him for admission to the bar, to which he was admitted as an attorney February 23, 1894, and as a counsellor in 1897. In the former named year he opened an office in Newark for the general practice of his profession, and since then has continued along the same lines, gaining renown as the result of earnest and painstaking work, coupled with a thorough preparation and ability of a high order. For a number of years he was the senior member of the law firm of Hahn & Hahn, the other member being his younger brother, Simon Hahn, but this connection was dissolved when Simon Hahn was appointed to the bench. Henry Hahn is the owner of one of the most select private libraries in Newark, where he passes the greater part of his leisure time. He is a member of a number of fraternal and social organizations, and for six years was a member of the First Regiment, New Jersey National Guard. He gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, with which he has been identified since attaining his majority.

HENRY M. DOREMUS

One of the representative men of the city of Newark is to be found in the person of Henry M. Doremus, who excels as statesman, financier, business man, and is a popular figure in the social life of the city. His efforts in behalf of the welfare and improvement of the community have been unre-

mitting, and he has been successful in the accomplishment of projects which a less energetic and enterprising man would have lost courage in establishing. The Doremus family has been domiciled in America for many generations, and from the outset displayed traits which were of inestimable value in the upbuilding of the communities in which they settled. Cornelius Doremus, the first of this family of whom we have official record, lived in Bergen County, New Jersey, was the owner of a large tract of land and was a power among his fellow settlers. In 1708 he purchased another large tract of land on the Passaic River, this including what is now the site of the city of Paterson. In addition he bought other tracts from the East Jersey proprietors, and the family overflowed into Morris County, one of his descendants owning a farm near Jacksonville. The original homestead was established by Cornelius Doremus in 1744, and he married Elizabeth Young, of Hanover. This homestead consisted of more than seven hundred acres, an exceedingly large one, even for those days, and in later years was divided among the children and their descendants. The original house is still standing, however, and is one of the fine old historic landmarks of the State of New Jersey. It had been erected by the great-grandfather of the Mr. Doremus of this sketch.

Henry M. Doremus was born on the family homestead May 23, 1851, and his early years were spent there. During the winter months, when there was less work on the farm, he walked to and from the nearest district school daily, and was an active worker on the farm all the rest of the year. This healthful, outdoor training gave him the advantage of a fine physique and he is truly possessed of a sound mind in a sound body. In this way his opportunities for obtaining a school education were rather limited, yet the results achieved compare favorably with those obtained by boys who have been able to attend school during the regular course. Mr. Doremus, from his earliest youth, has possessed the power of concentration in a remarkable and unusually strong degree, and as he bent his entire energies upon acquiring knowledge when he did attend school, he acquired a very fair amount of learning. This he has supplemented in later years by sound, common sense reading, and being naturally of an observant nature, he can pass muster with many a man who has been favored with a college education.

At the age of seventeen years Mr. Doremus was sent to the city of Newark and was there apprenticed to learn the trade of carpentering. So assiduous and energetic was he in the acquirement of the necessary ability, and so successful in his endeavor in this direction, that in the comparatively short period of fourteen years he was established in business for himself and was looked upon as one of the rising business men of the city, an opinion which subsequent events fully justified. In civic and political matters Mr. Doremus has taken an equally prominent part, and has been several times honored by the highest offices in the gift of his fellow citizens.

As a member of the Republican party Mr. Doremus has done heroic service. Since he was entitled to cast his first vote, and even for a number of years prior to that time, he had followed the course of public events with the keenest interest, and when the time came for him to take an active part in the history of his city he was well prepared to do so. For thirty-five years he has been an active worker in the Republican party, being a member of the Republican County Committee for that length of time, and served as a member of the Assembly during the sessions of 1884 and 1885. He was tendered the nomination for a third term, but declined this honor. He had been elected as a representative of the Eighth and the Eleventh wards, and

while in office was the originator of a number of ideas which were greatly to the benefit of the people he represented. It is owing mainly to his efforts that the bill for the establishment of the Soldiers' Home at Kearny, New Jersey, was passed, and this is now recognized as one of the best institutions of its kind in the State. So grateful were the members of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New Jersey that they presented a set of resolutions to Mr. Doremus for his excellent work in their behalf while he was a member of the committee on the soldiers' home. Mr. Doremus has always been imbued with an intensely patriotic spirit. It seemed but natural, therefore, that he should join the State militia. He became a member of Company D, Second Regiment, Captain Alfred Williams commanding, and was mustered out at the end of seven years with the rank of lieutenant. While he gave all needful attention to the demands made upon him in this direction, his business interests were not neglected, and his business enterprise grew from a moderate beginning until, at the present time, he is president of the firm known as Henry M. Doremus & Co., one of the most important of the building and contracting firms in the entire city.

Almost a quarter of a century ago Mr. Doremus was urged by his party to accept the nomination to the office of sheriff. Much against his inclination he acceded to this demand, at the same time being well aware that he had only defeat to expect. In 1896 this nomination was again tendered him and he was elected as sheriff. During the Harrison and Morton campaign the excellent work of Mr. Doremus was highly appreciated, and subsequently he served as a member of the State and county committees. In November, 1902, he was elected Mayor of the city of Newark, and was re-elected in 1904. So beneficial to the welfare of the city has been the rule of Mr. Doremus that men who had previously held independent views on political matters clung to his banner in large numbers, and even his opponents praised his broad and liberal views. The executive ability he displayed was even far beyond what his friends had dared to hope.

As a financier Mr. Doremus has also done good and efficient work. He is the treasurer and one of the directors of the Franklin Savings Institution of Newark, director of Fidelity Trust Company and North Ward National Bank, and is a member of the Newark Board of Trade. He was also a member of the Morris Canal Investigation Committee. His fraternal affiliations are numerous, among them being Northern Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar; and the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Outdoor occupation and sports have never lost their fascination for Mr. Doremus. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and has traveled extensively in order to hunt larger game than is to be found in the vicinity of Newark. His home is adorned by numerous trophies of the chase, which have been brought down as the result of his unerring aim, and his skill as a hunter has become almost proverbial among his friends.

Mr. Doremus married, September 22, 1875, Phoebe G. Baldwin. They have had children: Nelson B., born June 13, 1876, died September 6, 1899; Mary S., born October 6, 1880, married Dr. Hugh M. Hart, son of Joseph and Mary (MacDougall) Hart, and has one child, Gertrude Doremus; Munson G., born November 14, 1882, married Bessie, daughter of Joseph Ward, Jr., and Carrie (Corwin) Ward, and has children, J. Ward and Carolyn; Julia, born December 12, 1887, married Chester W., son of William and Cella (Frey) Fairlee, and has one child, Henry Doremus; Gertrude, born November 4, 1892, married Edward H., son of John C. and Anne (Brown) Eisele. While

Mr. Doremus is essentially a man of business and a man of public affairs, he is of a genial and warm-hearted disposition, and his generosity and philanthropy are well known. A tale of distress is always a passport to his sympathetic heart, and he does not rest until the trouble has been alleviated to the best of his ability.

EDWIN WARREN HINE

General Edwin W. Hine, acting in the capacity of secretary of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, and a leading factor in the varied interests of Newark, his adopted city, is a representative of a family of Scotch-Irish descent, long seated in this country, he being a member of the seventh generation.

General Hine was born in Warren, Litchfield County, Connecticut, March 17, 1854, eldest son of David and Harriet Amelia (Bridges) Hine, the former of whom was for a number of years principal of Mahoney Academy, Canfield, Ohio, later holding a position in the office of the second auditor of the treasurer in Washington, D. C., which post he filled acceptably until his death, January 12, 1872.

General Hine was brought by his parents to the State of Ohio during his infancy, and he resided there until thirteen years of age, when his parents removed to Washington, D. C. He obtained his education in the public schools of both places, and after completing his studies accepted a position in a stationery store in Washington, his next employment being as entry clerk in the firm of George A. Olney & Co., stationers, with whom he remained until their failure. In 1872 he removed to Orange, New Jersey, entering the employ of Thomas P. Bayes, dealer in books and stationery, and two years later he engaged in business on his own account, establishing a flour and feed business in the old Academy building on Main street. In 1877 he purchased the stock and good will of W. B. Tichenor & Co., who were in the same line of business, and continued conducting the same until 1890, when he became interested in the Harvey Steel Company, and in the following year became a director of that corporation. In May, 1890, in partnership with Mr. Harvey, he organized the American Washer and Manufacturing Company, of which he was elected and remained for many years the president, then disposing of his former business. In 1903 he accepted the secretaryship of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, which office he is filling at the present time to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

General Hine has always evinced a keen interest in politics, and has been active and prominent in the service of his party, the Republican. In 1878 he was elected for a term of three years to represent the First Ward of Orange in the Common Council, and being the only Republican in that body at the time was given the sobriquet of the "Lone Star." In the following year he was elected to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, continuing his membership until 1887, when he was elected to the office of sheriff, from which he retired in 1890. From 1883 to 1886 he was chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee, for three years was chairman of the Orange Republican Committee, and for twelve years its treasurer. From 1884 to 1887, director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex County.

General Hine began his military career in 1882, as the chief organizer of the Orange Rifles, of which he was elected the first lieutenant. On January 11, 1886, he was commissioned as first lieutenant and adjutant of the Third Battalion of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey by

Governor Leon Abbett, which position he held for five years, until the reorganization of the First Brigade, which resulted in the consolidation of the First, Second and Third battalions, forming the Second Regiment. On June 25, 1892, Lieutenant Hine was commissioned as captain and judge-advocate of the Second Regiment, under Colonel J. Vreeland Moore. On April 25, 1893, Colonel Moore was retired on his own application, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel V. S. Muzzy was promoted to his place, and Captain Hine was chosen to fill the vacancy. On November 8, 1897, Colonel Muzzy retired as brevet brigadier-general, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hine was elected to take his place, his commission bearing date of December 7, 1897, and served as colonel of the regiment, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, during the war with Spain, assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, under command of Major-General FitzHugh Lee. On May 2, 1899, the Second Regiment was disbanded by order of Governor Voorhees and Colonel Hine was retired, but on September 19, 1902, he was unanimously elected to the command of the Fifth Regiment, which he held until March 15, 1911, being then elected Brigadier-General to command the First Brigade.

General Hine is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange. He is an active member of the New England Society; Union Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, of Orange, of which he is past master; City Club of East Orange, Lotus Club of New York, Hamilton Club of Paterson, Union League Club of Jersey City.

General Hine married, March 23, 1874, Nellie, born in 1854, daughter of David and Margaret (Rockefeller) Sturtevant. Children: 1. Helen Blanche, born February 15, 1876, died in infancy. 2. Walter Robbins, born December 1, 1877, married Annabell Bagley; child, Walter Robbins, Jr., born May 6, 1908. 3. Marguerite, September 20, 1879, died March 17, 1885. 4. James Rogers, July 14, 1882.

JOHN A. GIFFORD

The name of Gifford is of French or Huguenot extraction, and according to family tradition (Baron) Walter, son of Osborne Bolle, was given the soubriquet of Gifford, Giffard or Gyffard, signifying liberality or generosity. Archer Gifford, of Normandy, married Katherine de Blois, and moved to Wales, going thence to Canada in 1756, during the French and Indian wars.

The line of the Essex County family, here under consideration, was first represented by John Gifford, a native of Wales, who, accompanied by his brother, emigrated to this country prior to the Revolutionary War, and located in the State of New Jersey, where his descendants are to be found to the present day (1912). John Gifford served as a private in Captain Craig's company of State troops during the struggle for independence. Later he erected a house in Newark, New Jersey, on what is now the southwest corner of Broad and Academy streets, and there passed the remainder of his life. In 1779 he married Hannah Crane, daughter of Joseph Crane, who was a great-grandson of Jasper Crane, one of the original settlers in Newark from Branford.

Archer, son of John and Hannah (Crane) Gifford, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1796. He obtained an excellent education at the Newark Academy and College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, from which he graduated in 1814, and later received the degree of master of arts. He studied for the profession of law in the office of Elias Van Arsdale,

and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1818. He became one of the leading lawyers of Newark, where he practiced continuously for over forty years. He was the author of a work entitled "Digest of the Statutory and Constitutional Constructions, etc., With an Index to the Statutes at Large." In 1836 he was appointed by President Andrew Jackson collector of customs for the port of Newark, in which capacity he served for twelve years. In 1843 he became a member in the Common Council of the city. He was a member of Trinity Church, Newark, and for twenty-four years was warden of the parish. He took an active part in the rising Tractarian discussions of his day by writing and publishing a strong controversial pamphlet entitled "The Unison of the Liturgy." He married Louisa C. Cammann, of New York, and they had six children, among them Charles Louis and John Archer, of whom further. Archer Gifford died May 12, 1859.

Charles Louis, oldest son of Archer Gifford, was born in Newark, November, 1825. After graduating third of his class in 1845 at the Law School of Yale University, he returned home to study law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in January, 1847. While acting as deputy collector for the port of Newark under his father's successor, James Hewson, during the next four years, he continued his legal studies, and was admitted as a counsellor in January, 1850. He was elected a member of the House of Assembly in 1857, and was State Senator from 1858 to 1860, being president of the Senate during the last year. Mr. Gifford during most of his life was a Democrat, but in 1861 ran as anti-Democratic candidate for the mayoralty against Moses Bigelow, but was defeated. He was sworn in as presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Essex County June 29, 1872, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Frederick H. Teese. His health failing, however, Judge Gifford resigned at the end of about two years, and in 1875 went to Europe with his wife. For a time the trip appeared to produce the desired effect, but on his return home he gradually failed, and after many months of suffering passed away at his Newark home, No. 55 Fulton street, on March 29, 1877. He was all his life a communicant of Trinity Church, Newark. He married Helen Matoaka, daughter of William and Rebecca Murray, of Virginia, and they had six children.

John Archer, son of Archer and Louisa C. (Cammann) Gifford, and brother of the above-mentioned Charles Louis Gifford, was born in Newark, New Jersey, on October 21, 1831. His rudimentary education was as a student of Burr Baldwin, one of the noted educators of Newark, and this was supplemented by attendance at the Newark Academy, from which institution he graduated. In 1863 he entered into a partnership with Cornelius Van Horn in the manufacture of carriage hardware, under the name of C. Van Horn & Co. In 1871 the corporate name of the business was changed to Gifford, Beach & Co., with Mr. Gifford for the senior partner, and in 1881, upon the retirement of Mr. Beach, Mr. Gifford continued the business alone until 1903, a period of twenty-two years, when he also retired from active pursuits, putting the business into the hands of his son, Harry H. Gifford, who is now conducting the same under the firm name of John A. Gifford & Son. He is serving in the capacity of president of the Security Savings Bank, and is the senior director of the Manufacturers' National Bank. He is a communicant of Trinity Church, Newark; has served for many years as senior warden and treasurer of the parish, a member of the finance committee of the diocese of Newark, and is one of the trustees of the Episcopal fund of the diocese. He is an adherent of the principles of Democracy, and holds membership in the Essex Club.

Mr. Gifford married, February 11, 1858, Mary Jane, daughter of Charles and Clarissa R. (Baldwin) Alling. She is a descendant of a long line of honorable ancestry, dating back prior to the year 1638, when the immigrant ancestor, Roger Alling, came to the New World from England. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Gifford: 1. Clarissa Baldwin, died in infancy. 2. John Archer, Jr., died in infancy. 3. Charlotte L., died in infancy. 4. Charles Alling, born July 17, 1860; an architect by profession; married, December 10, 1890, Helen M., daughter of Colonel Charles M. and Helen Hunter (Turner) Conyngham, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Children: Alige Conyngham, Charles Conyngham, John Archer, Herbert Cammann, who died young, and Donald Stanton. 5. Agnes, unmarried, resides with her parents. 6. Harry Harrison, born August 20, 1867; conducts the business founded by his father; married, November 8, 1892, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Clay and Anna (Bolles) Howell. Children: Anna Howell, Elizabeth Baldwin, Mary Alling and Harry Harrison, Jr.

ROBERT DODD MEAD

Robert Dodd Mead, who has for many years held a responsible position as the secretary of the Howard Savings Institution, is a conspicuous figure in the financial circles of Newark. Son of Theodore Mead, Robert D. Mead is descended from a family which has been distinguished in military service as well as in the arts of peace. The line contains many names that have become noted in literature, as well as some soldiers that have been celebrated for gallantry and patriotism. Originally of German extraction, the first of the family, Peter Mead by name, came to this country in 1690, and settled in New York City. The descendants of the first settler moved to Pompton Plains, New Jersey. Peter Mead died in 1697, and the line from him contains the names of John, Jacob, Henry and Jacob, whose son was Theodore, the father of Robert D. Mead.

Theodore Mead married Johanna Mary Dodd, and their son, Robert D. Mead, was born in Newark May 19, 1851. After a thorough academic education in the public schools of Newark he entered business, working in a large dry goods commission house, and continuing in this line for a number of years. In 1876 he took advantage of an opening in the Howard Savings Institution and has been connected with that bank ever since. In the years in which he has been there Mr. Mead has seen some remarkable changes in Newark, and especially has had a chance to watch the development and growing importance of the financial institution in the conduct of modern business. In a generation there has been more growth in the complexity of business methods than there was in many generations of our fathers' time. In political views Mr. Mead is an Independent. He is a member of the Roseville Athletic Association, and of the Roseville Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Mead married, December 26, 1877, Anna Dow, daughter of Robert J. and Anna D. (Joralemon) Baldwin. They have one son, Edgar B. Mead, who married Adeline, daughter of Henry P. and Gertrude Mabile.

HERMAN C. H. HEROLD, M. D.

Prominent among the members of his profession in Newark is Herman C. H. Herold, M. D., who was born in New York City March 4, 1854. Coming of an old and honored ancestry, he was thus well equipped in that respect to succeed in any profession he might choose, and his choice was medicine.

EXHIBIT

Exhibit A - [illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible]

[illegible text]

Among all the vocations that contribute to the welfare and happiness of mankind, none stands in closer relationship than the medical profession, for to be of any great use to himself or the world at large it is quite necessary that a man should possess a "sound mind in a sound body." While there have been instances of genius making itself known, and even accomplishing what seemed to be its complete mission, under adverse physical conditions, still the question is always open as to the amount of good which might have been achieved without the handicap of weakness. Therefore, the man who chooses as his life work the task of promoting the physical well being of his fellow men performs a mission the result of which is too far-reaching to be estimated by the suffering relieved.

Dr. Herold received a thorough course of instruction in the public schools of Newark, New Jersey, in which city he grew to manhood, graduated from the high school, and then became a student at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City, from which institution he received his degree of doctor of medicine in 1878. He commenced the practice of his profession in Newark, and this city has always remained the scene of his labors, a fact of which it has reason to be proud, as Dr. Herold's skill and ability have been manifest from the beginning of his career. With the medical, above all other professions, there is no stationary point. To the true physician the words advancement and improvement have more than a mercenary definition; they mean better knowledge with which to combat disease and save life, and Dr. Herold is one who is in full realization of this important fact. He attained recognition both as a surgeon and medical practitioner not only in his home city, but throughout Essex County.

Dr. Herold has, while conducting his extensive private practice, been called to and filled most capably several public positions. He was made visiting surgeon of St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, and in this position, as in all others he has held, he may be said to have not merely occupied, but filled the position by a faithful performance of his duty, much to the benefit of the institution. He has also served as surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, National Guard State of New Jersey, and here again he gave ample proof of the perfect fitness of his calling. He became a member of the Board of Health in 1883, and has continued uninterruptedly up to the present time, a period of thirty years, and since 1895 he has held the honored position of president of that organization. In 1899 he received his appointment of collector of internal revenues for the Fifth District of New Jersey, which office he has continued to fill to the present time. Dr. Herold has not ignored his duty as a citizen in his devotion to his profession, and may be called an exceedingly public-spirited man, whom a number of organizations are proud to include in their membership. Dr. Herold's long years of close application began to tell upon his health, and in May, 1912, he practically retired from the practice of his profession, at which time his son, Dr. Herman C. H. Herold, Jr., succeeded him, and who is now ably conducting the practice established by his father.

Dr. Herold, Jr., was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 26, 1886. He obtained his education in Princeton University, and later pursued his medical course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in July, 1911.



Frank D. Shields



Wm. W. W. W.

WILLIAM RIPLEY COBB

One of the younger men of the New Jersey bar that have made a name for themselves, William Ripley Cobb, was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 1, 1879. He is the son of John A. and Mary C. (Ripley) Cobb. His father, John A. Cobb, was a well-known and able lawyer of Newark, and came of the distinguished Cobb family of New Jersey. His grandfather on the maternal side was the late William A. Ripley, a prominent and successful merchant and banker of Newark.

An interesting portion of early colonial history on the side of the industrial development of the country is associated with the name of Cobb. The circulating medium of the first few decades of New England history consisted in wampum and measures of Indian corn, but the necessity for iron to be made into plows and hoes soon called for the establishment of bloomeries where pig iron was produced. The earliest mines were those at Two Mile River, near Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1653. The products of these bloomeries and forges was transported to neighboring cities, and this trade, because of the circumstances of the times, was that one of paramount importance to the infant colony. Among the names of those colonists who organized the industry at its inception was that of John Cobb, and later a Thomas Cobb married the daughter of James Leonard, who had become the head of a very prosperous company at Taunton. The Cobbs became in this way more closely allied with the iron industry, and when later new mines were worked and forges set up in Morris County, New Jersey, they established themselves at Rockaway and became identified with that line of metallurgy.

Of this family comes young William Ripley Cobb, of Newark. His first schools were those of his native town, preparing there for Princeton College. After choosing the law as a life work he matriculated as a student of the New York Law School, reading law at the same time in the office of John Franklin Fort, later to become Supreme Court Justice and still later the Governor of the State of New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1901, and since that time he has practiced in Newark, gaining from the first both reputation and success. He has shown such ability and broad and comprehensive knowledge that he has been intrusted with some very important litigation, in which he has acquitted himself with distinction. Well-read in many lines outside of his professional work, Mr. Cobb is the possessor of a fine library and is a man of scholarly tastes. Intensely public spirited, the affairs of the municipality are of deep and personal concern with him. He is a Republican in his political convictions, and he has taken an active share in the work of the party. He is an Episcopalian in his religious beliefs and a leading member of Grace Church, Newark, identifying himself actively in all church work and other movements of that nature.

He married, October 1, 1901, Annie Waldron, daughter of Manning and Julia (Condit) Force, of Newark. They have one child, Nancy Ripley.

FRANCIS LAWRENCE SHIELDS

Francis Lawrence Shields, president of the Frank L. Shields Company, real estate operators of Newark, New Jersey, and also president of a number of other corporations, is a fine example of the progressive young business man of the twentieth century. He has inherited the business acumen of his father and unites this with original and progressive ideas of his own, greatly to the benefit of all whose interests are represented by him.

Christopher Shields, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Longford, Ireland, and died in this country in 1891. He was descended from an ancient and honored family of Longford, and was a man of learning, culture and refinement. His education was the best which the times in which he lived afforded, and he was graduated from the University of Dublin. At the age of twenty-five years he emigrated to America, landing at New York City in 1861, at the commencement of the Civil War. He immediately enlisted in support of the Union army, becoming a member of Company D, Second United States Regular Artillery. He was in active service throughout this conflict, was engaged in numerous important battles and skirmishes, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He then went to Newark, and after his marriage made his home at Nutley, the family homestead of his wife. Mr. Shields engaged in the pork and provision business, a line of industry with which he was identified until his death. He married B. Elizabeth Noon, of Nutley, who died in 1901. She was a daughter of Thomas Noon, whose parents had settled in New Jersey about 1775. Thomas Noon was prominent in his community and had served as clerk of the town of Roscommon, and was one of the early settlers of Nutley. The family homestead, which had been established about 1772 by the Noon and Hanley families, is still in the possession of the family, and served as the home of Mr. Shields from the time of his marriage until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Shields had children: 1. Thomas L., who served in the Spanish-American War and is now in the United States Engineering Department, Washington, D. C. 2. Mary W., also a resident of Washington, D. C. 3. Frank L., the subject of this sketch. 4. Elizabeth E., who is well known for her literary attainments, and is a frequent contributor to magazines and the daily press. She is recording secretary of the New Jersey Woman's Press Club. 5. Christopher A. Shields. Christopher Shields was a close student, a reader, and an author of pronounced literary merit.

Francis Lawrence Shields was born in Belleville, New Jersey, March 29, 1878. His early education was acquired under private tuition at St. James' Parochial School, Newark, and he then became a student at the Newark High School. When he left this last-named institution he was well equipped for a business career, upon which he immediately entered. His first position was with the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark, where he obtained a large and varied experience which has been of the greatest benefit to him in every respect. In 1904 he established himself in business independently, opening an office for the transaction of real estate and insurance business. Success attended his efforts, and the careful attention he gave to the details of matters of moment entrusted to him could not fail to have the desired result. His business increased rapidly and consistently and in 1911 he was the leading spirit in the organization of the Frank L. Shields Company, of which he is president, and which enjoys great prestige, their real estate operations being among the most important of any in the city of Newark. This company is especially interested at the present time in the development of the Nye tract and of Caldwell Home Acres. Mr. Shields is also president of the Chestnut Heights Company and the Nye Construction Company. His main business office is in the Union building, but he keeps in close personal touch with all transactions of any of the corporations with which he is connected, and it is owing to this personal supervision that much of the success is due.

Mr. Shields married, in November, 1910, Leonilda B., daughter of Thomas McGrath, of Nutley, New Jersey, and they have one son, Frank L., Jr.,

born August 14, 1912. Mr. Shields is an important member of the Newark Board of Trade, the Greater Newark Committee and the Real Estate Board of Newark. He and his wife are members of the Blessed Sacrament Church of Newark.

Like his father, Mr. Shields is deeply interested in literature and has a fine library containing upwards of seven hundred volumes. In this he finds his favorite recreation, history being an especial study and never-failing source of pleasure. He is a close student, a profound thinker and unites practical judgment with the acuteness necessary to unravel business tangles.

UZAL H. McCARTER

Uzal H. McCarter, a man of recognized position in the financial circles of the northern part of the State of New Jersey, was born in Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey, July 5, 1861. His parents were the late Hon. Thomas Nesbitt and Mary Louise (Haggerty) McCarter. His father was the distinguished lawyer long prominent in the legal world of New Jersey. His parents moved to Newark when he was a boy of four years, and it was in the private schools of that city that he received his early academic training and his preparation for Princeton College. From that institution he was graduated with the class of 1882. About a month after he left college he entered the office of the New York bankers, Kidder, Peabody & Co., remaining with that house for five years. He then obtained a position with the Lombard Investment Company of New York City, whose business was largely in western farm mortgages. He remained with this firm for two years, and in March, 1889, entered into an association with the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, becoming at once an important factor in the policy of that institution. He had spent all the time since his graduation in connection with financial work, and the knowledge of finance that he gained in this way was large and became of great practical advantage to him.

Mr. McCarter entered upon work with the Fidelity Trust Company very shortly after its organization, and a large measure of the subsequent development and prosperity of the corporation has been due to the wise and far-sighted practical wisdom he has brought to bear upon its policies. From March 18, 1889, when he was elected executive manager, he filled other positions, serving as the secretary and trust officer, as well as those other offices that are not easily defined with names. It is frequently the case in institutions of rapid growth that certain men do all the important work without waiting to be officially called to the position, and it has been largely so in the case of the connection of Mr. McCarter with the Fidelity Trust Company. During the time in which he has been serving the financial interests of Newark he has seen New Jersey rise from a minor rank as a manufacturing and industrial region to one which is second, perhaps, only to Massachusetts as a producer of manufactured goods and an employer of labor. During the period Newark has more than doubled its population, and in all this advance the Fidelity Trust Company has, through the wise management of Mr. McCarter, kept pace, and has become one of the leading institutions of a financial character in the State of New Jersey. Mr. McCarter is interested in other institutions of this kind, and serves as director of the Union National Bank of Newark, of which he is also vice-president; of the Prudential Insurance Company, the Essex County Trust Company, of East Orange; the Union County Trust Company, of Elizabeth; the New

Brunswick Trust Company, and the Public Service Corporation. In the management of all these institutions his influence always carries much weight, and he is a power in all their councils.

A tribute to his standing as one of the financiers of the most progressive school, and of the most weighty influence, was the fact that at the organization of the New Jersey Bankers' Association Mr. McCarter was elected vice-president, followed in the next year by his election to the presidency, and his work for the organization has fully justified the expectations of his friends. He is an interesting public speaker and frequently appears to deliver addresses on the subject of finance, in which he is recognized as one of the last authorities. His characteristics are wise progressiveness, tempered by a judicious and flexible conservatism.

Mr. McCarter married, January 30, 1889, Jane Meeker Lewis, of Newark. They have one daughter, Isabelle Lewis, born January 11, 1891, who is the wife of Roger Young, of Newark.

SIMON PHILLIPS NORTHRUP

A man of tried ability in more than one line of activity, Simon P. Northrup has, though still a young man, occupied a position of honor in Newark, the town of his adoption. He was born near Branchville, Sussex County, New Jersey, August 23, 1876. He is the son of Oscar and Mary J. (Phillips) Northrup, and on both sides of family can trace his descent to an honorable Colonial ancestry. Both parents were of English lineage.

Simon P. Northrup graduated from Dickinson College with the class of 1897, and from the Law School of Yale University in 1899, receiving his degree of bachelor of laws. He made a conspicuous record while at Yale for ability and scholarship, having been president of the Wayland Club, and at the time of his graduation receiving the Kent prize for his success in debate. This is a highly coveted honor and the recipient is necessarily a marked man in his class. In February, 1899, he was admitted to practice before the New Jersey bar, and was for a time in several law offices, forming, in 1905, a partnership with Francis Lafferty. This association lasted, however, only two years, as in 1907 Mr. Northrup became connected with the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark. His position in that institution has been one of extreme responsibility and trust, and in 1909 he was elected assistant title officer.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Northrup has shown a keen and active predilection for political affairs, taking a leading part in the campaigns of the Democratic party. A striking and persuasive speaker, he was in great demand during the National campaigns, and rendered services of acknowledged value to his party at that time. He is a member of the Park Presbyterian Church of Newark.

He married Jennie M., daughter of George W. Roe, of Newark, and they have one child, Mary Elizabeth.

WILLIAM GREENFIELD

The career of William Greenfield is an instance of what may be achieved in an American commonwealth by ambition, brains and an indomitable energy. He has made his way to a position of acknowledged professional standing, though he began his education with few or no advantages. He is the son of Louis A. and Fannie Greenfield and was born January 1, 1875, in New York City.

He first went to the public schools of his native city, and when still a young boy took up the trade of tinsmithing. He worked at this for two years, and, not seeing any future in it, looked about for another trade. He decided on the printer's and obtained a position as a pressman, and at this he worked for ten years, nursing the while ambitions for a professional career. But he had to put these aside for a time, and he embarked in the milk business, which developed in a short time into a dairy trade. He found, however, that he would be able to attend his business in the daytime and read law at night. His milk route was in New York City, and there in the evenings, in the office of Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, he studied law. He returned after this to the printer's trade, continuing his law studies in the evening classes of the New York Law School, and from this institution he was graduated in 1899. In November of that year he was admitted to practice in New Jersey as an attorney, and was admitted as counsellor in 1910, and in the former year entered upon the practice of his profession, continuing for a few months at his old trade of printing. It is told of him that he began his professional career with a capital of four dollars, and as that was only twelve years ago, it is a commentary upon his energy and ability that he has in that time not only acquired among his professional brethren a reputation as a lawyer of talent and character, but has also gained a fair measure of wealth. He is the owner of his own home, and of a large apartment house in Newark.

He first opened an office at his own residence, but in the following June he established himself in the Globe Building at 800 Broad street, where he has ever since remained. His practice, which has in that time grown to most respectable proportions, has been largely court work, Mr. Greenfield making a specialty of pleading at the bar, in which he is markedly successful. He has oratorical gifts of a high order, and is most laborious and diligent in the preparation of his cases, leaving nothing to chance, and guarding the interests of his clients with scrupulous fidelity. The regard in which he is held is attested by the fact that he holds the position of counsel for such firms as the Mercer Realty Company, the Workman's Realty Company, and the Suburban Realty Company. He also serves in the same capacity H. Koch & Co., M. Zimmerman & Co., and the Christian Schmitt Furniture Company. In politics, Mr. Greenfield is a Republican, and has been very actively identified with the interests of the party. In religion, he is a Hebrew, having held to the faith of his forefathers, and is a member of the Board of Directors and member of the Executive Committee of Beth Israel Hospital and several other philanthropic institutions. He is the president of the Hebrew Republican League of Essex County and of the Hebrew Republican Club of the Third Ward of Newark. He is an influential member of New Jersey Lodge No. 38, Order of B'rith Abraham.

He married June 19, 1901, Sadie, daughter of Godfried Cohn. They have two children: Harold, born July 6, 1904, and Norma Lydia, born July 4, 1907.

HENRY WILLIAM EGNER, JR.

Henry William Egner, Jr., is a descendant of an old respected family in Germany. His father, Henry W. Egner, Sr., was born May 13, 1837, in Merchlingen, Baden, the son of Frederick John and Susan (Siller) Egner, his father being a man of some importance, connected in various capacities with the municipal government of Merchlingen. Henry W. Egner, Sr., came to the

United States with his father in 1852 and settled in Orange, New Jersey. In the lines of jewelry, watchmaking, and later the leather business, he was a successful merchant, and was connected with many concerns. In 1875 he was elected Mayor of Orange, serving for three successive terms, and declined a fourth term. He subsequently served as register of deeds in Essex County, 1879-1884. Later as collector of customs of the port of Newark, appointed by President Cleveland, he showed his splendid trustworthy character, and the ability which in every office had brought him the warmest commendation and the highest honors. He married, June 5, 1866, Emily S. Nasher, daughter of Martin and Anna Maria (Worth) Nasher.

Their son, Henry William Egner, Jr., was born in Orange, February 3, 1874. His education began in the public schools, continued through the Newark High School, from which he was graduated. Entering Columbia University, he was graduated from that institution in 1895 with the degree of B. A. After studying law in the office of Judge Henry, in Newark, he became an attorney in November, 1898, and a counsellor in February, 1902. He then started into general practice, and was not long in acquiring the reputation for ability which leads to ultimate success. His profound knowledge of law and the soundness of his counsels made him greatly sought by merchants as well as firms and corporations to protect their interests. His offices in the Niagara Building, 185 Market street, Newark, became a center soon for the conduct of much important litigation.

As a Democrat, Mr. Egner has been a strong supporter of the party interests in Eastern New Jersey, but has not followed in his father's footsteps in seeking public office, preferring to remain an influential onlooker, and to pull the strings of control without entering the arena as a contestant for official position. His high standing in Newark business and social circles makes his opinion one of great weight, and his sterling character is known by every class.

In Masonry he has become a member of Kane Lodge No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter No. 7, Kane Council No. 5, Damascus Commandery No. 5, New Jersey Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of New Jersey; Salaam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Tall Cedars of Lebanon. In the Odd Fellows he holds membership in Howard Lodge No. 7 and Mount Ararat Encampment No. 3. His fraternity is Phi Delta Theta. He also belongs to the Board of Trade of Newark, the Lawyers' Club, the Jefferson Club and the Concordia Building and Loan Association, of Newark.

EDGAR JOHN HAYNES

One of the seven oldest fire insurance companies in the United States and one with a record as honorable as it is old, the Newark Fire Insurance Company has reason to be one of the most distinguished business organizations in the city of Newark. Its present substantial position is based on a century's development and distinction well worthy of note when it is remembered that of eighty-six insurance companies chartered previous to 1811, only seven are now doing business. The story of the fighting of fires and the succor of those who have suffered by fire has, during a century, brought out many a story of heroism, and much of the unsuspected romance of business, but it has also been a chronicle of quiet faithfulness to high ideals of duty and efficiency brought to the highest pitch by precept and example. The prestige of such a house is due not merely to the vague consenting

respect of public opinion, but to a very real momentum of tradition that made officers and employees alike into a force that stands for everything that is just in business principles. Founded in 1810, in the years just preceding the second war with Great Britain, it was thought wise to call a meeting in Newark to consider the question of establishing a mutual insurance company. The aggressions of Great Britain had produced a feeling of animosity against all things British and had in some states found voice in laws expressly prohibiting insurance by foreign corporations. In addition to this a spirit of self-protection prevailed to a noticeable extent, and to these is due the establishment of many enterprises directed in part to keep at home the capital put into a commercial undertaking to help to foster local industries. It is a noteworthy fact and one of large economic interest that those towns that have had the most remarkable growth have been those in which this spirit of a close corporation has been most ripe. With such traditions and such an honorable history behind it, Edgar J. Haynes, as the president of the Newark Fire Insurance Company, is a man of noteworthy distinction in the community. His position at the head of so important an institution is due to no mere good fortune or lucky chance, but is an eminence to which he has climbed by hard work, coupled with a large share of natural ability and determination of character. He has been actively engaged in the insurance business since boyhood, and knows it with great thoroughness which only such an acquaintance can bring. He was born June 29, 1866, in Brooklyn, and when a boy of scarcely sixteen obtained the position of office boy in the office of James N. Ewell & Company, who were stock brokers on Wall street. His previous school training was that which he had gained in the public schools of Brooklyn. He was of the stuff, notwithstanding his limited advantages, of which leaders are made, every experience furnishing educational material. Not exactly satisfied with his first position, he, after a short time, entered the employ of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, working in the agency department under J. W. Barley, who was then general agent of the company. With this company Mr. Haynes remained eleven years, passing in this time through the various grades until he went on the road as a special agent. His next change was to go into the service of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, taking charge of Eastern New York, including charge of the Hudson River district, which included Long Island, Staten Island and Northern New Jersey. During the time from his assuming the charge of the district the annual income derived from premiums rose from sixty-seven thousand dollars to three hundred thousand dollars when he left. With the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Mr. Haynes remained until he was offered his present responsible position at the head of the Newark Fire Insurance Company a little over two years ago (1912). Mr. Haynes is recognized by insurance men as an exceptionally painstaking and careful underwriter. Thoroughly familiar with every branch of the business, he is a good general in his ability of picking and training to the highest efficiency a force of lieutenants who are to be relied upon as most trustworthy and efficient field men. He is interested in all the various phases of the business, and for two years served as vice-president of the New York State Association of Supervising and Adjusting Fire Insurance Agents, known as the Old Association, and as president of the association in 1904. In 1908 he was elected president of the Underwriters' Association, Middle Department, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

EDWARD STELLE CAMPBELL

The entire active career of Edward Stelle Campbell, late president of the National Newark Banking Company, of Newark, New Jersey, was distinguished by exceptional business ability and sagacity. To his remarkably wise and intelligent direction was mainly due much of the success achieved by that institution. He ever took a keen personal interest in all of its operations, guiding its policies and gaining their accomplishment with shrewd, unerring skill.

Mr. Campbell was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 8, 1854, son of David Freeman and Susan Runyon (Stelle) Campbell, and was descended from the famous Runyon family of Revolutionary fame, the ancestors of both having come to this country about 1680, from Scotland and France respectively.

Mr. Campbell attended the public schools of New Brunswick, being graduated from the High School in 1868. Two years later he found employment in the National Bank of New Jersey, in New Brunswick. Fourteen years were spent in this institution, where his reliable performance of the duties assigned him and his systematic methods secured him advancement, and, after having shown exceptional executive ability during a very trying period, he was advanced to the post of cashier, which position he capably filled until 1894, at which time he was advanced to the vice-presidency of the institution. This honor came to him unsolicited, and was a spontaneous tribute to his ability and a compliment as highly appreciated as it was unexpected.

The National Newark Banking Corporation is the oldest banking organization in the State of New Jersey, being founded in 1804 by some of Newark's most representative citizens for the purpose of doing a general banking and insurance business, but the insurance interests were abandoned many years ago. The Newark City National Bank, which was fifty years old in 1902, was, in May of that year, merged with the National Newark Banking Corporation, and the capital stock was increased to \$1,000,000. This great financial institution at the present time has a surplus and undivided profits of far more than that amount, and its depositors number about four thousand. Under the presidency of Mr. Campbell the policy of the institution has been progressive, yet conservative. Especial attention was given to the accounts of the smaller depositors, and no banking house enjoyed greater popularity.

As receiver of the Middlesex County Bank at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, which had been ruined by its cashier, Mr. Campbell achieved one of his most noted triumphs and demonstrated his unusual executive ability. The claims allowed amounted to \$508,000, with offsets of \$49,000, and in March, 1900, Mr. Campbell, who had been appointed as permanent receiver by Vice-Chancellor Pitney, paid a dividend of 35 per cent., and in July, 1902, a supplementary dividend of 15 per cent. was paid. By the beginning of 1904 the entire difficulties were practically settled, with the exception of a few outstanding cases which would undoubtedly be settled in favor of the institution and leave a balance in its favor. When Mr. Campbell applied for an increased allowance in this receivership, Vice-Chancellor Pitney, in an oral opinion sustaining this application, said in part: "Throughout the entire case I cannot find that Mr. Campbell has made a single mistake or has been the least bit slack in his duties, or that he has shown the least deficiency



W. Campbell

OF COME MYSELF NO ATTER CO
DO WELLA ON MY WAY THOU SO
WARRABU I M I M I C LIBBAYAN

Handwritten signature

of talent. In all respects he has been a model receiver." Such an unsolicited tribute from the bench was most certainly a compliment to be highly valued and appreciated.

In 1897 Mr. Campbell was a member of the Indianapolis National Monetary Conference, which exerted such an important influence on the character of the legislation in Congress on the subject in that year. He was president of the Board of Trade of Newark, having been unanimously elected in January, 1903, and his natural aptitude for handling vast interests was again shown in this office. The commerce of Newark and the adjoining tide-water towns was remarkably benefited by the measures taken by Mr. Campbell and the members of the committee of which he was the leading spirit. He was connected with a number of organizations.

Mr. Campbell was married in 1877 to Elizabeth Mundy, daughter of David Edward and Jane Elizabeth Meeker, of Brooklyn, New York, where Mr. Meeker was a prominent lawyer until his death in November, 1889.

Mr. Campbell died at Lake George, New York, July 2, 1905. Public expressions of sorrow were many and fervent, and the press all over the country gave an unusual amount of space to historical and editorial notices of the sad event. The character of the man is exemplified in the resolutions adopted by the various corporations and other bodies with which he was connected, a few of which are appended:

By the Board of Trade: Resolved, That the members of this board have learned with sorrow of the sudden death of Edward S. Campbell, one of the most respected and influential members of this body, and formerly its presiding officer. Coming to us from a neighboring city, he soon impressed himself upon our business community and became a leader in financial affairs. Frank, courteous, forceful, he won the confidence and respect of all those with whom he was associated. He took a deep interest in the affairs of this board, and by his death we have lost one of our most efficient members and one of our wisest counselors. Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chairman to prepare a suitable minute to be entered upon the records of this board expressive of our sorrow and regret at his untimely death. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the secretary of this board to the widow of our deceased brother, to whom we respectfully tender our sympathy in her bereavement.

By the Board of Directors of the National Newark Banking Company: This board wishes to record on its minutes its sense of loss in the death of Edward S. Campbell, president of this bank, which occurred at Lake George, New York, on the 2nd inst., after a brief illness. Mr. Campbell was elected a member of this board, and vice-president of this bank, January 4, 1894, and after its consolidation with the Newark City National Bank in May, 1902, he became president of the enlarged institution. He came to the service of this bank fully equipped by a strong and active youth as a banker, and qualified by a natural disposition and a finely developed character, he at once impressed his personality upon not only the directors, but on the customers of the bank and the community at large. Few men have, in the short time of his connection with Newark affairs, gained a more enviable position or implanted themselves more firmly than he did in all that is best in business, in civic and in religious matters. His death deprives many interests of a potent factor for good, and his associates and friends of a strong and loving character. We wish to convey to his bereaved wife our most tender condolences, and direct that a copy of this minute be engrossed and sent to her, and that it be entered upon the records of this bank and published in the daily papers of Newark.

THE
[Illegible text]

It is the duty of every citizen to
[Illegible text]

to be loyal to the United States and
[Illegible text]

to support the Government in all its
[Illegible text]

to defend the Constitution and the
[Illegible text]

to be true to the principles of
[Illegible text]

to be true to the principles of
[Illegible text]

to be true to the principles of
[Illegible text]

to be true to the principles of
[Illegible text]

to be true to the principles of
[Illegible text]

to be true to the principles of
[Illegible text]

to be true to the principles of
[Illegible text]

THE
[Illegible text]

THE
[Illegible text]

THE
[Illegible text]

THE
[Illegible text]

THE
[Illegible text]

THE
[Illegible text]

THE
[Illegible text]

THE
[Illegible text]

THE
[Illegible text]

By the Executive Committee of the New Jersey Bankers' Association: Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from us by death our esteemed president and friend, Edward S. Campbell, who not only served this association ably and faithfully as president, but also assisted materially in its organization; Be it Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Campbell we have lost a most able executive, a genial and true friend and one who was held in the highest esteem by us all. We desire to permanently record our appreciation of his most estimable character, sterling worth, vigorous and attractive personality. Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our most sincere sympathy in this hour of great bereavement. Resolved, That a copy of these preamble and resolutions be suitably engrossed and presented to Mrs. Campbell.

By the Board of Managers of the Howard Savings Institution: The managers of the Howard Savings Institution desire to express their sense of loss in the death of Edward S. Campbell, and to record this tribute to his memory. Mr. Campbell was elected a member of this board on August 29, 1904, appointed soon after a member of the auditing committee, and has attended to his duties promptly and regularly since that time. He was a genial associate, and a man who, by reason of his ability and character, added strength to the board and rendered efficient service to the institution. He was a public-spirited citizen and a Christian of the highest character, and his belief was exemplified by his daily life. In his sudden death the institution suffers a loss which can best be appreciated by those in the management of financial institutions who know the value of thoughtful and wise counsellors from the ranks of successful and self-reliant business men. We offer our sincere sympathy to his wife and rejoice with her in the memory of a life so well spent. Resolved, That this minute be spread upon the records of the institution and that an engrossed copy be furnished his bereaved family.

Mr. Campbell was an active and influential figure in the life of the community, especially in connection with those institutions most closely affecting its moral welfare. He was particularly interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, of Newark, was exceedingly liberal in its support, and his personal influence was a continual inspiration to it in its beneficent work. He was also a member of the New Brunswick Association, having been its treasurer for eight years, and its president for three years. He was also a member of the Essex Club, of Newark. His death while he was yet in the prime of his mental powers, left a void not to be filled, but the example of his life remains as a tender memory and a life-long inspiration to all with whom he associated.

CHARLES WILKINSON LENT

Charles Wilkinson Lent is a conspicuous figure in the financial circles of Newark, and a man who is held in the highest respect throughout the whole community. He was born in Newark, March 22, 1871, and is the son of James and Mary Louisa (Wilkinson) Lent. He comes of old and distinguished New Jersey ancestry. Both his father and mother were natives of Newark and came of families of the Colonial period, who played their part in the upbuilding of the commonwealth. Members of his father's line had served their country in the Revolutionary War. The senior Mr. Lent now resides in Bernardsville, and is engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

The early education of Charles Wilkinson Lent was acquired in the Newark public schools, passing through the different grades with credit. He was eager to go to work and at the age of sixteen he secured the position of messenger in the Essex County National Bank. Faithfulness and unmistakable and unusual ability brought their reward, and he rose through the various grades until in 1910 he held the position of discount clerk. About August 15 of that year he became the representative of the prospective Broad and Market National Bank, and was very active in its organization. Upon the establishment of this institution he became its cashier, having been elected to the post December 1, 1910, an office which he has since filled with signal ability and fidelity. Mr. Lent is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in his business connections is a member of the Newark Board of Trade, and of the Newark Association of Credit Men. He holds to the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Lent married, in 1896, Harriet A., daughter of John Milton Freeman, of East Orange. They have four children: Dorothy Freeman, James Milton, Donna Augusta and Elbert Wilkinson.

WYNANT DAVIS VANDERPOOL

Wynant D. Vanderpool was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 15, 1875, a son of Wynant Vanderpool and Alice W. (Davis) Vanderpool. His parents removed to Morristown when he was about six years of age, and he there attended Talmadge's Preparatory School, from which institution he entered Princeton University, and from there graduated in 1898. His law studies were completed at the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in November, 1903, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar. His business interests include the National Newark Banking Company, of which he is a director, and the Howard Savings Institution, of which he is a manager.

Mr. Vanderpool is well known as a sportsman, and is a member of many clubs, among which are the following: The Morristown Club, the Morris County Golf Club, the Morristown Field Club, the Essex Club of Newark, the University Club of New York, the Princeton Club of New York, and the National Golf Links of America, thus joining in all the college, social, game and sporting associations of his neighborhood. In religious inclinations he is Episcopalian, and is a member of St. Peter's Church, of Morristown, New Jersey.

Mr. Vanderpool married, October 15, 1905, at Morristown, Cornelia G., daughter of Grinnell and Mary B. (Haydock) Willis. Their children are: Eugene, born August 3, 1906, and Mary W., March 31, 1909.

JOHN WESLEY LUSHEAR

John Wesley Lushear, president of the North Ward National Bank, is one of those men whose value to the community is hardly to be gauged by the positions they hold or the offices in which they have served. For beyond the "plumbing" of the "world's coarse thumb" lies the influence of a personality. The weight and force of a fine example is of a benefit to a community not to be estimated in figures, or set forth exactly in words, and to this class of men belongs John Wesley Lushear. It is the good fortune of Newark that she possesses more than one such citizen, and it is hardly rash to attribute her growth in the past and her present rank among American cities to the possession of just such citizens.

John W. Lushear was born May 22, 1861, in Milburn, New Jersey, son of Abraham and Sarah Jane (Welshman) Lushear. He comes of old American stock, and both his parents were natives of New Jersey. His father was a hat manufacturer of Milburn and died in 1903. He was a man who had always taken a prominent part in all affairs affecting the community, and had always shown a spirit of generous helpfulness. A very self-effacing man he had, notwithstanding his interest in all public matters, never been willing to hold office. His son, John W. Lushear, received his first school training at the public school at Milburn, later going to the Newark schools. At the age of seventeen he left school and entered the employ of the North Ward National Bank in the capacity of messenger boy. Beginning with this, he, step by step, came to fill all the clerical positions in the bank, including that of bookkeeper, paying and receiving teller. At the age of twenty-four he had been promoted to be cashier. This was in 1886, and for eleven years he served in that capacity, when, having reached the age of thirty-five in 1897, he was elected to the office of president, and this position he has since then filled with ability and signal success. In politics, Mr. Lushear is a Republican. He is interested in various religious and charitable organizations. He serves as trustee for the Newark Home for the Friendless, and is the vice-president of the Mount Tabor Camp Meeting Association, near his summer residence. He is a member of the North End Club and of the Corinthian Council of the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, and serves on the official board of the church.

Mr. Lushear married, in 1884, Eva M., daughter of Thomas Shaw, of Newark. Their three children are: Herbert, Dorothy and John, Jr.

CARL HERMAN WINTSCH

A conspicuous figure in the professional, business, social and church activities of the city of Newark, and one which has been identified with the most important events in all of these fields, is that of Dr. Carl Herman Wintsch, whose reputation as an exceptionally capable physician and surgeon is only equaled by his kindness of heart. He is the son of Carl Wintsch, a retired mechanic, who has lived in Newark for the past thirty-five years.

Dr. Wintsch was born in New York City, February 5, 1871, and was very young when his parents removed to Newark. His early education was acquired in the public schools of that city, and he was graduated from the High School. He entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1892, being graduated three years later with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Appointed house surgeon to the Flower Hospital in New York City, he filled this position very acceptably until July, 1897, when he accepted an appointment as surgeon of an expedition to Africa. During the two years spent in Africa he experienced many exciting and interesting adventures, and, upon his return to Newark, established himself in general practice. In this he was successful from the outset, attaining a prominent position in medical circles, and has ably maintained this during the intervening years.

He became the founder of the Homeopathic Dispensary, which, by means of his generous aid, has since grown into the Homeopathic Hospital, and from its inception he has served the institution on the surgical staff and as a member of the board of directors. Another institution of his founding is the Bethany Home for the Aged in Irvington, New Jersey, in which he is chief of the medical staff and one of the directors. He was one of the founders of the Dispensary of the Presbyterian Hospital, and is a member

of the medical staff of the Presbyterian Hospital. For the past six years he has made a specialty of rectal diseases.

1917-116

Some months were spent by Dr. Wintseh in visiting the chief hospitals of Europe in connection with his post-graduate studies in the department of surgery, and he also devoted some time to a similar study at the Cook County Hospital clinics, Chicago, Illinois. By his individual efforts he opened three dispensaries in Newark, and has been a benefactor to the East Orange clinics in the way of free professional services and financial donations. His services in the public interests of Newark have been of no mean character. He has been medical inspector of schools, and at the present time is the medical examiner for three leading life insurance associations. He is a valued member of numerous organizations, and has held many public and semi-public offices, among which may be mentioned: Member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and member of three of its committees; member of the Academy of Pathological Science; ex-president of the Essex County Homeopathic Society; ex-president of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Society, and editor of its transactions up to the present time (1912); member of the Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey, and member of its committee on admission; delegate, in 1911, to the Homeopathic International Congress at Atlantic City, New Jersey, and took an active part in its deliberations. His fraternal affiliations are with Kane Lodge No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons; Granite Lodge No. 74, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; General Runyon Council No. 232, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Memorial Lodge No. 63, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Friendship Benevolent Aid Society.

In the literary field, Dr. Wintseh has been equally active. He has been a liberal contributor to Homeopathic journals; his papers have been translated into a number of languages, reprinted in the leading journals of both schools of medicine, and some of them have been published in the form of pamphlets by the medical bodies of this country and Europe. Among the most noted of these may be mentioned: "Traumatosepsis (a word of the doctor's own coinage) of the Rectum," "Poisonous Effects of Turpentine," "Medical School Inspection," "Some of the Needs of the Medical Profession and Homeopathy," which was the subject of his presidential address before the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society, May, 1911; his report on a case of Colosoma, which appeared in the "Annals of Surgery," August, 1906, occurred in his own practice and attracted world-wide attention.

Dr. Wintseh had always been a public-spirited citizen, but he had never taken an active part in political affairs until the beginning of the "new idea" movement in the State of New Jersey, since which time he has been influential in its circles and was its candidate in 1911 for the office of freeholder of Essex County. In 1912 he was the Progressive nominee for the Assembly, and in the same year was a delegate to the State Convention held at Asbury Park. He is a man of many-sided ability, and was one of the organizers of the American National Bank, and is now vice-president and one of the directors of the institution. As a member of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League, he has done excellent work. His executive ability was again shown as grand marshal of the Essex County Sunday School parade, in Newark. He reviewed the last parade from an automobile in company with Governor Wilson. He is county superintendent of the Department of Teacher Training of Essex County.

In church matters, the work of Dr. Wintseh is highly appreciated. He is a member of the Evangelical Association Church, is one of the trustees

and the Sunday school superintendent, while his wife is a member of the choir and an active worker in the interests of the Ladies' Aid Society connected with the institution.

Dr. Wintsch married Anna K., daughter of Conrad and Catherine Feldbush, the former an artist of ability, of Newark, whose services are called into requisition by all the leading decorating contractors of the city and its vicinity. Dr. and Mrs. Wintsch have two living children: Olga Meriam and Chester Paul, both attending the Newark schools. The summer home of the family is at the Atlantic Highlands. Words of commendation are superfluous in connection with the history of a life so overfilled with good works of varied character as that of Dr. Wintsch. The most notable of these have been touched upon, but the many charitable acts performed by Dr. Wintsch of which the world knows nothing, for they are unostentatious in the extreme, would fill many more pages than the limits of this sketch will permit.

EDWARD WESTON

Physicist and electrical engineer, the name of Edward Weston is to-day a household word among electricians. His fame was not earned in a day; he has a long record of successes behind him.

Edward Weston was born at Brynn Castle, England, May 9, 1850. He early showed a marked inclination and propensity for mechanics; his parents, however, insisted that he should study medicine, and, unwilling to be thus forced into a calling not his own choice, the young man, in 1870, left England and came to America. After spending a short time in the photographic laboratories of a firm of manufacturing chemists, he entered the employ of the American Nickel Plating Company, for whom he worked out a number of important improvements. In fact, it is not too much to say that to him is due in large part the credit for the fundamental processes of the vast nickel-plating industry of the world to-day. Having surmounted the chief difficulties incident to the electro-deposition of the metal, he next turned his attention to the current source, for which until then primary batteries had been used. His experiments resulted in construction of the first successful electro-plating dynamo engine in 1872. This embodied for the first time the principle of the field regulation which is now in very general use. The first electric dynamo was invented by a Norwegian named Seren Hyjorth, and patented in Great Britain in 1856. Similar machines were subsequently built both in Europe and America, but little improvement was made until Weston undertook the study of the various factors affecting dynamo efficiency. It was he who introduced the very important laminated form for the core which increased the commercial efficiency of the dynamo from less than 40 per cent. to over 90 per cent. This is only one of the improvements in dynamo designs which the world owes to Weston. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that the first application of the electric current for power transmission for industrial purposes was made in Weston's factory, and there also the electric arc light was for the first time used for general illumination. A fact not very generally known is that Weston is also the originator of the metal-impregnated carbon which, in its modern form, furnishes one variety of the "flaming arc." Of particular importance was his work in the development of the incandescent electric lamp. After some preliminary experiments with the platinum metals, he turned to carbon as the material best adapted for the filament of the lamp. Edison was



John J. Schaefer

OF LORD MAYOR AND VICE MAYOR
THE LUTHERAN CHURCH



OF EXCELLENCE

at this time making the filament from natural wood fiber. Weston squirted a filament from plastic carbonaceous material, thus originating the material which is in general use to-day. To the field of commercial photometry Weston made a contribution by insisting on the statement of the luminosity of courses in terms of their "mean spherical candle power." It had been customary until that time to merely state the candle power of the maximum ray, a procedure which is obviously calculated to deceive the public. The well-known resistance alloy, manganin, whose value lies in the fact that its temperature coefficient is nearly zero, is also a product of Weston's researches. His studies of the Clark standard cell resulted in the "Weston" cell, in which cadmium is used instead of the zinc of the Clark cell, and which has been adopted on the universal standard of electro motive force by the International Electrical Commission of 1908.

The various standard Weston instruments, the voltmeter, ammeter and duplex instrument, are too well known to require description. The factory is located at Waverly Park, Newark, New Jersey, and both the works and the laboratories are admirably equipped. Very special attention has been paid to the welfare of the employees, for whom there are provided club rooms, dining hall, library, gymnasium, swimming pool and other conveniences. The number of employees exceeds eight hundred. The total invested capital of the plant and its European branches is three million dollars.

If Edward Weston stands in the front rank as a member of his profession, he is no less remarkable in his personal qualities as a man. Those who have had the good fortune of a close acquaintance with him bear the warmest testimony to his sterling worth. We have here another example of a fact for which we, as a community, have every reason to be grateful, namely, that marked intellectual powers are frequently associated with the highest moral character.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER

The phenomenal growth of many American cities is due, in large measure, to the enterprise and intense energy of a comparatively small number of men. To them is due the inception of work that employs thousands, and the organization of those great combinations which set industry to work on the vast material resources of the country. In their imagination first take shape those movements which are the steps of progress, and many of the developments along the higher levels of human achievement are made possible by the immensity of the flood of business at the present day. Of such men whose acts have been written large over their home town, Louis Schlesinger may be taken as typical. The wonderfully rapid growth of Newark into a place among the first two or three American cities as regards the importance of its manufactures, points to such men as Mr. Schlesinger for the force that has built the bases upon which this prosperity has been developed.

Born in Newark, December 16, 1865, the son of Alexander and Fannie (Fleischer) Schlesinger, the whole life of Mr. Schlesinger has been spent in his native town. His early education was gained at the Morton street public school, whence he was promoted to the High School, from which, in 1879, he went directly into business. He was, in 1887, assigned by Mayor Joseph E. Haynes to a clerkship on the Newark Aqueduct Board, a position which he held till 1890. An opportunity then offering to go into the real estate and insurance business with ex-Sheriff William H. Brown, he resigned from the

Aqueduct Board. The association terminated at the close of ten years, when Mr. Schlesinger went into business for himself.

On May 8, 1904, largely through his efforts, was organized the Union Building Company with Morris Rachlin and the late Leser Lehman. This company has erected the ten-story fire-proof Union Building, having 200 offices, and the twelve-story fire-proof Essex Building, having 330 offices, both located on Clinton street, which thoroughfare is known as the "Wall street" of Newark. These buildings are the largest structures in the State of New Jersey devoted exclusively to office purposes, and number among its tenants some of the leading corporations and firms in the United States.

Some of the most valuable work done by Mr. Schlesinger in his capacity as vice-president, treasurer and managing agent of the Union Building Company has been the reclaiming of some of the unsightly waste places of the town and transforming them into beautiful and attractive regions. The company purchased in 1905 the Farley & Treacy tract lying north of Clinton avenue and west of Seymour avenue, which consisted of 520 city lots. By means of scientific grading and paving, by the installation of gas and electricity, and by the planting of lawns and shade trees, a wilderness has been, in a short time, changed into one of the most beautiful residential sections of the city and about two hundred one and two-family residences have been erected representing a value of at least one million dollars.

On April 10, 1911, the business was incorporated, with offices in the Essex Building, under the title of Louis Schlesinger, Inc., of which Mr. Schlesinger is president and Louis Kamm vice-president, the latter having been associated with Mr. Schlesinger since October, 1909. The same gentlemen have also organized and control the Century Realty Company, which includes among its holdings the Century Building and contiguous properties on Market and Halsey streets, as well as the "Broderson," the largest apartment house in the State of New Jersey, located on the corner of High street and Breintnall place, and other parcels in Newark and East Orange, New Jersey.

The business activities of Mr. Schlesinger are not confined to real estate operations and improvements. He is extensively engaged in the fire insurance business and represents the Newark agency of many old and important companies. His business acumen and judgment in all matters relating to the valuation of property are regarded so highly that he has been appointed by the Court of Chancery receiver of properties in litigation, executor and administrator of estates, and he serves also as appraiser for many financial institutions, and has acquired realty holdings for numerous enterprises in the "Industrial City" which has helped to change the map of Newark in many instances.

His business cares with their manifold ramifications do not absorb all of Mr. Schlesinger's attention. He gives a goodly portion of personal oversight to the charitable work that interests him. One of these institutions is the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of which he was recently elected an honorary director. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the leading Jewish congregation, and is a member of the Progress Club, Northern Lodge No. 25, F. and A. M.; charter member of Salaam Temple, Mystic Shrine, New Jersey Historical Society, the Board of Trade, South Orange Field Club and Mountain Ridge Country Club, of West Orange, New Jersey.

Mr. Schlesinger married, October 8, 1890, Sophie, daughter of Joseph and Fanny Levy. They have two children: Alexander L. and Joel L. The former is a Princeton graduate of the class of 1912, and is associated with the leasing department of Louis Schlesinger, Inc.

SAMUEL WARD BALDWIN

The Baldwin family, represented in the present generation by Samuel W. Baldwin, treasurer of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, is an old and honored one in England, from whence they came to this country, locating in the State of Connecticut, from whence descendants of the settlers migrated to New Jersey, settling in Newark. Samuel W. Baldwin is of the eighth generation, tracing his descent to the immigrant through Caleb W. (2), Caleb W. (1), Caleb, Moses, Joseph (2), Jonathan, Joseph (1).

Samuel W. Baldwin was born in Orange, New Jersey, February 15, 1851, son of Caleb W. (2) and Theresa (Oliver) Baldwin, life-long residents of Orange. Samuel W. obtained his education by attendance at the private school of the Rev. Frederick A. Adams, from which he graduated in 1865. Shortly afterward he accepted a clerkship in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and for a quarter of a century acceptably filled that position. In 1889 he was promoted to the office of assistant treasurer of the company, in which capacity he served until 1905, when he was appointed to his present position, treasurer. During his long connection with the company he has striven earnestly to fulfill every duty and responsibility, and that he succeeded in his purpose is evidenced by the fact of his various promotions. He is a director of the National State Bank and the Firemen's Insurance Company, of Newark. He is a Republican in politics, and holds membership in the Essex Club, the Essex County Country Club and the Republican Club of East Orange. Mr. Baldwin is unmarried.

THEODORE S. FETTINGER

Typical of the successful business man and useful citizen, Theodore S. Fettinger is one of the important names among those who are doing things in Newark. Though not a native-born son of the town, he has identified himself with all the movements for the development and improvement of the city of his adoption. He is the son of Henry and Katharine (Nixdorf) Fettinger and was born in Altoona, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1865. His father was one of the early settlers of Altoona and the last burgess of the town before it was incorporated. He was one of the leading citizens of the town and a very public-spirited man. Almost every community has a few men to whom it owes a large part of its material prosperity, and to this class of those who lead belonged Henry Fettinger. He was a merchant by occupation, and full of years and of honors when he died at the age of eighty-one, in 1891.

Theodore S. Fettinger acquired his early education in the public and high schools of his native town of Altoona, leaving his studies at the age of fifteen to go to work. He first entered the employ of his father in the mercantile business. After three years here he had an opening offered to him in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the great car shops for which the town is famous, and in this position he remained for three years, gaining much valuable training and information. By this time his natural tastes had begun to show themselves clearly, and he realized the strong and insurmountable bent of his mind towards literary pursuits. He had always had a bias for newspaper work, and at twenty years of age this call began to take precedence of everything else. His first venture was the publishing at this youthful age of a weekly newspaper called "The Courier." He continued in the publishing business until 1895, when he

came to Newark and entered the employ of W. V. Snyder & Company as their advertising manager, a post which brought into play his fertility of ideas and resourcefulness of mind in much the same measure that newspaper work would do. He remained with this firm for eleven years, introducing many new and striking ideas, and making an unqualified success of his department. He then became identified with Hahne & Company in the same capacity, and with this firm he has continued up to the present time. He is a member of the Board of Trade and has been active in it for ten years. He is the secretary of the Clinton Hill Improvement Association, and is a director of the Broad and Market National Bank, of which institution he was one of the organizers. He is a director of the Hahne Building and Loan Association, and is secretary of the United Merchants' Realty Company.

Mr. Fettinger married, in 1892, Rosetta, daughter of John Keithley, of Antoon, Pennsylvania. They have two children: E. Forrest and Beatrice E.

EMILE C. BATAILLE

Among the prominent figures of the banking circles of Newark is Emile C. Bataille, president of the American National Bank. He was born in Newark, January 22, 1874, and is the son of Emile and Mary (Meehan) Bataille, his mother having been a native of Pennsylvania and his father having come from France with his parents at the age of three years. They had settled in Newark and there engaged in commercial pursuits. His father has now retired from active business. Emile C. Bataille received the usual education of the American boy, attending public and private schools in Essex County. He had shown ability along business lines whilst still a young man, and his subsequent career has justified the hopes he inspired among his friends. His first employment was under his uncle, J. B. Marquet, a box manufacturer of this city. Upon leaving this position he engaged himself to the old firm of Pitcher & Manda, florists, of Short Hills, New Jersey, and with them he remained till 1893. In that year the firm failed, and he was taken into the banking business by the receiver. This gentleman was the president of the old Summit Bank, now known as the Summit Trust Company, and in this institution he received his first training in banking. After remaining with them for a period he accepted a position with the City Trust Company as teller. His next post was that of paying teller with the Federal Trust Company, leaving them to take that of treasurer of the Mutual Trust Company of Orange. For about two years he was engaged in the foreign banking business. In 1908 he was one of the organizers of the American Commercial Bank, originally capitalized at \$50,000, the bank changing in 1909 to the national system under the name of the American National Bank. Of this institution Mr. Bataille has been president since its organization. It has had a phenomenal growth, having from a small capitalization of \$50,000 increased in the past three years to over \$2,000,000 assets, the capitalization being increased to \$300,000. In his political views Mr. Bataille is an Independent. He is treasurer and a director of the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company, director and member of the executive committee of the Mutual Trust Company, of Orange; director of the Atlantic Mortgage Company, of New York City, and is a director of a number of other corporations. He married, in 1900, Gertrude, a sister of C. C. Murray, of Newark.

DAVID BIRDSALL CORSON

The profession of education is represented in the person of David Birdsall Corson, of Newark, New Jersey, who has won reputation and influence in this field of activity. An account of the "Corsanes or Corsons" may be found in McDowall's "History of the Burgh of Dumfries." According to tradition, the history of the family in America began when three brothers of this name settled in the central colonies in the eighteenth century, while state records show that members of the family served in the Revolutionary War. The maternal branch of Mr. Corson's ancestry had also become native before the struggle for independence. His mother's father, Elijah Birdsall, was a farmer and schoolmaster, and married Hannah Hayes, a relative of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth president of the United States.

David Peacock Corson, father of the Mr. Corson of this sketch, was born on a farm in the southern part of the State of New Jersey. He was active in his support of the Methodist denomination, being a class leader and a church worker. In political matters, he was a staunch Democrat. He was never engaged in military service, having furnished a substitute at the time of the Civil War. He married, May 29, 1850, Mary Ann, a daughter of Elijah and Hannah (Hayes) Birdsall. Their children were: Lydia A., Mary, David Birdsall, Lafayette and William Y.

David Birdsall Corson was born near Millville, New Jersey, February 17, 1864, and as a boy attended the public schools of Camden, New Jersey, after which he became a student at the State Normal School at Trenton, from which he was graduated in 1884. He matriculated at the New York University, from which institution he received his degree in 1893. From the time he commenced teaching his career has been one of consistent and progressive success. He has served as principal of Columbian School at Rahway, New Jersey, and was the first educational superintendent of that city, his predecessors having been appointed because of their political affiliations. He resigned to become principal of the Ann Street School at Newark, and later was transferred to the principalship of Elliot Street and Ridge Street Schools of the same city. He was elected first male general supervisor of Newark in 1904, and one year later as first assistant city superintendent of schools. In all of these offices he has discharged the responsibilities involved with a dignity and energy which have earned for him the commendation and admiration of pupils, teachers and all his colleagues.

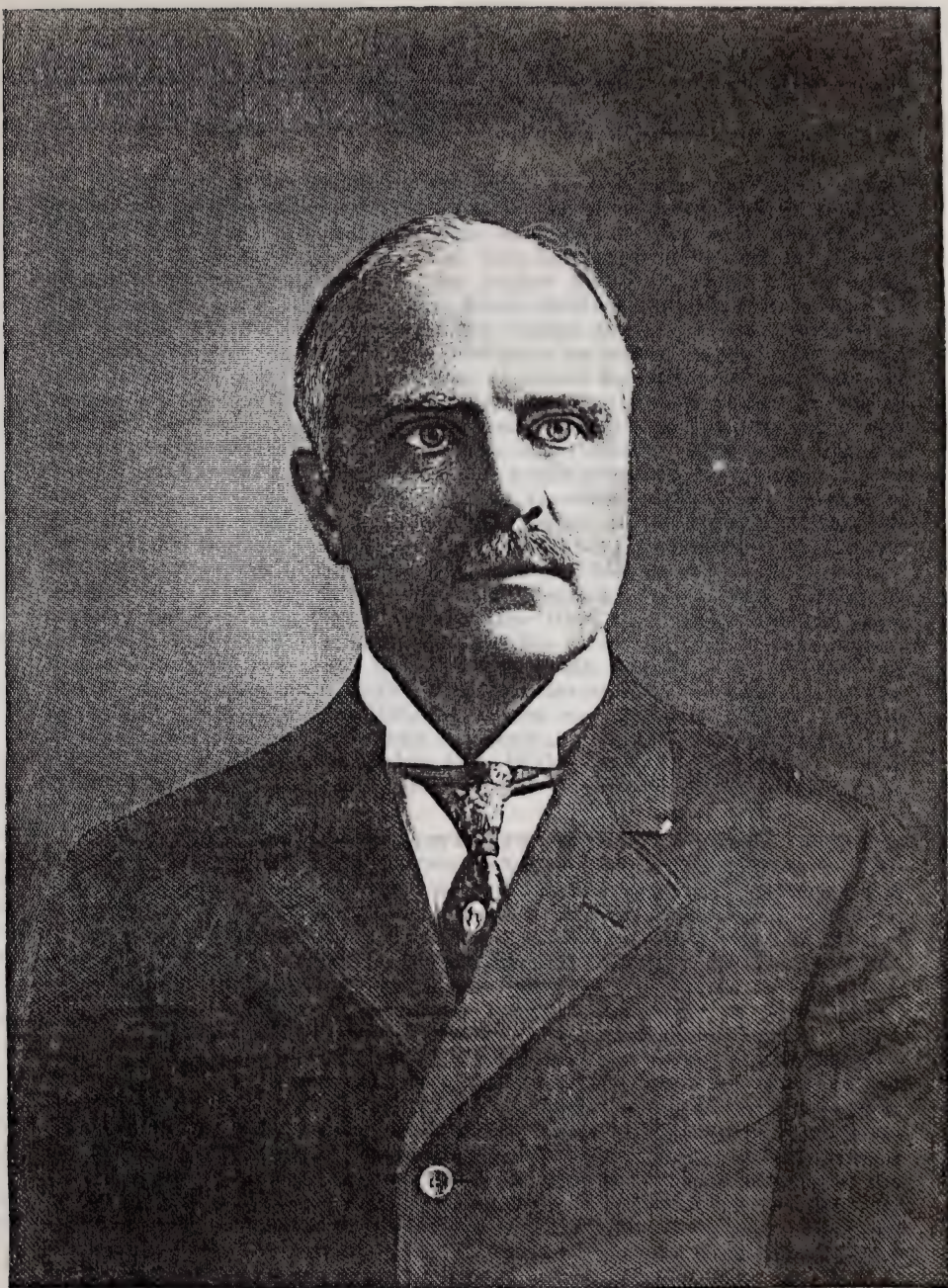
He has clearly defined opinions on all matters pertaining to the public welfare, and until Theodore Roosevelt ran for the Presidency in 1912 he gave his active support to the Republican party. He was an elder and the clerk of session in the Forest Hill Presbyterian Church, but is now a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Newark. Mr. Corson has formed connections with many organizations in the course of his life, among which may be mentioned: Wednesday Club of Newark, Principals' Association, Schoolmen's Club of Newark, Schoolmasters' Club of New York, Council of Education of New Jersey, of which he was president; New York University Alumni Association of Northern New Jersey, of which he was one of the organizers, was its first treasurer and a vice-president; Presbyterian Union of Newark, in which he served as president, 1911-1912; director in the Children's Aid Society and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; organizer of College Extension Courses for Teachers, which has since developed into the Newark Institute of Arts and Sciences, of which Mr. Corson is a vice-president.

Mr. Corson married in Rahway, New Jersey, November 21, 1893, Kate Thomson, born in Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Noble) Thomson. The officiating clergyman was Rev. John A. Liggett, D.D., of the Second Presbyterian Church. Mr. Thomson was formerly a member of the firm of Richardson, Spence & Thomson, merchant tailors, No. 470 Broadway, New York. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Corson are: David Noble, born October 7, 1894, now a student at Princeton University; Frances, born June 20, 1897, a student at the Barringer High School; Mary, born October 18, 1898, also at the Barringer High School.

ALBERT HENRY BALDWIN

Albert Henry Baldwin, a distinguished financier of Newark, born in that city October 24, 1868, is the son of Albert and Jennet Phelps (Hooker) Baldwin. He comes of fine ancestry on both sides, his maternal grandfather being Dr. Charles Hooker, a practicing physician of New Haven, Connecticut, descended from the famous Rev. Thomas Hooker, who came over in 1633 to New England, and settled three years later in Hartford, and founded the first church in Connecticut. Jennet Phelps Hooker was born in 1837, died February 16, 1883. The Baldwin family probably take their name from the various nobles of Flanders, who bore it as a Christian appellation. The Counts of Flanders, Baldwin I, who married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald of France and Baldwin II, married Aelfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great of England, were mighty warriors in their day and brought a strain of royal blood into the family. The name recurs constantly in the mediaeval history of Europe. In England the Baldwins were a prominent family, and are registered as early as January 6, 1552, in the will of Richard Baldwin, of Dundridge, parish of Ashton Clinton, County Bucks, who left property to his three sons, Henry, John and Richard. The oldest son, Henry Baldwin, spent his life in Dundridge, with his wife, Alice, and his will was proved July 2, 1602, leaving his eldest son, Richard, as his executor. This Richard Baldwin did not leave England, but three of his sons did, including Joseph Baldwin, who was one of the original settlers from New Haven in Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. Jonathan Baldwin, son of this emigrant, married as his first wife, Hannah, daughter of Sergeant John Ward, of Branford, who in 1666 became one of the original settlers and a prominent figure in the founding of Newark, New Jersey, with which town the Baldwins have been identified for more than two hundred and thirty years.

Joseph Baldwin, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Ward) Baldwin, owned a great deal of Newark property, inherited from his grandfather Ward, and married a Miss Bruen. Amos, his second son, was born in 1720 in Newark, and was a deacon of the Orange church. His son, Lewis Baldwin, was a native of Orange, New Jersey, as was also Henry Baldwin, the next generation, who, however, married a relative, Sarah Baldwin, of Newark. Their son, Cyrus Baldwin, was still identified with Orange, and was the only surveyor in that part of New Jersey, drawing up the original plan of the Rosedale cemetery. Cyrus Baldwin was also a justice of the peace, and the only recognized legal practitioner of that locality, executing many wills and other documents to the satisfaction of all concerned. He died in 1854, aged forty-six years, a comparatively young man, but one who had the reputation of absolute honesty, and whose wisdom and many virtues had long won for him the respect and admiration of every one. He married Elizabeth Cooper Mandeville, of noted French Huguenot descent, came from Rouen, France, to Holland, and thence to New Amsterdam, in 1647.



A. H. Baldwin

WATTA 3HT 21 20-800
ON 5000000000



9.000

Their son, Albert Baldwin, was born, together with his twin brother, Abram Mandeville Baldwin, at East Orange, New Jersey, July 5, 1835, and died October 21, 1897. His father, Cyrus, and himself were both without the advantage of an early education, and were obliged after leaving the district school to perfect themselves in the higher branches which led to their individual success in life. As a boy, Albert Baldwin, father of the subject of this sketch, entered the employ of the Orange Bank, of which Stephen D. Day was then the president. In a few years he had a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, and in 1856 was able to obtain a position as receiving and paying teller in the City Bank of Newark, in which the only other employees at that time were a bookkeeper, clerk and runner. The capital stock was three hundred thousand dollars, with an equal amount of deposits, and the teller's position was a responsible one for a man of barely twenty-one years of age. His sterling character and profound knowledge of financial matters, as well as his remarkable executive ability, were called upon to fulfill the duties of his position. For forty years this Albert Baldwin proved himself efficient, and worthy of the trust imposed. In 1858 he was advanced to the position of cashier, and at the time of his death held the double position of cashier and vice-president. During this time the bank's capital stock increased to one-half a million, the deposits to nearly two million dollars, and the working force was trebled. Few bank employees in Newark can display such a record for faithfulness and devotion to the interests of any institution. Mr. Baldwin's Christian nature was also shown in his fidelity to church relations, and he became a vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church in Newark. He married in May, 1861, Jennet Phelps Hooker. Their three children are: Charles Hooker, Albert Henry and Jennet Eliza, who is deceased.

Albert Henry Baldwin was born in Newark October 24, 1868. He is now a resident of Maplewood, New Jersey, but spends his business hours in Newark. He received his education at the Newark Academy. Entering the service of the Newark City National Bank as a clerk at the age of eighteen, in 1886, he steadily advanced from one position to another, until he became assistant cashier, and upon the consolidation of this bank, in 1902, with the National Newark Banking Company, Mr. Baldwin was elected vice-president of the latter institution, the oldest bank in the State of New Jersey. In the faithful and honorable discharge of the responsibilities and duties devolving upon him, he has earned the confidence and esteem of his associates and of the business community. He has no time nor wish to engage in other business outside of the one concern to which he has so steadily devoted his energies, the National Newark Banking Company. In church matters, he has for many years been a warden and the treasurer of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Maplewood, which he attends, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Episcopal fund of the Diocese of Newark. In societies he is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society and the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1912 he was appointed a commissioner of the sinking fund of Essex County.

Mr. Baldwin married, June 30, 1897, Mary Ellen Pearson, born in Wisconsin, daughter of the Rev. Peter and Anna M. (Chamberlin) Pearson, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have no children.

GEORGE WILLIAM KNIGHT

George William Knight, a well-known engineer of Newark, is a man who has, by the force of his native talent and energy, made for himself a position of prominence in the business world. He is of New Jersey birth, though he is of English parentage, having been born in Newark, September 13, 1882. His father, Walter J. Knight, came to this country from England in 1875, settling in Newark, where he married Marie A. Besser. He practiced the profession of the law until his death in 1910. His children were: Walter J., deceased; George William, with whom the present biographical sketch is concerned; Miriam Louise and Hazel Josephine.

George W. Knight being endowed with a natural mechanical bent, it was a foregone conclusion that he should have a technical education. After a thorough preparatory course at the Newark Academy, he completed his academical studies in 1901, going from there to the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, where he entered upon a course that led to the degree of Mechanical Engineer. He completed the work here and gained his degree in the year 1905. Immediately upon leaving the Institute he obtained a position with the Standard Oil Company as assistant to the chief engineer of the New York Transit Company, which was a branch of the Standard Oil Company. After being with this company for a time he entered the employ of the M. W. Kellogg Company, contractors and manufacturers of mill supplies, the position he filled for them being that of one of the erecting superintendents.

Of an alert and energetic type of mind, Mr. Knight had formed an association shortly after his graduation with two partners, the firm going under the name of the Dairy and Confectionery Refrigeration Company, the business becoming from the outset a success. With this concern Mr. Knight has continued his connection, serving in 1909 as vice-president. Not over a year after the organization of this firm he became interested in the organization of the Engineering Company of New York, entering the firm as one of the partners. In 1908 he received the appointment to the office of supervising engineer of the Board of Education of Newark, and this position he holds to the present day.

Mr. Knight has achieved by his undoubted talents and energy a remarkable position for a man of his age. He occupies a rank among the men of his profession second to none, and is regarded by the business community as one of its most promising young men. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, of Newark, Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, and is also a member of the Board of Trade of that city. He belongs also to the Union Club of Newark, and to the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

Mr. Knight married, April 17, 1907, Elsa Anna, daughter of Carl and Anna (Kuechler) Hartdegen. They have two children: George William, Jr., born in April, 1908, and Elizabeth Anna, born October 12, 1910.

ORRIN EMMET RUNYON

Orrin Emmet Runyon, one of the most successful real estate men of Newark, New Jersey, was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, November 17, 1855, the son of John Calvin and Harriet M. (Chase) Runyon. Although both his parents were of the east, his father having been born in Plainfield, New Jersey, and his mother being a native of Hamdon, New York, Orrin Emmet Runyon spent his youth up to his fourteenth year in the middle west.

In 1856, the year after his birth, his parents removed from Plainfield to Springfield, Illinois, the home of Abraham Lincoln, and there during the Civil War, as a member of the firm of Runyon & Britt, Mr. Runyon, senior, engaged in the business of State printing. In 1868 he returned east with his family and established himself again at Plainfield, becoming the proprietor of the "Central New Jersey Times," which he conducted with great success up to the time of his death at Plainfield in 1889. Of this large family of eight children which John Calvin Runyon brought back east, Orrin Emmet was the eldest. The others were David M., Elmer Hay, Laura L., a graduate of the University of Chicago, and at present a teacher in the Normal School of Warrensburg, Missouri; Charles W., deputy clerk of Union County, New Jersey; Harry C., a lawyer of Plainfield, New Jersey; Marion, and Adelaide, the wife of Gerald Oliver, a naval instructor at Chicago.

Orrin Emmet Runyon received his early education in the public schools of Springfield, Illinois. This elementary instruction was supplemented by the work of the Plainfield High School, which he attended on his return to his native city, and still later by a course at the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie during the years 1874 and 1875. At the age of sixteen, having graduated from the Plainfield High School, he entered his father's office and learned the printer's trade—that trade that has served so many distinguished men.

For nine years he worked successfully at the printing business with the exception of the year spent at the business college at Poughkeepsie, and from July, 1877, to the fall of 1879 was the manager of the job printing office of the firm of F. G. Tilton & Co. at Greenfield, Massachusetts. But in 1880 he withdrew and, removing to Newark, obtained the position of book-keeper for J. C. Smith & Co., flour and grain merchants, and remained with them for two years. In 1883, realizing that he had an aptitude for the real estate business, and that he could push his fortunes more rapidly by going into business for himself, he resigned his position with the Smith company and bought a half interest in the real estate firm of R. Burges & Co. of Newark, New Jersey. So successful was he in this venture that by October, 1887, he had acquired Mr. Burges' interest in the business and became the head of the real estate firm whose affairs he has ever since controlled.

Mr. Runyon's activities have found other outlets than business affords. Inspired no doubt by the example of his two uncles, Nelson and Frank Runyon, who were members of one of the New Jersey regiments during the Civil War, and saw much active service, Mr. Runyon early displayed a great interest in the military affairs of his native State. In December, 1884, he joined Company D of the First Regiment of New Jersey, and in 1885 he was elected first lieutenant. In 1898, during the Spanish-American War, he was made captain and was sent with his regiment to Camp Alger, Virginia, and was mustered out November 4, 1898. Mr. Runyon is still the captain of Company D and is the fourth commandant, and is proud of his long association with a company not only distinguished by its honorable record but as being the oldest one in the State, having been in service since 1846. Mr. Runyon was one of the officers detailed to the manœuvre camp at San Antonio, Texas, in May, 1911. While on this duty he was attached to Company I of the Twenty-eighth Infantry. He also interests himself in civic and political affairs, and was judge of the electoral district of the Thirteenth Ward of Newark, New Jersey.

Orrin Emmet Runyon married, January 5, 1887, Minnie Dormer, daughter of John Mecker, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. They have five children:

Orrin Emmet, Jr., born October, 1888; John Calvin (2), born in May, 1892; Theodore Clark, born in October, 1897; Milton Chase, born in October, 1899; George Elmer, born in June, 1901.

HENRY DARCY SCUDDER, JR.

There is no line of professional work at the present time which offers better opportunities for the development of original ideas in every form of constructive work than that of engineering. The thoughts of many men are turned in this direction, and prominent among the consulting engineers of the city of Newark is Henry Darcy Scudder, Jr. He has already given ample evidence of what he is able to accomplish and the future holds great promise for him.

Mr. Scudder was born in Trenton, New Jersey, November 26, 1884, son of Henry D. and Marvinia (Davis) Scudder. Wallace Melvaine Scudder, editor and publisher of the Newark Evening News, is an uncle of Mr. Scudder. Mr. Scudder's grandfather, Justice Edward Wallace Scudder, was president of the New Jersey Senate for a time and judge of the New Jersey Supreme Court for over twenty years, and his wife, Mary Louisa, was a daughter of Judge George King Drake, of Morristown, New Jersey. In the earlier ancestry of Mr. Scudder are to be found four barons who signed Magna Charta and he traces his descent from Edward I. Direct ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England, Thomas Scudder coming to this country in 1635. Scudder's Falls, on the Delaware, is named in honor of the family.

Mr. Scudder received the advantages of a liberal education. He attended the State Model School of Trenton and, from 1899 to 1901, the Princeton University Academy. The next seven years were spent in practical work in the office of William P. Field, a civil engineer, and the experience gained there by Mr. Scudder was a varied and practical one. In 1908 he established himself in an independent practice of his profession at No. 800 Broad street, removing at the end of one year to his present offices at No. 196 Market street. He has now firmly established himself as a structural and consulting engineer, and his patronage is a good one and is rapidly and consistently increasing.

He is a member of the Board of Trade of the city of Newark and of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, serving in the First Field Company Signal Corps for seven years.

SYLVESTER HALSEY MOORE AGENS

Sylvester Halsey Moore Agens, prominent in electrical circles of Newark, was born at 98 Commerce street, in that city, November 5, 1872. He is a son of Frederick Girard and Emma Louise (Moore) Agens.

The Agens family is of Scotch ancestry, James Agens, the great-grandfather of Mr. Agens, was born in Scotland, and at the breaking out of the American Revolution was residing in Edinburgh. He was impressed into service in the British army, but eventually deserted and joined the Colonial army. He saw much active service, taking part in General Washington's New Jersey campaign, being wounded at the battle of Trenton. He later fought in the command of General Anthony Wayne at the recapture of Stony Point, New York. After the war he settled in Orange, then a part of Newark, and there he made his home until his death. He had a number of sons, of whom one was Thomas Agens, the grandfather of

Sylvester, who was a lifelong resident of Newark, and who was for many years a hat manufacturer in his native city.

Frederick Girard Agens, son of Thomas Agens, was born in Newark in 1836. He assisted his father for some years in his hat manufactory and later engaged in the fire insurance business, meeting with marked success. He married Emma Louise Moore, who was born December 13, 1832, and died in Newark May 13, 1892.

Sylvester Halsey Moore Agens is a direct descendant of Lieutenant John Lion Gardiner, known as Lord of Saybrook and Gardiner's Island. He was born in England in 1599 and died on his estate on Gardiner's Island, New York, in 1663. At an early date he emigrated to New England, where he gained distinction in the Pequot War. He was also prominent in the civil affairs of Connecticut and New York. In 1639 he purchased from the Indians the island which now bears his name. His title was confirmed by the Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam and the Earl of Sterling. Here he made his home until his death. The old family estate is now owned by a descendant. Mr. Agens' descent from this prominent old Colonial officer is as follows: 1. Lieutenant John Lion Gardiner married Mary Wimelson, born in 1601 and died in 1665. 2. Mary, daughter of Lieutenant John Lion and Mary (Wimelson) Gardiner, born August 31, 1638, and died June 15, 1727, married Jeremiah Conkling, born in 1634 and died in 1712. 3. Mary Gardiner, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Gardiner) Conkling, married Thomas Mulford, born in 1650 and died in 1732. 4. Ezekiel Conkling, son of Thomas and Mary Gardiner (Conkling) Mulford, married Abia Osborn. 5. Jonathan, son of Ezekiel Conkling and Abia (Osborn) Mulford, born September 29, 1718, and died October 16, 1789, served as a private in the Third Battallion, also under Colonel Somer's New Jersey troops in the Revolutionary War. He married Esther Conkling, born August 27, 1715, and died September 27, 1776. 6. Esther, daughter of Jonathan and Esther (Conkling) Mulford, born April 18, 1757, and died September 26, 1819, married, January 6, 1779, Edward Ball, who served in the New Jersey troops during the Revolutionary War. He was born November 8, 1756, and died April 26, 1815. 7. Prussia Alling, daughter of Edward and Esther (Mulford) Ball, born March 26, 1784, and died February 28, 1867, married Jacob Peshine. 8. Hettie Malvina, daughter of Jacob and Prussia Alling (Ball) Peshine, born in 1811 and died in 1872, married Sylvester Halsey Moore, born in 1810 and died in 1875. 9. Emma Louise, daughter of Sylvester Halsey and Hettie Malvina (Peshine) Moore, born December 13, 1832, and died May 13, 1892, married Frederick G. Agens, mentioned above. 10. Sylvester Halsey Moore, son of Frederick G. and Emma Louise (Moore) Agens.

Mr. Agens was educated at the Chestnut Street Public School, the Newark Academy and the John C. Green School of Science at Princeton, New Jersey.

In 1896 he entered the employ of the Crescent Ship Yard at Elizabethport, under Louis Nixon, and in 1899 he became associated with the Electric Motor and Equipment Company of Newark. In May, 1911, he formed the company of Agens & Hopper to carry on a general electrical supply business. The company is a distributor for all the leading makers of electrical supplies throughout New Jersey and adjoining States.

Mr. Agens, since engaging in the electrical business, has won distinction in the development of decorative and spectacular lighting. He planned and erected the mammoth electric sign of the Butterick Publishing Company, of New York City, the largest electric sign in the world. He is a

... ..

... .. was born in Newark in

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

recognized expert on searchlights and was awarded the contract for installing the searchlight projectors on the dome of the Capitol building and on the Washington Monument at the inauguration of President Roosevelt in 1905. He also planned and executed the intricate work of lighting the court of honor at President Taft's inauguration in 1909, the spectacular illumination at Saratoga Springs, New York, at the triennial conclave of the Knights Templar in 1907; special work for the Dewey celebration and at the time of the visit of Prince Henry of Germany to this country in 1902. He superintended the construction of over thirty electrical dressing line equipments for the decorations of the United States battleships, also the dressing lines for the Russian battleships "Variag" and "Retvizan." In addition he also did much decorative work for the Turkish and Japanese war vessels at the Cramps Ship Yards in Philadelphia.

He is a member of the Board of Trade of Newark, South Park Presbyterian Church, Kane Lodge, No. 55, F. and A. M., and the Sons of Jove, an electrical secret society.

He was married, June 2, 1900, to Elizabeth Wallis Taylor, of East Orange, New Jersey. They have three children: Sylvester Taylor, 1901; Margaret, 1906, and David Taylor, 1911.

CHARLES SPEIR DODD

Charles Speir Dodd, who holds a prominent place in the insurance business of Newark, New Jersey, and who is identified with other important financial undertakings, has attained a justly deserved reputation for business acumen and strict integrity. He is of Irish descent, his grandfather having emigrated to America from the North of Ireland when he was a mere lad. Samuel Dodd, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Quebec, Canada, removed to New Jersey and engaged in the dry goods business in New York, with which he was connected until his death in 1890. He married Mary Elizabeth, a daughter of John Walker, of Belleville, New Jersey.

Charles Speir Dodd was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 23, 1864, and was educated in the public and high schools of his native city. Upon the completion of his studies he accepted a position in the office of Ryerson & Thompson, remaining with this firm for a number of years. His next field of labor was with J. H. Langford & Co., of New York, and subsequently he held office as assistant treasurer of the Firemen's Insurance Company, of Newark. The last named position was held for a period of thirteen years, when Mr. Dodd decided to engage in the insurance business on his own responsibility. The thorough and practical experience he had had in these various offices gave him a clear insight into all the various interests involved and his careful attention to detail, combined with his indefatigable efforts for the welfare of his clients have been productive of very satisfactory results. He is resident manager of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, of Liverpool, and also carries on a general insurance business. As a member of the Newark Board of Trade his opinion carries weight.

Mr. Dodd married, April 22, 1896, Florence Augusta, daughter of Charles and Mary W. Cummings, of Mamaroneck, New York, and their only son is Norman, born June 29, 1899. In politics Mr. Dodd is a Republican. He is president of the Fire Insurance Society of Newark and secretary and treasurer of the Underwriters' Protective Association. He has been an active worker in church affairs, and was a trustee of the village of South

Orange from 1902 until 1906. His fraternal and social affiliations are with St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter No. 7, and the Essex County Club of West Orange. As a progressive, up-to-date and ambitious business man Mr. Dodd has not many equals. He has the power of concentration to a remarkable degree and executive ability of a high order. His labors in the field of insurance activity have been crowned with a well deserved success and his business methods are worthy of imitation.

JOHN HENRY BENNETT

John Henry Bennett, manager of the Newark branch of J. R. Wood & Sons, jewelers, diamond cutters and watch case manufacturers, of New York and Newark, is a business man of acumen and responsibility and has had a varied and interesting business career. He is a man of action rather than of words, and his achievements demonstrate his ability. Every business detail he has been called upon to discharge has been performed with accuracy and his industry has been unflagging.

John R. Bennett, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Long Island in 1842. Until his retirement from business life he was engaged as a poultry dealer in Fulton Market, in the city of New York. He married Caroline D., daughter of James Morris, of Brooklyn, New York, and had children: John Henry, Joseph J. and Frank C.

John Henry Bennett, the eldest of these children, was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 4, 1864. He acquired his scholastic education in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of sixteen years entered the employ of Courbosier-Wilson Watch Case Company, of Brooklyn, New York, and Newark, New Jersey. Twenty-two years were spent in the employ of this company, where Mr. Bennett had entered as a plain workman, and risen to the responsible position of superintendent of the engraving and decorating department. He resigned this position in order to engage in business independently as a manufacturer of novelties, his place of business being in One Hundred and Sixteenth street, New York City. At the expiration of two years he abandoned this enterprise and accepted a position with the Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Company, at No. 130 Washington place, New York City, of which Mr. H. D. Ballman is president at the present time (1913). He then became the manager of the Pennsylvania Watch Case Company, York, Pennsylvania, but at the end of eighteen months formed a connection with his present company. The Newark branch, of which Mr. Bennett is the head, is engaged exclusively in the manufacture of watch cases since 1912. Mr. Bennett has other business enterprises, being a member of the Hearthstone Building and Loan Association and of the Hollywood Building and Loan Association. His fraternal affiliations are with the Royal Arcanum, of which he has been a member for the long period of twenty-six years.

Mr. Bennett married Lillie May, daughter of John C. and Ella A. (Hayward) Strang, of Brooklyn. They have one child, Ella May, who was graduated from the Bloomfield grammar school and a graduate of the New York German Conservatory of Music. John C. Strang served in the Civil War, enlisting in 1861. He continued in active service until he was mustered out at the close of the war. He was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, and he wrote much of the correspondence of his regiment. Mr. Bennett has never taken an active part in political matters, but he takes an earnest and intelligent interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the community, and advances to the best of his power and ability any project that holds promise for the public good.

JAMES EDWARD HOWELL

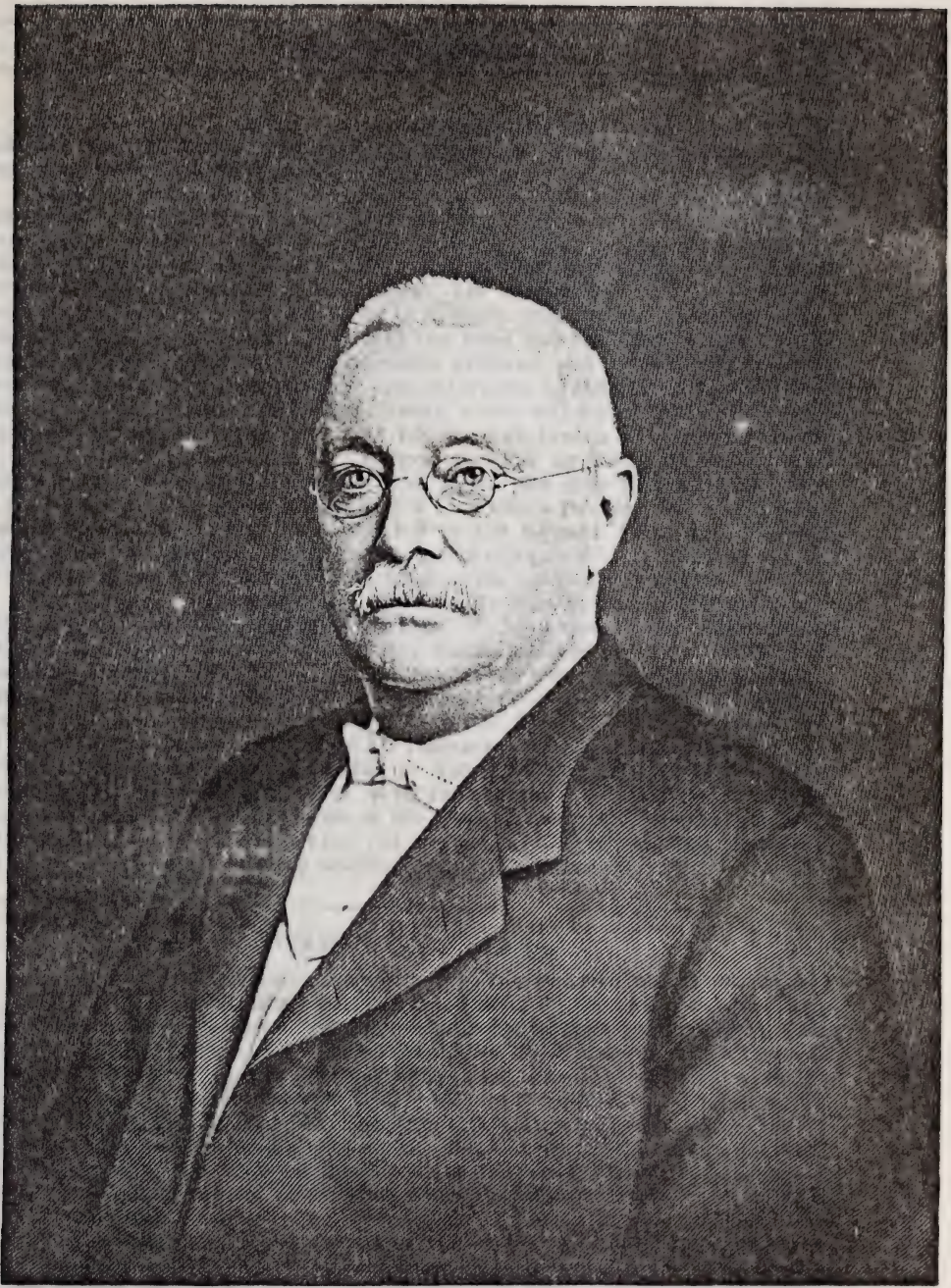
Vice-Chancellor James E. Howell, for many years actively identified with some of the most important work in the legal profession in his section of the State, is a man of intellectual attainments, public-spirited to the highest degree. He was born near Beemerville, Wantage Township, Sussex County, New Jersey, June 25, 1848, eldest son of William Chauncey and Julia A. (Schofield) Howell, grandson of John Howell and Austin Schofield, and a descendant of Edward Howell, of March Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England, who removed to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1639, and thence to Southampton, Long Island, in 1640.

He acquired his early education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and pursued advanced studies in Mt. Retirement Seminary, located near what was then Deckertown, now known as Sussex. This was a famous old academy at that time and was then familiarly known as the "Stiles School." Subsequently he entered upon the study of law at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduating in the class of 1870. He then returned east, locating in Newton, New Jersey, and for a time read law in the office of Coult & Van Blarcom, a noted law firm. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1872, and as a counsellor in June, 1880. He began practice in Newton, New Jersey, remaining until 1874, when he removed to Newark, in which city he has since resided, and until he became vice-chancellor, this was the center of his law practice. On January 1, 1876, he formed a partnership with Joseph Coult, under the style of Coult & Howell, and this connection continued until April, 1907, when Mr. Howell was appointed Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor Magie, upon the resignation of Henry C. Pitney, for a term of seven years, in which capacity he is rendering most efficient service. He served as a commissioner for the erection of the new City Hall, under appointment of the late Mayor Seymour, and was a member of the board of the Essex County Sinking Fund Commission, which he resigned in December, 1908, in order to devote all his time to court work. He was formerly vice-president of the Second National Bank and one of its directors. Since his removal to Newark he has been greatly interested in the New Jersey Historical Society, and aided materially in securing for that association its present building. He keeps in touch with his professional brethren by membership in the New Jersey State Bar Association, and is also a member of the Board of Trade, the Essex and University Clubs of Newark, the Lotos and Republican Clubs of New York City, the Road Horse Drivers' Association, and a trustee of the Newark Free Public Library. He attends the Reformed Church.

Vice-Chancellor Howell married, June 13, 1877, Mary Lillian, eldest child of James H. and Mary (Thomson) Cummins, of Newton, New Jersey. They have one child, Thomson, born December 21, 1888.

EDGAR E. BERGEN

To continue in the same line of business for almost half a century is a record of which any man might well be proud, and it is of such a man that this review treats. Edgar E. Bergen has been at the head of his own produce business for a period extending well over forty years, and has won a position in the business world peculiarly his own, by reason of the responsible interests he has represented. He is as highly valued in the other walks of life as he is in the business world, and in religious matters he has also done much good work.



James E. Howell

CONFERENCE
ON THE VIEW

OF THE STATE OF THE
THE UNITED STATES

Elias Bergen, his father, was a farmer in Mercer County, New Jersey, and was later engaged in the produce business in Trenton, New Jersey. He married Phoebe Rue, of Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Edgar E. Bergen was born in Mercer County, New Jersey, May 21, 1847, and attended the private school at Heightstown, New Jersey, which is now the well-known Peddie Institute. From there he went to the State Normal School at Trenton, New Jersey, and, upon leaving this institution, he was occupied as a carpenter for four years, his connection with this line of work ceasing in 1872. He then came to Newark, New Jersey, where he established the business of which he is still the head and the leading spirit. He handles all kinds of foreign and domestic produce, and his business connections are widespread. In addition to this enterprise he conducted, for fourteen years, a fine stock farm in Somerset County, which was known as the Raratana Stock Farm, and this was renowned for the fine breeds to be found there. It was nothing unusual for Mr. Bergen to have as many as seventy-five horses of the finest breed there at one time. He sold this farm in 1903 to H. C. Du Val, who subsequently sold it to William Bradley, the well-known contractor of New York. As a member of the Newark Fruit and Produce Association, the opinions of Mr. Bergen are highly valued as those of a man of experience and thorough understanding of the subject in question.

Mr. Bergen married, May 30, 1871, Lydia Van Syckle, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey; children: Margaret; Albert V., associated with his father, married Blanche Abbott, of Somerville; Edna, married Dr. E. A. Miller, of Portland, Pennsylvania; Ethel E., married Henry Pool, a lawyer of Newark; Edgar W., is a student at Coleman's Business College in Newark. Mr. Bergen is a man of energetic and active appearance and does not show his years. In all probability it is the very fact of his incessant activity that has kept up his youthful appearance, and has added to his enjoyment of life. He is of a social disposition, with a cheerful word for everyone, a warm heart and an open hand for those less fortunate in life than he has been. He takes a deep interest in all matters concerning the welfare of the community, and does all in his power to further any project for the public benefit.

HERMAN E. L. BEYER

The energy and intellectual activity that is a marked peculiarity of the German character are clearly seen in Herman E. L. Beyer, one of the foremost newspaper men of Newark. As secretary and treasurer of the Town Talk Printing Company, and as editor of the Town Talk Magazine and Newark Ledger, he holds a responsible position and shows the versatility of his talents, wielding at the same time a widespread influence. The place he has achieved is the result of an ambition which even as a boy drove him to work patiently and untiringly towards the aims which he had set for himself. The success that has crowned his efforts and placed him in a position of respect and esteem in his native town can be justly said to be due only to himself and his own ability and unflagging energy.

Unlike many men, the direction of whose careers has been largely the result of chance and the fortuitous combination of circumstances, the lifework of Mr. Beyer was decided upon when he was still a boy, and has been followed until he has reached his present position. When a lad of twelve years of age he showed his ability as a writer and his inclination towards the newspaper business. He got out a small paper that had an extensive circulation in the public schools of the city, acting as his own reporter, editor,

manager, printer and sales agent. The success of this publication gave him recognition among the other boys, and when he was at the high school he was elected the editor of the publication gotten out by the students, entitled "The Annual." These early indications of his tastes and ability were later borne out by the achievements of his manhood.

Mr. Beyer is of German origin, his parents having been Karl and Natalie Beyer, who came in 1849 to Newark from Thuringen, Germany, his father going into oil cloth manufacturing. They were the parents of ten children, three of whom survive, viz.: Mrs. E. D. Sommer; Miss Carrie E. Beyer, a teacher in the Hamburg Place School, and the subject of this sketch, Herman E. L. Beyer, who was born in this city in 1865. His early education was gained at the Twelfth Ward German-English School, being sent later to the South Market street public school and then to the Newark High School, now known as the Barringer High School. While at this school his gifts of expression found recognition and he won the prize for oratory in a spirited contest. The subject of his oration was "The Sublimity of Labor," a theme that his later life developed in action, as he has always been a hard and indefatigable worker, sparing no pains to attain a desired end. The taking of this prize was a triumph all the more remarkable owing to the fact that the boy was accustomed to the use of German in his home. He was a student of distinction in other branches of study and early showed literary characteristics. He graduated from the high school in 1884, having gained from the institution all that it could give in the way of instruction and training. About this time the new regulations of the Federal Civil Service Commission were being put into operation, and applying for a clerkship in the postoffice, he took the civil service examination for the position, being the second candidate in Newark to pass. In the postoffice he remained for four years, acquitting himself with credit in the work of the position, but cherishing in the meantime his literary ambitions. At the end of four years he was given a furlough, and went to Portland, Oregon, where he liked the climate so well that he resigned his government position and entered the employ of a large paper firm. During his sojourn in the west he obtained work as correspondent of several eastern papers, doing this in his spare time. His undoubted talent for this kind of work became more and more evident as time passed, and he determined to give his whole energy to the occupation he preferred. He returned, therefore, to Newark after one year's stay in Portland, and entered the employ of the Evening News as a reporter. It was not long before he had made himself familiar with all the machinery of news-gathering, and his decided executive ability began to look about for fresh fields for conquest. The position of managing editor of the Newark Morning Times was now offered him, and he entered upon the work with a vigor that was characteristic of the man. In this position he gave abundant evidence of the force, originality and resourcefulness that are the hall-marks of the leader of enterprise. After a time he determined to go into business for himself and, with T. E. Burke, then city editor of The News, bought out the publication called Town Talk, and later The Ledger, establishing in addition the printing business at 44 Mechanic street. The success which has followed his management of these enterprises is abundant proof of the wisdom of this step, and gives ample testimony to his ability as a leading business man.

Mr. Beyer is a Democrat in his political principles. He ran at one time for the office of school commissioner and at another for that of freholder, but was defeated both times owing to the fact that he was a Democrat

residing in a Republican ward, and his failure was almost a foregone conclusion. He is a member of Grace Church.

Mr. Beyer is a member of Northern Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Newark Lodge, No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also belongs to Unity Conclave, Improved Order of Heptasophs, having held for a number of years the office of Archon, the highest in the gift of the order. He is a member of the Arion Singing Society, of the Gottfried Krueger Association, and of the Joel Parker Association.

He married, in 1895, Sophie, daughter of the late John and Anna Sartori, of Newark. John Sartori was a well-known musician of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Beyer have one son, Harvey, now in his sixteenth year, and a student in the Newark Business College. They have resided for the past fifteen years at 1126a Broad street.

WILBER F. BROWER

The city of Newark is one of many years standing, yet has not outgrown its youthful days in the matter of increase in size. That this is the case is undoubtedly owing to the exertions of a number of energetic business men who have the welfare and development of the city sincerely at heart. Prominently identified with this class of citizens is Wilber F. Brower, president of the Mutual Realty Corporation of Newark, a business company which was organized by him.

Mr. Brower was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, November 2, 1862, a son of Frank A. Brower, who was associated in the shipping business with his father in the city of New York. Mr. Brower, whose name heads this sketch, attended the public schools of his native district, and was graduated from the high school of the town. At a suitable age he entered upon his business career, becoming associated with the International Shirt and Collar Company, a concern with which he was closely identified for the long period of twenty-five years. He resigned from this enterprise in 1908, at which time he organized the Mutual Realty Corporation of Newark, in which he was elected to the office of president, Edward W. Gray being chosen to fill the dual office of treasurer and secretary. The corporation has been eminently successful in its affairs, and has been the means of developing land in the outskirts of the city, as well as making great changes in the heart of the city. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Brower are with Kane Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, of Newark; Lodge No. 1246, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Summit; Royal Arcanum, of Summit; Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. Brower married Lois G. Bryant, of Brooklyn, New York, a direct descendant of William Cullen Bryant and the Scudders, of Long Island, where these families were among the early settlers. Children: Percival S., who is associated with his father in business; James A. M., with a mining engineering company of Pennsylvania; Maybelle, wife of Rev. Jesse Lee Peck; Wilberta and Frances, at home. As a good citizen, as well as in his capacity of a business man, Mr. Brower has justly earned an honorable reputation. He has the confidence of all who know him, is gracious and hospitable in his manner, and takes a foremost part in any project which tends to the welfare of the community.

GEORGE W. DAVIS

The hardware industry of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is ably represented by George W. Davis, who has at all times been a capable exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance the progress and improvement of business methods in every direction. He has made the best possible use of the opportunities which have come in his way, and every action of his life conforms to a high standard.

Mr. Davis was born in Newark, August 4, 1866, and is the son of Benjamin H. and Anna A. (Tolen) Davis. The Webster street public school provided him with his elementary education, and this was amply supplemented by a course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, from which he was graduated at the age of fourteen years. He at once entered upon his business career, and found small difficulty, with his excellent credentials, in finding a suitable position. This was with Benjamin Myer, who was even at that time a well-known hardware dealer of the city. The faithful attention which Mr. Davis displayed in the performance of all tasks which came within his province, and the ambition and energy which characterized everything he undertook, were not lost sight of by his employer, and as a direct consequence, Mr. Davis was advanced from one post to another, each being successively a more responsible one, until he became general manager of the concern, an office he is still filling with unabated executive ability. The firm, which in the course of years has greatly increased its scope, is now a corporation, doing business under the name of The Benjamin Myer Company. As a manager of men, as well as a manager of business affairs, Mr. Davis has richly earned commendation. He is a close student of human nature, and has the gift of being able to appoint the right men to the right places. The result is that all of the departments he has under his control are under proper supervision, and all work together as one harmonious whole.

He has never aspired to holding public office, thinking he was best serving the interests of the community in building up its business prosperity as far as lay in his power, but he takes an active interest in all matters concerning the public welfare, and gives his staunch support to the principles of the Republican party. His fraternal affiliations are numerous, among them being the thirty-second degree in the Masonic fraternity, past master in Northern Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons; past district deputy of the Sixth Masonic District of New Jersey; member of Jersey City Consistory and Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Newark.

Mr. Davis married Rose, daughter of John and Yetta Bierman, and they have had one child, Le Roy, who is now (1913) eighteen years of age. As a citizen and as a business man, Mr. Davis has the esteem of the community. His business transactions have always been conducted on the lines of strict integrity, and he has always sustained the character of a true man in every sense of the word. Faithful in every detail to any trust committed to him, he is generous in his conduct and feelings to all.

BENJAMIN STAINSBY WHITEHEAD

Benjamin Stainsby Whitehead, son of Edmund Bailey Whitehead and Elizabeth (Stainsby) Whitehead, was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 24, 1858, and now (1913) is living in that city. He comes of revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, Daniel Whitehead, being a resident of Dutchess County, New York, as early as 1760. His grandfather, Stephen G. White-



John Illingworth

head, was a Methodist preacher of the early days, ordained by Bishop Francis Asbury. His father, Edmund Bailey Whitehead, was a resident of Newark for over fifty years, and for eighteen years was assistant collector in the department of internal revenue under Presidents Lincoln, Grant and Garfield. But it is not alone that man should inherit from a good ancestry; he must be able to sustain the fair record of a name and add his own share to the epoch of his existence as a worker and as a thinker. This Mr. Whitehead has done, and there is no vocation that furthers more the dissemination of knowledge and thereby contributes to the general advancement of mankind than the art of printing, a work that Mr. Whitehead has been engaged in many years with great success.

After a public school education he took a course in a business college, following this with a course in chemistry at Cooper Institute, New York City. It was after this that he learned the art of the immortal Gutenberg as practiced at the present day, and in 1873 he commenced business for himself, and this printing establishment, from a small beginning, has grown to such proportions that it rivals all concerns of a like character in the United States.

In politics Mr. Whitehead favors the Republican party, and in religious faith is a Methodist, being a member of Centenary Methodist Church, and a trustee of that body. He is a member of St. John's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Salaam Temple, Mystic Shrine, and has received his thirty-second degree, and his clubs are: The Essex Club, the Union Club, of which he is president; North End Club of Newark, the Forest Hill Golf Club, and the Automobile and Motor Club of New Jersey. He is a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, a trustee of the Centenary Collegiate Institute, president of the Whitehead and Hoag Company, and one of the managers of the Newark Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Whitehead married Fannie M. Thompson, born in Mendham, New Jersey, November 2, 1861, daughter of George M. and Elizabeth (Smith) Thompson. Children: 1. Raymond Benjamin, born February 22, 1883; married Florence M. Rowe; one child, Muriel, born March 12, 1906. 2. Helen Thompson, born December 3, 1886; married Roy F. Anthony, October 20, 1909.

JOHN ILLINGWORTH

In the phenomenally rapid development of the country in the last few decades the place of the inventor has been one of the utmost importance. It has been through him that many of the great sources of energy have been harnessed and taught to do the bidding of man. Of the great products that have contributed the most considerable share to the stupendous conquest of nature that marks the present era, iron, without question, takes the foremost place. The man who has, therefore, perfected the processes of the manufacture of steel has conferred a great and lasting benefit on the race.

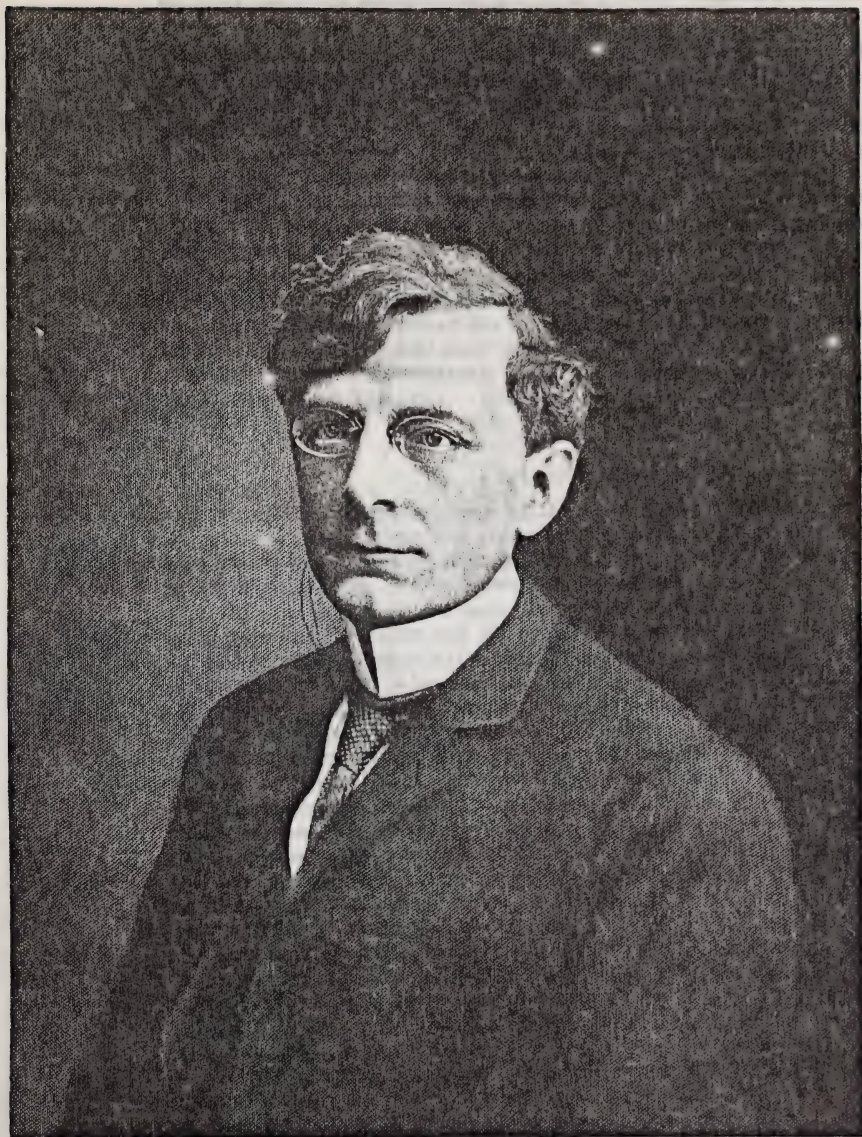
John Illingworth has not only done notable work as an inventor but has, as a manufacturer on a large scale, exercised a potent influence on the growth of the steel industry in this country. He was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1836, the son of Robert and Mary (Broadhead) Illingworth. From both parents he comes of the very best and most sturdy of the old land-owning yeoman stock. His father had been for many years the tax collector of the neighborhood, and such had been the integrity with which he had filled that position that he had gained the sobriquet throughout the county of "Honest Robert." It has been said of him that he was "a con-

sistent churchman and one whose Christianity was exemplified in his ardent desire to accord to others those rights which he claimed for himself, without ever meddling in their affairs." He was a farmer and had a family of nine children, whom he expected to follow in his steps.

John Illingworth had the usual educational chances of such surroundings, scanty, perhaps, in the lore of books, but broad and vitalizing in all those elements that go towards the formation of valuable character. One of the sons of a family of such numbers learns early the lesson of self-reliance and helpfulness. He attended the local schools only until he was thirteen years old, when he had to go to work in earnest. His career had therefore the obstacles which, overcome, have been the first training of the self-made man. In 1835, when he was about eighteen years old, he left England and came to this country, then considered the land of opportunity. One of his brothers, Benjamin by name, had preceded him here, and being a skilled mechanic, had obtained employment with the Adirondack Steel Works in Jersey City, and had become manager of the hammer department. These works were notable as the first crucible steel works in the country, and there young John Illingworth secured a berth through the kind offices of his brother. Benjamin Illingworth had learned the trade in the Sheffield Steel Works, in England, and afterwards became a recognized authority in the steel industry in this country as an organizer of the James R. Thompson Company, a large firm of steel manufacturers, with which he remained connected for over twenty-five years.

John Illingworth learned the trade under the eye of his brother, and showed such aptitude for the work, and such zeal and mechanical ability, that there was soon no detail of the business that he had not made thoroughly his own. There was nothing known about the processes of steel manufacture that he did not make part of his mental equipment. In 1864 there was organized in Newark a firm of steel makers, the first of that industry that had been seen in that city. Of this firm of Prentice, Atha & Co., Mr. Illingworth now became a partner, continuing with them until 1871, when the firm underwent a change and was known as Benjamin, Atha & Co. Mr. Illingworth remained with the reorganized firm and was, indeed, one of the leading spirits in all of the most important work done by them. For twenty years the enterprise went under that style, but in 1891 the name was again changed, this time to Atha & Illingworth, and it has become one of the leading houses in the steel industry in the country, known and esteemed for its reliability and the uniformly excellent quality of its output. The large and well equipped plant is conducted on the most scientifically exact principles, and gives employment to about seven hundred hands. The principal product of the works is crucible and open-hearth steel. Several machines of Mr. Illingworth's invention are also manufactured.

A list of the inventions of Mr. Illingworth must necessarily be an incomplete one, as many have gone into the running of the works without any special record having been made. One of those which have a large practical value is his device for casting skate steel, in which hard and soft steel are cast in combination, one side being soft and the other being hard. Another important one is the "roll discs," a device for rolling and polishing steel. This machine, invented and patented in 1882, and later materially improved and made more extensively useful, has become one of great value and utility. A device which he invented and installed to prevent the piping in the casting of ingots has been widely adopted. An improvement in this machine was later made by which ingots can be cast and compressed at the same time.



Frank A. Sommer



Handwritten signature or text at the bottom of the page, possibly reading "D. C. [illegible]".

There are only a few of the many machines which Mr. Illingworth has invented and put into operation, and has also found extremely remunerative. But he is an enthusiast in all that pertains to the mystery of steel, and finds his greatest reward in the interest of the work itself. After an exceptionally active business career in which he can look back with pride at having been the one through whom several important steps have been taken in developing the natural resources of the country, he has retired from business and now resides at his beautiful home on Park place, Newark, where he surrounds himself with the interests of a cultivated leisure. Though an ardent believer in the ideals and political conceptions of the founders of the country of his adoption, he has never been willing, though often urged, to take any part in political affairs, lending his aid and counsel, however, readily to all movements that look to social and industrial betterment.

Mr. Illingworth married, in 1870, Maggie V. Williams, of Newark, and they have three children: Clarence, William H. and Ida. M.

FRANK H. SOMMER

Frank H. Sommer is one of those citizens of whom any community may be justly proud, as he has risen to the position that he now holds unaided by any of the ordinary circumstances that favor a boy's advancement. He is a self-made man in the highest sense of the word.

He was born of German parents in Newark, September 3, 1872, and until he was six years old he went to the old German and English school on Green street, later attending the Washington street public school, and graduating from it when he was only twelve years old. This was the only chance at the advantages of an academic education that he had, and even this school work was broken in upon by the necessity for helping in his own support. In order to make money he sold papers out of school hours. Upon leaving school he secured a place with a broker as an office boy. He at once showed those qualities of reliability, energy and directness, that indicated the trend of his character, and gave evidence of his ability to succeed. When his employer was a little later indicted for perjury young Sommer became an important witness. His bearing at this time, and the clearness and candor of his answers so impressed the examining lawyer, Mr. W. B. Guild, that he took him into his own office, and gave him the idea of an entirely new outlook on life. It was with the idea of training him to be a lawyer that Mr. Guild had taken him under his protection, and, following out this course, young Sommer now entered upon work at the Metropolis Law School of New York, and after his day's work was over at the office he would attend the lectures in New York City. He graduated from this school as the honor man of his class in 1893, returning in the same year to lecture upon the subject of "Pleading at the Common Law." Two years after this he was made a professor in the school, and when it was later merged with the law department of the New York Law University, he was continued in his position as lecturer, this time on "Real Property, Mortgages and Suretyship," a post which he has held to the present day. The university has conferred upon him the degrees of Bachelor of Laws, Master of Laws and Doctor of Jurisprudence. Upon the death of the former editor, Austin Abbott, he was given the very responsible work of the editor of the University Law Review.

Immediately following his graduation, he had been admitted to practice at the New Jersey bar, and had entered a partnership, becoming a member of the firm of Guild, Lam & Sommer. He was only twenty-five when he was

admitted as counsellor, having already, despite the disadvantages of his early education, made for himself a name in the profession for directness and manliness, combined with the most unmistakable ability. For a time he was compelled through ill-health to withdraw from the firm and devote himself entirely to teaching, returning to the active practice of his profession when, after a time, his health was restored. The firm then established under the style of Sommer & Adams has occupied a position of honor and continually growing reputation at the bar of this part of the State. As a lawyer of conspicuous ability and discrimination, he has been made a member of the State Board of Examiners upon the admission of attorneys and counsellors, and has also been the president of the Lawyers' Club. He was, in 1904, elected to the Board of Education, but his election to the position of Sheriff of Essex County by the flattering plurality of 16,000, necessitated his resignation from that office before the end of his first term. Governor Fort appointed him, in 1908, as a member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

A movement of reform which has been known as the "Roseville movement" was in a very large measure due to his high and fine sense of justice, and to an aggressive determination to right the wrong shown by Mr. Sommer. In 1903 a Lackawanna train ran into a trolley car filled with school children at Clifton avenue, a grade crossing, and a large number of these young girls were killed. This was in the Roseville district, and was the occasion for the beginning for a great movement on the part of the people of Essex County against many forms of entrenched and corporate injustice and selfishness. At a meeting of the citizens of Roseville Mr. Sommer made a stirring speech, calling for the most energetic and immediate action against the encroachments of the corporations upon the rights of the people. This speech was like a bugle peal and roused the meeting to the most vigorous action. Mr. Sommer was appointed chairman of the committee on resolutions, and this produced an immediate and forceful arraignment of the wrongs of the people at the hands of the corporations and a vigorous demand for their correction. These went below the immediate disaster under consideration, and brought up the question of the rights of the people who had conferred the franchises which these corporations held. Mr. Sommer's eloquent presentment of the subject did much to arouse public sentiment throughout the whole region and in time the deathtraps were abolished and the desired result obtained. The Roseville movement grew into an organization of the city, and he was appointed its counsel, appearing everywhere in public and putting into effective form the demands of the people. He spoke before the Board of Works and before the Legislature, and before other bodies of influential men, in every case making a marked impression as a tribune of the people. His political beliefs are Republican, and he has taken a leading share in all the progressive reforms of the party.

THOMAS NESBITT McCARTER

There is no career that offers greater opportunities for a man of the incisive type of mind than the practice of the law. Here the man whose mental gifts are of the highest order finds scope for their use and opportunity for continual improvement in the contact with others that are pitted against him. At the head of the legal profession are some of the finest characters, and the most undoubted talents produced by the twentieth century civilization. To be an acknowledged leader among such men, and

a distinguished member of its upper ranks is the honor that may be justly claimed for Thomas Nesbitt McCarter. Recognized for over a generation as one of the chief men in the legal profession in New Jersey, he was one of those who added lustre to the bar for which she has long been justly distinguished.

Thomas N. McCarter was born in Morristown, New Jersey, January 31, 1824, and died in Newark, January 11, 1901. Of Scotch-Irish ancestry, being the grandson of John McCarter, who came to this country in 1775. Mr. McCarter's parents were Robert Harris and Eliza (Nesbitt) McCarter, he being their second son. Statisticians claim that the Scotch-Irish stock has produced more ability in the United States than any other strain. Though this is open to question, it is an undisputed fact that those with this ancestry show in liberal measure the sturdy qualities that are wont to produce men of force and initiative in every walk of life. With an inheritance of great capacity and energy, young Thomas N. McCarter combined the tastes and instincts of the scholar, and that delicate sense of honor that comes of an ancestry of strict and honorable traditions.

His education was a matter of careful consideration on the part of his elders, and his preparation for college was at the same time systematic and thorough. He was put for this purpose in the hands of the finished scholar, the Rev. Clarkson Dunn, of Newton, New Jersey, who took the utmost pains with this brilliant and promising pupil. He repaid the trouble, and at the age of sixteen was ready for the junior class of Princeton College. Here he carried on his work with an enthusiasm and untiring industry that brought him to the graduation with honors. He achieved his baccalaureate degree in September, 1842, and was further honored by his class on this occasion by being appointed one of the commencement orators. In 1847 he received his master's degree. The trend of his mind was shown while in college by the prominent part he took as a member of the "Whig" Society, and as an active member of the various debating associations.

The law had attracted him as a profession from his earliest boyhood, and he immediately took up the study after leaving college. For this purpose he entered the office of the Hon. Martin Ryerson, of Newton, New Jersey. In October, 1845, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney and in January, 1849, as a counsellor. He had been taken into partnership with his distinguished preceptor upon his first admission to the bar, and this association continued until 1853. His talents were so undoubted and his industry and devotion to the work were so great that he speedily won recognition and a large clientele. He became noted for the painstaking labor that he expended upon the smallest detail, a habit that attended him through life, and one to which he attributed, in a large measure, his success. Gaining at an early period of his career the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, he was elected in 1854 the collector of Sussex County, a position which he filled for three years. In 1862 by a union of both political parties he was elected without opposition to the New Jersey Assembly, and while in that body served as the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He took an active and influential part in some important legislation, preparing among other things a new tax law. Chancellor Green appointed him in 1863, reporter of the Court of Chancery, and he published two volumes of its reports. He served as a director of the Sussex Bank, the Sussex Railroad Company, and the well-known Morris Canal and Banking Company.

In 1865 Mr. McCarter removed to Newark, New Jersey, becoming associated with Oscar Keen, who was his partner from 1868 to 1882. Later the law firm was formed known as McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, of which Mr. McCarter was the senior member, and the others were his two sons, Robert H., and Thomas N., and his son-in-law, Edwin B. Williamson. This became one of the most widely known and highly reputed law firms in the state of New Jersey.

Mr. McCarter was a notable figure at the bar with a presence of commanding dignity, and an unvarying old-world courtesy. As a pleader he had few equals, his arguments being at once clear, logical and convincing. The combination of physical, mental and moral attributes of the highest order made a personality that all recognized as noble and just. His keen and powerful mind could handle and make clear the most intricate points of the law, an ability paralleled by few of his generation. He was deeply versed in jurisprudence and a brilliant scholar not only along legal lines but in literary fields. His nature was, notwithstanding its dignity and simplicity, one of great sympathy and humor. His brilliant retorts furnished the theme of many a story and his wit was quoted far and wide. In his dealings with other men he was universally recognized as a man of an incorruptible integrity and one whose whole conduct was upon the highest plane of life. He was a Presbyterian in his religious beliefs, and the whole support of his nature was given to the maintenance of the most exalted ideals of truth and justice. One of the most eminent members of the New Jersey bar, he was looked up to by all as the rarest type of the Christian gentleman.

Mr. McCarter was nominated a Presidential elector for New Jersey on the Douglass ticket in 1860, but withdrew from the Democratic party on the issue made in 1864 of the prosecution of the war, and ever after that he was a staunch Republican. Governor Olden tendered him the post of Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey and again the same honor was given him by Governor Ward in 1866. He declined, however, each time preferring to continue in a private station and to devote himself to the practice of his profession. He was appointed in company with Professor Cooper, of Rutgers College, and the Hon. Abram Browning, of Camden, by Governor Bedle a member of the commission whose duty it was to decide upon the boundary of the States of New York and New Jersey, Mr. Depew, Chancellor Pierson and Elias Leavenworth being the representatives of New York.

Among his professional connections was that of counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Morris Canal & Banking Company, the East Jersey Water Company, the New Jersey Zinc & Iron Company, and a number of others. He was selected in 1868 to deliver the annual commencement address before the Whig and Clio societies at Princeton College. The trustees of this institution made a public recognition of the honor her distinguished son had conferred upon her by granting him, in 1875, the degree of LL. D. He served for many years upon the board of trustees of the college and always, throughout his whole life, showed himself a zealous and loyal son, taking the keenest interest in all her affairs. He was also for a time a trustee of Evelyn College. Another educational institution in which he took a deep interest was the Dickinson Law School of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, allowing his name to be used as honorary incorporator. He was one of the organizers and the only president of the old Citizens' Law and Order League of Newark. He was a fellow of the American Geographical Society, and was vice-president of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, and a member of the Washington Association of Morristown, New Jersey, and of the Princeton Club of New York. His interest

and concern were always for those things that helped the higher life of the human brotherhood, and no man of his generation in the State probably did more to forward the best influences at work in the community.

Mr. McCarter married, in December, 1849, Mary Louise, daughter of Uzal C. Haggerty, a prominent resident of Newton, New Jersey. Mrs. McCarter died June 28, 1896, leaving six children: Robert H., mentioned previously as a member of the law firm of which his father was the chief; Uzal H., president of the Fidelity Title & Deposit Company of Newark; Thomas N., Jr., also a member of his father's law firm; Fannie A.; Jane Haggerty, the wife of Edwin B. Williamson, a member of the firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter; and Eliza Nesbitt, all of them residents of Newark, New Jersey.

EDWARD S. RANKIN

There is no name more intimately associated with the growth and development of the City of Newark than that of the Rankins, who, for three generations, have made it their home and taken active part in the commercial, social and political life of the place, with a degree of public spirit which might well serve as a model for good citizenship. Edward S. Rankin, the subject of this sketch, is to-day one of the foremost engineers of Newark, and is employed by the city in the capacity of engineer of the municipal system of sewerage and drainage.

The Rankin family was originally Scotch, but, since their arrival in this country, there has been a plentiful admixture of strains no less desirable, so that the present generation can trace its descent back to Holland, English and French Huguenot ancestries. The first of the name to come from abroad was our subject's great-grandfather, who, leaving his home in the historic town of Stirling, traveled to the New World and settled in Nova Scotia about the year 1780 and here, seven years later, was born the William Rankin, to whose initiative and business ability the mercantile interests of Newark owe so much. While still a child his parents removed from Nova Scotia to the United States, and lived for a time in Albany, where their children were educated. William, however, in early manhood, came farther south to Elizabeth, New Jersey, to learn the trade of hatter, in which business he proposed to establish himself. Here he married Miss Abigail Ogden, whose family, even at that early date, were old residents of Elizabeth. It was through this union that the Rankin family became related to the Ogden and Collard families of the old Dutch stock of New Amsterdam. A very interesting bit of history may be mentioned here in connection with one of the Ogdens, an ancestor of Mrs. Rankin, five generations back. He, it appears, with a brother, contracted for and built the "Old Church in the Fort," New Amsterdam, the first church erected on Manhattan Island. In 1811 William Rankin and his family went to Newark, and, in the following year, he started a small hat factory on Beaver street, which was at once successful. From this small beginning was built up the business which became so well known in the manufacturing world of Newark. In 1831 he took his son-in-law, Peter S. Duryea, into partnership with him, who, after Mr. Rankin's retirement in 1845, carried on the business successfully until 1871. When, in 1836, Newark was proclaimed a city, William Rankin was elected to serve as alderman on the first City Council. He died in his home in 1869.

William Rankin, the younger, one of ten children, was born September 15, 1810, while his parents still resided in Elizabeth, and died in 1912 at the

age of one hundred and two, full of years and honor. He early chose the law as a profession and, after his graduation from Williams College in 1831, he read law in the office of Gov. William Pennington. He later went to Cincinnati and began practice in the office of William Henry Harrison, afterward President of the United States, afterwards becoming a partner of Salmon P. Chase. On June 1, 1841, he married Miss Ellen H. Stevens, of Connecticut, and the two lived together for more than sixty-two years in a beautiful relation which only the death of Mrs. Rankin, in 1903, terminated. Mr. Rankin's activities were very varied, and for a long time he played an important part in the intellectual life of the community. He was a great philanthropist and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He was elected sixteen times commissioner to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church to represent the Presbytery of Newark, and served as treasurer on the Presbyterian Board of Missions for thirty-seven years, during which time he handled above \$13,000,000. Like his father before him, he was a Republican in politics, but, like his father also, he was a man who placed principle above party, a man of large intellect and independent views. He was survived by three sons, Dr. Walter M. Rankin, Professor of Biology at Princeton University; Rev. John Joseph Rankin, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Edward S. Rankin, the subject of this sketch.

Edward S. Rankin was born in Newark in 1861, and received his early education at the Newark Academy, where he remained until 1878. He then entered Princeton, graduating in the class of 1882 with the degree of C. E. After four years of railroad and miscellaneous engineering work he received an appointment on the engineering staff of the City of Newark. Through natural aptitude and by dint of hard work, Mr. Rankin steadily rose in his department until, in 1903, he was given his present office of engineer for Newark's sewerage and drainage system. The distinction of this post cannot be fully realized without a knowledge of the monumental character of the work in which the department is at present engaged. For the City of Newark is occupied with the installation of the most important addition to its drainage system as yet undertaken, and one of the greatest engineering feats of the kind ever attempted. It consists of a great tunnel, twenty-six miles long, for the conveyance of the city drainage to the sea, to avoid the present pollution of the Passaic River. It is a work requiring the highest degree of scientific knowledge and engineering skill, and is being done by a State Commission with their own engineers, he being only indirectly interested.

Mr. Rankin was married to Miss Julie Russell, of Columbia, South Carolina, in 1886, and their union has been blessed with four children, Russell B., Edith J., William, who is at present a student in Amherst College, and Edward S. Rankin, Jr.

Mr. Rankin is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and treasurer of the American Society of Municipal Improvements.

FRANK HERBERT HANSON

Frank Herbert Hanson, widely and favorably known among the teachers of Newark, was born in Portland, Maine, September 11, 1861. He inherited his love for teaching from both his parents. James Hobbs Hanson, the father of Frank Herbert Hanson, was a well-known educator of his day and a graduate of Waterville College (now Colby College) in the class of 1842. In September, 1843, he became preceptor of Waterville Academy at a time when the school had only five scholars. In March, 1854, when he resigned by reason of ill health, 150 students were enrolled in the institution. From

1854 to 1857 he was the principal of the High School in Eastport, Maine. He then became principal of the Boys' High School in Portland, Maine, and held this position for seven years. In 1865 he returned to Waterville and took charge of Waterville Academy (now Coburn Classical Institute) making it a preparatory school to the University. Here he remained principal, after forty years of service in the one school, till his death in 1894.* As a Greek and Latin scholar he stood preeminent. Among the many fruits of his unceasing service was the gift of \$50,000 from ex-Governor Coburn to the Institute, in consequence of which the name was changed to the Coburn Classical Institute. Besides teaching, Mr. Hanson found time to write many text books, all of which were published by Ginn & Company of New York. Frank Herbert Hanson's mother, Mary Ellen (Field) Hanson, daughter of Captain Benjamin Field, of Sydney, Maine, was also a teacher at the Waterville Institute. She was at the head of the primary department of the school for the greater part of her life.

With such a heredity, it is not at all strange that Frank Herbert Hanson early evinced an aptitude for study. After a good preparation he entered Waterville Classical Institute, from which he graduated in 1877. In 1879 he entered Colby University, now Colby College, and graduated in 1883 with the degree of A. B. In 1886 he obtained his degree of A. M. In the meantime he spent a year in business, but quickly deciding that he was far better qualified for teaching than for business he gave up his position with Chase Brothers, Rochester, New York, and went to Atlantic City to fill there the post of principal of a grammar school. In 1888 he removed to Newark and was appointed the principal of the Washington Street School. Ten years later he was placed at the head of the Lawrence Street School. There he remained but a year, going in 1901 to the South Market Street School as its principal. There he remained until September, 1912, when he was appointed principal of the Burnet Street Grammar School.

All of Mr. Hanson's energies have not been absorbed by his duties as teacher. He has delivered public lectures on Travel in the New York City Lecture Course, in the Newark Lecture Course, the Irvington Lecture Course and others. He is also one of the directors of the Teachers' and Improvers' Building and Loan Association, a member of the Essex Camera Club, of the Maine Society of New York, and was secretary of the Newark Public School Athletic Association for ten years. He is also a member of the New Jersey State Council of Education, of the Schoolmasters' Club of New York, and of the Newark Schoolmen's Club.

Mr. Hanson is also affiliated with several fraternal societies, being a member of Hope Lodge No. 124, East Orange, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Royal Arcanum, Woodside Council.

Mr. Hanson married, June 20, 1885, Mary Alice, daughter of William K. and Mary (Thompson) Wyman.

REV. THOMAS ALOYSIUS WALSH

In every community where the stress of the business life is laid upon getting and gaining, there must be counteracting influences if the life of the town is not to become narrow, selfish and sordid. Such centers are the churches with the high-minded priests and ministers whose constant effort is to keep this stress of the daily struggle from narrowing and hardening the character. Like beacon lights these men stand out to show men what they must avoid, and to mark out the road for the uncertain. Of this class of men whose lives are given for the uplifting, the ennobling and the inspirit-

ing of his fellows, is Rev. Thomas Aloysius Walsh, rector of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo. Courageous as a priest in rebuking evil, he is doing a work of the highest kind and exerting an influence for good that would be hard to compute.

Rev. Thomas A. Walsh was born at Franklin Furnace, Sussex county, New Jersey, November 7, 1873, the son of Thomas and Mary (Murray) Walsh, the former a farmer of that county. One of a family of twelve children, the young Thomas A. Walsh early learned the lessons of self-abnegation together with the wholesome give-and-take which is part of the life of such large families. Brought up on a farm he gained that open air robustness of constitution and that knowledge of nature and her doings at first hand that is so valuable an asset to the man that has had a country up-bringing. His first academic work was in the parochial school of St. John Baptist, Paterson, New Jersey, whither the family moved when he was at the age of eight, where he showed himself a studious, earnest, and ambitious boy. High hopes were awakened for the promising lad and at the college of St. Charles, Ellicott City, Maryland, he gave still further indications of unusual mental ability and high character. After a three years' course at Ellicott City he went to Seton Hall College. Here he threw himself into his studies with great ardor and after another three year course was graduated in June, 1895, with the degree of A. B. On May 27, 1899, he was ordained to the priesthood at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, by the Right Rev. W. N. Wiggir.

His first parish was that of St. Michael's Church, Newark, where he labored for eleven years and met with a gratifying success. His ability and his fidelity to his duty attracted to him the attention of his superiors, and it was with the deepest regret of his congregation that he was appointed in April, 1910, the first Rector of St. Charles Borromeo, Newark, the parish of which he still has the charge. During his term of service in this parish he has been instrumental in erecting a fine church building, a rectory, and a parish school.

The large and constantly increasing number of Catholics in the neighborhood of Weequahic Park had, about the year 1909, impressed the head of the diocese with the necessity for the establishment there of a new church. After due consideration of a suitable location, Frank Bock, the real estate agent for those tracts of land, agreed to sell a site for a church at the corner of Custer and Peshine Avenues. A deposit of \$500 was paid on the lot and July 20, 1909, the deed of transfer was executed. It was a matter of great and natural rejoicing for the Catholic people of the locality. A census being taken it was found that there were 150 adherents of the faith to form the nucleus of a congregation. On November 5, 1909, the first mass was said for the congregation assembled at 61 Watson avenue, but this building was found to be entirely inadequate to accommodate the number of worshippers. It was therefore decided that a church should be built at once.

The first sod was turned by Mr. John J. Quinn, the pioneer Catholic of the parish, November 24, 1909. The architects to whom was given the planning of the edifice were the firm of Hughes & Backhoff, of Newark. The corner-stone of the church was laid amidst an impressive gathering of notable churchmen and citizens of Newark, by Bishop O'Connor. Among the priests present were Rt. Rev. Mgr. Whelan, Rev. James F. Sheehan, and Fathers Bohl, Farley, Martin, Monohan, O'Donnell, and Reynolds. Father Walsh, then assisting at St. Michael's, preached the sermon whose eloquence and timeliness produced much favorable comment. The new

church was given the name of St. Charles Borromeo, in honor of St. Charles College, Maryland, and to commemorate the virtues of the great Cardinal of Milan, Borromeo.

February 27, 1910, at 8:30 A. M., the first mass was said in the new church. A temporary altar was used and the people sat on wooden benches. Two masses were said during the day, the first at 8:30, and another at 10:00 A. M., to enable all to be present. At these services there were present two hundred and thirty persons. March 30, 1910, the Rev. Thomas A. Walsh was officially appointed the first rector of the parish. April 4, 1910, the church was legally incorporated, John J. Quinn and William Lawrence being the two trustees of the church. May 10, 1910, the formal dedication of the church was celebrated by Monsignor Whelan in the absence of the bishop of the diocese, who was in Rome upon a visit to the Pope. Solemn high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Farley, rector of the Holy Name Society of Orange, who had been a classmate of Father Walsh, assisted by the Rev. Father McEneny, of Caldwell, New Jersey, and by Rev. Father Degan, of St. Columba's Church, Newark. The sermon on this occasion was preached by the Rev. Father O'Neill, of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. These were the successive steps in the establishment of a church which has since that time exerted a widespread influence in the quickening of the higher life of the community.

Other organizations and buildings have grown up around the church since its founding. The first meeting of the trustees was held at 167 Renner avenue, the temporary rectory, and at this Bishop O'Connor was elected president and Rev. Thomas A. Walsh the secretary and treasurer of the new corporation. The rectory was begun October 27, 1910, the contract for its erection having been given to the firm of Macphree Brothers, builders, of Newark. April 4, 1911, marked the occupation of the new home of the parish priest by Father Walsh, and shortly after this, June 25, 1911, he had the gratification of administering to the first class of children their first holy communion in the new church.

One of the most important activities of the church is conceived by the policy of the Roman Catholic Church to be the education of its youth. In this progressive and earnest parish the parochial school was begun as soon as it was possible, it being opened September 11, 1911. Miss Elizabeth Dougherty was given charge of seventy-six children in a hall of the church. Two months later, on Sunday, November 5, 1911, Bishop O'Connor visited the class and confirmed sixty-eight children. In the meanwhile the authorities were at work providing more suitable accommodation for the school and on June 17, 1912, the ground for it was broken and September 9, 1912, the Sisters of Charity took charge of the school, the number of pupils amounting at this time to one hundred and twenty. The church, located most favorably to be in touch with the people, is doing a most important work, vitalizing the whole life of the locality and restraining and neutralizing the forces of evil. The establishment of such a church and the putting at its head a man of the calibre of Father Walsh is a matter of congratulation by Christians of all denominations.

AARON WIGGINS MILLER

Aaron Wiggins Miller, born in Morris county, New Jersey, February 21, 1846, comes of good old American Revolutionary stock. He is the son of Aaron and Lydia (Romaine) Miller, the former of whom was a farmer of Morris county, born March 20, 1804. The first Aaron Miller was a son of

John Frederick Miller, who was aide-de-camp to General George Washington, and in that capacity carried many messages between Morristown and Trenton during the Revolutionary War. John Frederick Miller had come from Connecticut and Massachusetts, and had settled in New Jersey, locating at Rockaway Valley, Morris county, where he and a brother who had accompanied him, bought large farms, and built and operated extensive flour mills. The wife of John Frederick Miller was Jemima Wiggins. The mother of Aaron Wiggins Miller, was born in Morris county, February 23, 1801, and was the daughter of Nicholas and Jennie (Mandeville) Romaine, her father having been a farmer of Parsipping, New Jersey. Aaron Wiggins Miller was the youngest of a family of nine children whose names were: Louis, Nicholas, Jane, Adelia, Matilda, Mary, John R., Giles Edward, and Aaron Wiggins, of previous mention.

The early school training of Aaron W. Miller was that which usually falls to the lot of a country-bred boy. He attended the district school during the winter months and helped his father on the farm during the busy months of the summer, gaining by this latter experience invaluable lessons in initiative, that knowledge of life at first hand which frequently proves so serviceable an asset to the man in his later dealings with the world. He learned the trade of carpenter and was apprenticed to the well-known firm of Muchmore & Lounsberry at Morristown, and after serving his time came to Newark in 1867, and has followed the trade of carpenter ever since. During the Civil War Mr. Miller was appointed by the Provost Marshal at Morristown to draw the names of drafted soldiers from the box and fill up the quota for Morris county. While he was doing this the third name he drew was that of his own brother who is now the president of the Board of Health of the town of Boonton. In March, 1908, Mr. Miller was appointed Supervisor of Repairs for the Board of Education of the city of Newark, which position he has held to the present time. In his political opinions, Mr. Miller has been for the greater part of his life a Democrat, though for the last ten years he has been an Independent. Both he and his wife are regular attendants of the Christ Reformed Church of Newark.

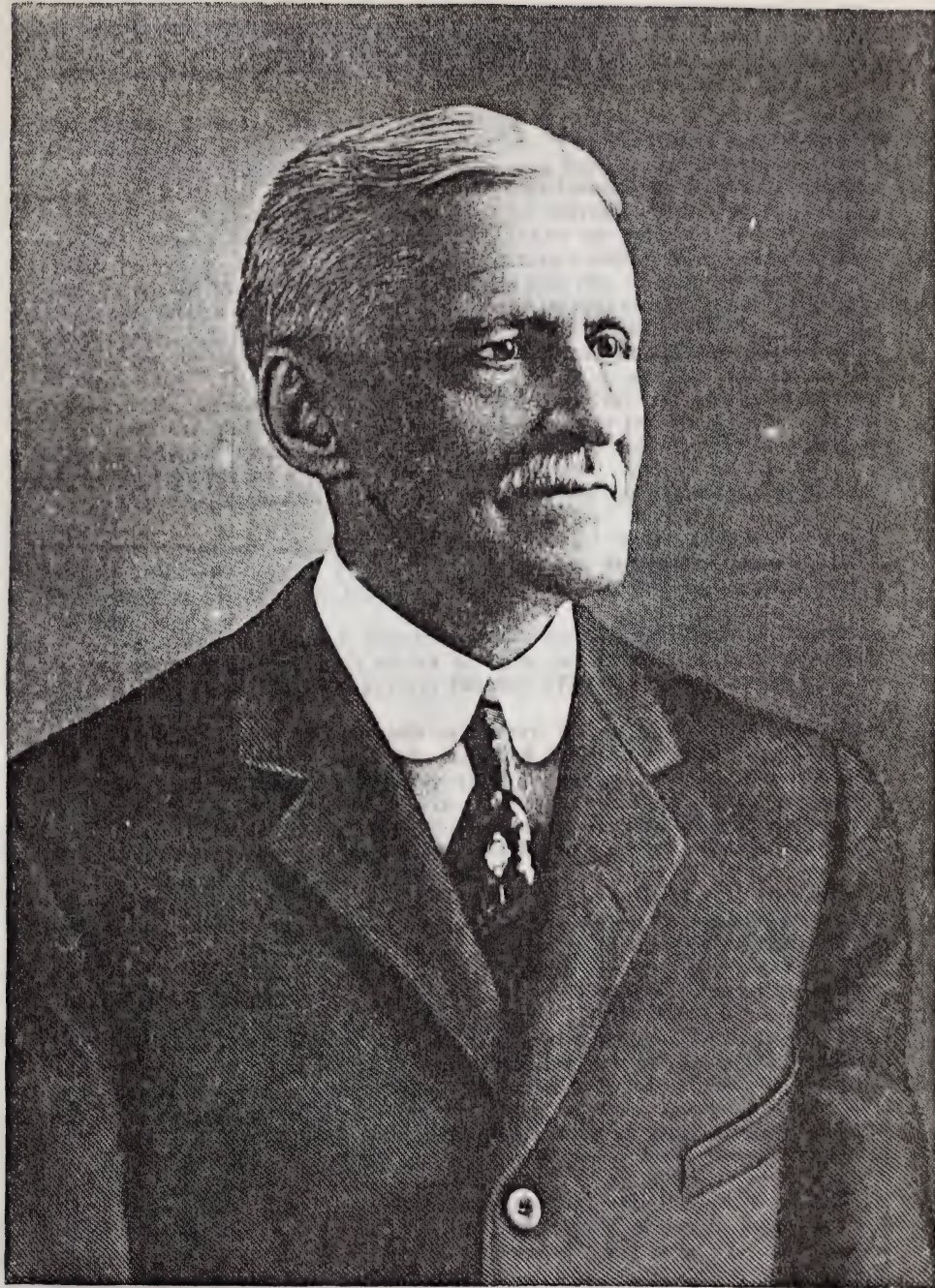
Mr. Miller is a member of Northern Lodge No. 25, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Old Protective Lodge No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is a social member of the First Ward Republican Club.

Mr. Miller married, April 20, 1871, Emma Jane, daughter of William Demarest, of Newark. She was born in Newark, February 17, 1850. William Demarest was born in Morris county, and had learned the trade of carpenter in New York City. His wife's name was Margaret Hines and their children were: Mary Elizabeth, Emma J., Wilhelmina, Della, Edward, Harriet, and William. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, all of whom are deceased: George, Louis, and William D. William D. Miller left Herbert and Emma. Emma has since died. Herbert is now living with his grandparents at 630 Summer avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

HENRY NATHANIEL DOOLITTLE

One of the leading manufacturers of Newark is Henry Nathaniel Doolittle, who was born in Hebron, Connecticut, January 11, 1849. He is the son of Rev. Edgar Jared and Jane (Sage) Doolittle.

The Doolittle family is readily traced through early English history to the invasion of William the Conqueror in 1066. One of the Norman invaders bore the surname Dū Dellel or de Dellela ("of Dellela," a place on



Henry N. Doolittle

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637



JOHN A. MC WILSON
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

the Norman coast). Various modifications of the name appear in the old English records of the succeeding centuries. The progenitor of the family in America was Abraham Dowlittell, who was born in Kidderminster, England, about 1620. At an early age he immigrated to America, locating first in Salem, Massachusetts. From there he moved to New Haven, previous to 1640, where he owned property. In 1640 he was a sergeant in the militia company, and in 1644 took the freeman's oath. He served for some time as sheriff of the county. In 1669 he was one of a committee to look after the affairs of the new settlement at Wallingford. This town was incorporated May 12, 1670, and Mr. Dowlittell was one of the first to settle there. He served as a member of the vigilance committee during King Philip's War. His home was fortified against a possible attack of the Indians. He served several times as deputy from New Haven to the general court, and was for a number of years selectman of the town. He was one of the most influential and respected citizens of the colony. He died August 11, 1690, survived by a wife and several children.

Mr. Henry Nathaniel Doolittle's descent from Abraham Dowlittell is as follows:

Joseph, son of Abraham and Abigail (Moss) Dowlittell, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, February 12, 1666, and died there, May 15, 1733. He served as captain in the Wallingford militia, and as deputy during 1713-16.

Ensign Joseph, son of Captain Joseph and Sarah (Brown) Doolittle, as the spelling of the name seems to have permanently become at about this time, was born in Wallingford, October 17, 1724, and died there, June 3, 1789.

Joseph, son of Ensign Joseph and Mary (Munson) Doolittle, was born in Wallingford, January 15, 1757, and died there, February 25, 1814.

Jared, son of Joseph and Sarah (Holt) Doolittle, was born in Wallingford in 1780, and died in May, 1815. He married Anna Jones, who was a lineal descendant of Colonel John Jones, one of the judges who condemned Charles I. of England. Colonel Jones married the sister of Oliver Cromwell, and became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Edgar Jared, son of Jared and Anna (Jones) Doolittle, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 19, 1810, and died in Wallingford, February 1, 1883. He graduated from Yale in 1836, and later received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater. He studied theology and became a Congregational clergyman, serving as pastor of the First Church in Hebron, Connecticut, May 18, 1842, to December 14, 1852; Chester, Connecticut, 1852 to 1865. He then located in Wallingford, where he made his home until his death. He was one of the ablest clergymen of his denomination and possessed great literary ability. He was married in 1842 to Jane E., daughter of Isaac and Harriet (Sage) Sage, a direct descendant of David Sage, who was born in Wales in 1632 and settled in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1652. Her grandfather, Captain William Sage, fought with the Colonial forces in the battle of Bunker Hill. Eight children were born to Rev. Edgar Jared and Jane E. (Sage) Doolittle: 1. Edgar Sage, born July 11, 1843; died May 10, 1844. 2. Edgar Jared, January 29, 1845, now a prominent citizen of Meriden, Connecticut; mayor of that city for five terms, and a former state senator. 3. Isaac Sage, January 26, 1847, died in his youth. 4. Henry Nathaniel, of Newark, mentioned above. 5. Annis Merrill, March 12, 1851, died November 23, 1872, while in his senior year at Yale. 6. Harriet Ann, April 1, 1856; died May 8, 1857. 7. Jane Elizabeth, December 1, 1859, who resides at the family home in Wallingford. 8. Orrin Sage,

December 29, 1863, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, now residing in Yonkers, New York.

Henry Nathaniel Doolittle was educated in the Guilford Institute and passed his entrance examinations for Yale at the early age of fifteen. At this point he decided on a business career and entered his brother's box factory in Meriden, where he learned the details of the business. In 1870 he came to Newark, where he has made his home to date. Soon after locating in the city, he began manufacturing boxes at 271 Market street. In 1871 he moved his plant to larger quarters in New Jersey Railroad avenue. The constant growth of the business demanded the several successive changes to Fair street, Ogden street, McWhorter street, and in 1888 to his present commodious building on Bruen street. For several years he conducted branch factories in Danbury, Connecticut, and in New York City. These he has sold and now devotes his entire time and energy to his large and increasing business in Newark. From the small beginning made at 271 Market street, Mr. Doolittle, through his energy and business ability, has gradually increased his plant to its present large capacity. The constantly growing demand for packing cases has led him to devote practically his entire plant to the manufacture of this line. Mr. Doolittle has been associated with the Board of Trade of Newark since its earliest days. He is a member of the North Reformed Church.

He married, May 23, 1876, Josephine Lapham, of Newark. They have two children: 1. Ethel Guerin, a graduate of the Townsend School. 2. Henry Linsley, who graduated from the Newark Academy and is now connected with the box business. The latter married, April 23, 1908, Mary Blondel, of New York City. They have one child, June.

WALTER JOSEPH GREENE

Walter Joseph Greene, a prominent member of the fraternity of principals in the Newark schools, was born at Alexander, New York, April 26, 1873, and is the son of Joseph and Olive D. (Hill) Greene. Mr. Joseph Greene, the father, is still living, and has been for the last thirty years the president of the Genesee County Patrons Fire Relief Association. He was born in March, 1843. He and his wife were the parents of four children: Dora Z., Edith O., Walter J., with whom this biographical sketch is concerned; and Lucian B. Mr. Greene is a descendant of one of the oldest and most respected New England families. He is a lineal descendant of John Greene, who migrated from England in 1637, and settled at Providence, Rhode Island. It was he who went over to England with Roger Williams, the founder of the Rhode Island colony, to negotiate for its charter.

Walter J. Greene was educated at the public schools of Alexander, his native town, and while there decided to devote his life to the profession of teaching. To this end he entered upon a course at the Genesee Normal School, and was graduated in 1896, going then to the Albany State Normal College, from which in turn he was graduated in 1900. A later course of study at the New York University brought him the degree of B. S. in 1907. He commenced early to teach, beginning with the district schools in Genesee county, New York, where he remained for four years. Appointed the principal of the Union School at Lewiston, New York, he held this position for three years. From 1900-02 he was the teacher of science in the high school at Hoosic Falls, New York. He then became principal of the High School at South Glen Falls, where he stayed for five and a half years. This experience was followed by work that lasted for four years

in the schools of New York City. In September, 1911, Mr. Greene came to Newark as the principal of the Lawrence Street School, and the following year was promoted to the principalship of the Warren Street School. In February, 1913, he was promoted again to the principalship of the Seventh Avenue School, the position which he still holds. He is a member of the Principals' Association of Newark, the Schoolmen's Club,* and also of the Newark Public Schools Athletic Association.

Mr. Greene married at Schuylersville, New York, January 22, 1902, Caroline Rose, daughter of Alvah M. and Rose E. (Guy) Shepherd. Their children are: Mildred C., born December 23, 1904; Elizabeth, born February 27, 1906; and Winifred, born August 19, 1912.

BENJAMIN CLEMENT MINER

A man who has made his mark in the educational world of his adopted town, Benjamin Clement Miner exerts a wide and uplifting influence in the Newark community. He came to Newark in 1900, having been a Vermonter by birth and born in Bridport, of that state, March 29, 1869. He is the son of Champlain Clement and Ann Elizabeth (Sturdevant) Miner, the former of whom, born in February, 1837, was a farmer in Bridport all his life. His mother was the daughter of Norman Sturdevant, of New Haven, Vermont. Like most of the descendants of the early settlers of that state, his parents were of English ancestry. Thomas Miner came to this country in 1630, settling in Stonington, Connecticut, and he is a lineal descendant of Sir Henry Bulwer-Miner, who for some meritorious service rendered King Edward III. was knighted by him in 1346. Benjamin Clement was the elder of a family of two children, his sister, Helen Amelia, being the wife of Edgar R. Brown, a member of the Newark Board of Trade and Board of Education.

Benjamin C. Miner received his early education from the district schools of his native region, later going to Beeman Academy, New Haven, Vermont. He then matriculated at Middlebury College, Vermont, and graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. His decision had long before been made to devote his life to the profession of teaching, and upon leaving college he immediately began teaching, his first appointment being that of principal of Union School, Essex County, New York. This was followed by work as the instructor in Latin and history at Straight University, New Orleans, during the years between 1895 and 1899. For a year following this Mr. Miner served as the president of the Beach Institute, at Savannah, Georgia. After his stay in the South he came to Newark, and in September of 1900, was appointed principal of Hawthorne Avenue Grammar School, a position which for five years he filled with ability and dignity. During the year 1905-06 he served as principal of the Elizabeth Avenue School and for the four years following this was principal of the Ann Street School. In 1910 he was appointed the principal of the Central Avenue Grammar School, the responsibilities of which he still has in charge. Mr. Miner is an Independent in his political convictions. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity of Middlebury College, and belongs to the Schoolmen's Club, to the Principals' Association, and to the Public School Athletic Association.

He married (first) August 21, 1899, Mary Louise, daughter of John and Emily (Weeks) Thompson, and they have one child, Marion, born October 29, 1900. He married (second) Florence Adele, daughter of Ezra and Margaret (Booth) Anderson, February 12, 1913.

HERBERT WORTHINGTON TAYLOR

Herbert Worthington Taylor is a well known attorney and counselor at law of New York City and Newark, New Jersey. He is a man of marked ability both in and out of his profession. He enforces his original ideas and decided views on all subjects with clear and cogent reasoning, and his keen discrimination and executive ability enable him to accomplish successfully any undertaking to which he gives his attention.

His father, James C. Taylor, was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, and is now (1913) living in Newark, New Jersey. He was a member of the Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteer Militia during the Civil War, and was actively engaged in the battle of Petersburg. He married Mary Eleanor, daughter of William Worthington, of England. The Worthingtons suffered shipwreck on their passage to this country and, after a long and difficult voyage fraught with many dangers, were landed on the island of St. Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor had children: Herbert Worthington, the subject of this sketch; William, deceased; Florence; Eleanor, married Charles K. Murray, of Newark; James Leslie, who holds a position with the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark; Charlotte, married Winfred Inglis, of Newark. The paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Herbert Worthington Taylor was a Van Reyper, who forged a large part of the machinery for Robert Fulton's first steamboat, this work being executed at his shop in Communipaw, New Jersey.

Herbert Worthington Taylor was born in Belleville, New Jersey, February 19, 1869. The public schools of Harrison, New Jersey, furnished his elementary education, and he then received a thorough business training at Coleman's Business College of Newark. Matriculating at the Law School of the University of New York, he was graduated from this institution in the class of 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He read law in the office of John A. Taylor and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1891, the year of his graduation. Becoming associated in the practice of law with his former preceptor, John A. Taylor, he succeeded to the entire practice of this firm in 1907, upon the death of his partner. In November of this year he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and has made a specialty of surrogate practice. He is noted for his quick appreciation of the points opposing counsel are endeavoring to make and his ability to parry and defeat them. His questions during a trial are clear and searching and are apt to develop the strength of his side and exploit the weakness of his opponent. He is brilliant and forcible in argument and marshals his facts in a most convincing manner.

In 1899 Mr. Taylor was elected by the Eighth Ward as its Republican representative in the board of aldermen of Newark, and served for a period of four years. He was elected to the Legislature in 1904 and served two years. In January, 1913, he was elected chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee. Mr. Taylor is a thirty-second degree Mason and is connected with the following organizations: Kane Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Newark; Scottish Rite of Jersey City; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Junior Order of American Mechanics; Modern Woodmen of America; Royal Arcanum; president of the Forest Hill Golf Club, the Republican Indian League, the Northern Republican Club and the Eighth Ward Republican Club. He is a member of Field Chapter, Phi Delta Phi fraternity, of the New York University, and was the secretary of the class of 1891.

Mr. Taylor married Florence, daughter of Thomas M. and Emily A.

(Bradley) Watson. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are: Herbert Watson, born August 13, 1897; Dorothy Worthington, October 16, 1899; Florence Bradley, September 8, 1902; Charles Meredith, September 25, 1904; Alice Gregory, October 20, 1908. Personally Mr. Taylor is affable in his manner, and combines a marked kindness of heart with an astute knowledge of human nature. He is a man of action as well as one of words, and demonstrates his public spirit by actual achievements. As a citizen he is universally esteemed and bears the character of a true, upright man. Notwithstanding the labors incidental to his profession, Mr. Taylor finds time to attend to a variety of other duties. The earnest spirit which marked the commencement of his career has been equally conspicuous throughout it, and it is confidently expected that great things will be achieved by Mr. Taylor in the future.

C. J. EICHHORN

Among the many captains of industry of which the city of Newark, New Jersey, proudly boasts, none is more worthy of mention for the improvements he has made and the original ideas he has developed, than C. J. Eichhorn who, for the past fifteen years, has been closely identified with two large industrial enterprises of the city.

Mr. Eichhorn was born in Newark, December 12, 1861, and, as his name indicates, is of German descent, and has inherited many of the admirable traits that characterize the people of that country. He acquired a substantial and practical education in the public schools of his native city and, at a suitable age, entered upon his active business career. His first employment was in the city of New York, where he found a position with the Manhattan Brass Company, in whose employ he remained for the period of seven years. He then returned to Newark, where he formed a connection with the firm of James Aikman & Company, which continued in force for five years. This company was engaged in the manufacture of tin and metal goods of all kinds, and Mr. Eichhorn obtained a most thorough and practical working knowledge of this branch of industry, which was of great benefit to him in his further career.

In 1901 he accepted the position of manager of The Tea Tray Company of Newark, New Jersey, where there was excellent opportunity for his natural and acquired executive ability to develop. So efficient and capable was his management of this concern, owing to the original and time-saving devices and ideas he introduced, that the annual output was immensely increased, and in the course of six years it was found necessary to erect five additional buildings to carry on the work, and to increase the working force from fifty men to four hundred employees. Mr. Eichhorn remained with this company for ten consecutive years, severing his connection with them in 1911. At that time he purchased the plumbing establishment of the late Thomas F. Kelly, at No. 19 Parkhurst street, where he gives his personal supervision to all contracts he undertakes. In the two years since Mr. Eichhorn has taken charge of this concern he has placed it on a firm footing and it is in a most flourishing condition. The method of conducting the affairs of this business are most systematic and might serve as a model for similar establishments. There are a number of skilled workmen now employed there. He attends religious services at the Church of the Redeemer. He is a member of Pythagoras Lodge No. 118, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Essex County Forest No. 8, Tall Cedars of Lebanon.

Mr. Eichhorn married, December, 1888, Anna Bauman of Newark, and they are the parents of two children: J. Arnold and William J. Mr. Eichhorn owes his present high position mainly to his individual and unassisted efforts, and to his strong determination to succeed. His life has been an unusually active one, and his entire career has been marked with uprightness and sincerity of purpose.

WILLIAM TALLMADGE HUNT

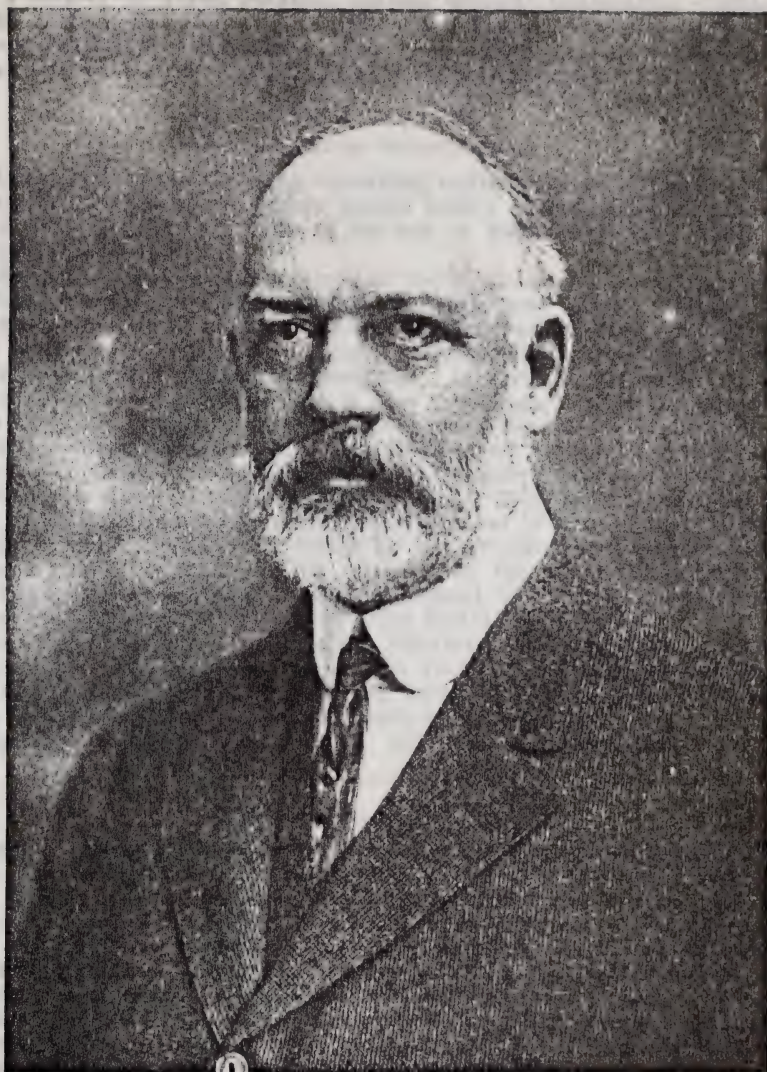
A figure among the literary and other professional men of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is William Tallmadge Hunt, editor-in-chief of the "Newark Sunday Call," who has gained a reputation as a publicist, and who has been identified with numerous projects having for their object the improvement and development of the city.

Sanford B. Hunt, his father, was graduated as a Doctor of Medicine. His career was a varied and interesting one, and may be condensed into the following record: Professor of anatomy at the Buffalo Medical College; journalist and magazine writer; editor of the Buffalo "Express," and the Newark "Daily Advertiser"; surgeon of the One Hundred and Ninth New York Volunteers; surgeon in charge of the Convalescent Camp, Virginia; medical director of an army corps; lieutenant-colonel by brevet for personal gallantry; member of the Centennial Exposition for New Jersey. Truly a record of which any one might feel proud. Dr. Hunt married Martha Tallmadge.

William Tallmadge Hunt was born in Buffalo, New York, November 14, 1854, and attended the public schools of his native city. After the removal of the family to Newark, New Jersey, he became a pupil at the Newark Academy, and was graduated from that institution. He commenced his business career as a proofreader and reporter, and his advancement to his present eminent position was a steady and consistent one. He became a legislative and congressional correspondent and, in 1872, assistant news editor and then managing editor of the Newark "Daily Advertiser," a connection which continued in force until 1885. In that year he assumed the chair of editor-in-chief of the "Newark Sunday Call," a position he is still filling. For a long period of time he was also correspondent for the "New York Tribune" and several other journals.

The public interest that has animated Mr. Hunt has been conspicuous throughout his career. He served as a member of the township committee of Clinton township, Essex county, 1878; clerk of the senate committee of agriculture of the United States, and secretary to Senator F. T. Frelinghuysen, 1876-77; assistant secretary, New Jersey Senate, 1879-80-81; member of the State Sewerage Commission, 1896-1906; member of various other commissions; foreman of the United States Grand Jury twice, and of the Essex County Grand Jury. Mr. Hunt is a member of the Trinity Episcopal Church and of the following named organizations: Sons of the American Revolution, in which he has served as president of the Newark chapter; Washington Headquarters' Association; Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Essex Club of Newark, having served as governor and secretary of this body; Essex County Country Club; Baltusrol Golf Club; Lotus Club of New York; Union Club of Newark; and several others.

Mr. Hunt married, in 1877, Lucy, daughter of William P. and Margaret Hannah Southworth, the ceremony taking place at Irvington, New Jersey. Children: William S., born in 1879, and Sanford B., born in 1881. Mr. Hunt is a man who is always tremendously alert, intense and in earnest.



William J. Hunt

He is a scholar of widest reading, and his brilliant imagination combined with his serious aims, is of wonderful effectiveness. Few men have been endowed with more notable gifts, and he possesses the subtle faculty of bringing out the best in all with whom he comes in contact.

MARSHALL N. SHOEMAKER

Marshall N. Shoemaker, the consulting engineer is, as his name amply indicates, a member of the widely known family of Philadelphia, and was born in that city in 1873. He is the son of Marshall N. and Annie A. (Simpson) Shoemaker.

His early education was received in the public schools of Philadelphia, an education that was supplemented by work with private tutors. He early displayed a great natural aptitude for engineering work and was employed by the A. & P. Roberts Company of Philadelphia, who, in 1897, sent him to New York as their representative. In spite of his youth he was responsible for all engineering work in New York State. When the American Bridge Company was formed, he received the offer of a secretaryship to the vice-president, an offer which he accepted and retained for two years. At the end of that time he returned to the Pencoyd Plant as engineer in charge of the eastern division drawing-rooms. This position he filled for a year and a half, and it was during this time that he formed the American Concrete & Steel Company, of which he was vice-president and treasurer. In March, 1911, he sold out his interests in the American Concrete & Steel Company, determining to devote himself to consulting engineering work alone, and opened his present office in Clinton street.

Mr. Shoemaker is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He also finds time to belong to several fraternal societies, among them the Masonic Lodge, Enterprise No. 48, Jersey City, and the Roxborough Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Shoemaker married Mary A. Bernard, of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM A. JONES, JR.

In the person of William A. Jones, Jr., of the city of Newark, New Jersey, the present head of the well-known lumber firm of William A. Jones & Son, we find a man of keen discernment and energy, and one possessed of executive ability of a high order. He has at all times deserved the confidence reposed in him by his business associates and stands high in the esteem of the entire community. The family of which he is a worthy representative, has resided in the Oranges for a period of more than two hundred years, during which time they have occupied prominent positions in various fields. Joseph Jones, a member of this distinguished family, served as sergeant during the Revolutionary War.

William A. Jones, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, was born in East Orange, New Jersey, October 26, 1841, and died at his home in the same town, September 23, 1910. During his boyhood he was an attendant at the old white schoolhouse which stood in the rear of Brick Church, and his business training was obtained under the supervision of his father, Alfred Jones. In 1862 he entered the employ of John M. Randall, a lumber dealer in Newark, and the knowledge he had acquired while mastering the difficulties of the carpenter's trade under his father, enabled Mr. Jones to make his way forward with unusual rapidity. In a compara-

tively short period of time he was advanced to the position of junior partner in the firm, which became known as Randall, Swain & Jones. Mr. Randall retiring in 1875, the firm continued its business under the style of Swain & Jones and, upon the death of Mr. Swain, Mr. Jones again changed the firm name, this time making it read: William A. Jones & Son. At this time he admitted his son, William A. Jones, Jr., into partnership. An honest, upright man of business. Mr. Jones carried these characteristics into every detail of every business transaction with which he was connected. In return he was honored by the sincere esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was a charter member and president of the New Jersey Lumbermen's Association, for many years its treasurer, and one of its foremost delegates to trade conferences. Mr. Jones married, in 1862, Lucy Miriam, a daughter of George Andrew, of Cheshire, England. Children: William A., Jr.; Albert E., of Irvington, New Jersey; Mrs. George P. Riley; Mrs. Thomas W. Jackson, Jr., and Mrs. Thomas G. Harrison, of East Orange, New Jersey; Mrs. C. A. Glese, of Newark; and Mrs. H. B. Miller, of Paterson, New Jersey.

William A. Jones, Jr., was born in East Orange, New Jersey, in 1872. He received a thorough and practical education in the public schools of his district, and at a suitable age engaged in his business career, this was in the business of which his father was the able head, and Mr. Jones has been at least equally as successful as his father. He adopted and followed the same commendable business principles, and while he has been conservative to a certain extent, he has also been progressive, and ranks among the finest business men of the city. Upon the death of his father he assumed control of all the important business interests, and under his capable management they are in a most flourishing condition. The planing mill they have in operation furnishes employment steadily to a large number of people, and the general lumber business does the same. Mr. Jones is treasurer of the Passaic River Protective Association, is a member of the Newark Board of Trade, in which body he does efficient service as a member of the Navigation Committee.

Personally Mr. Jones is affable and hearty in manner, and combines a business promptness and decision with a marked kindness of nature. He has a clear mind and is possessed of indomitable determination, these qualities enabling him to transact business without apparent fatigue.

LOUIS HANNOCH

Louis Hannoch is one of the finest examples of a self-made man. Born to command, wise to plan, quick in action, capable of prolonged labor, all these qualities are combined with a power of close concentration. He has the habit of investigating thoroughly every detail of a proposed enterprise, and of calculating closely the probable consequences of any given policy. Every subject is given intense thought, and when satisfied with the conclusions at which he has arrived, he has the courage of his convictions in the face of determined opposition. His mistakes in judgment have been few and far between. As a boy he had few educational advantages and it may with truth be said of him that he was self-educated.

Michael Hannoch, his father, was a man of estimable character, but not very successful in his business affairs, and found it a difficult matter to give his children the education which he would have desired them to have. He married Pauline Fernbach, who assisted him to the best of her ability to raise their five sons and one daughter.

Louis Hannoch was born in the city of Newark, August 29, 1855. All the school education he obtained was acquired at the Market street school which he was, however, obliged to leave at the early age of eleven years, in order to assist, as the eldest, in caring for his younger brothers and sister.

His business career, on which he may look back with justifiable pride, commenced with the selling of newspapers on the streets in association with his second brother. His mettle was thus early apparent, for one year later found him in the position of errand boy and office cleaner in the office of the "Daily Journal." Keenly observant and more than ordinarily anxious to learn and advance, he rapidly gained enough knowledge of composition and presswork to make him desirous of learning both more thoroughly. The following year was spent in work in the pressroom, where he received the magnificent remuneration of five dollars a week, and for this sum was frequently obliged to be on duty from fourteen to eighteen hours a day, the few hours of sleep he was able to obtain often being taken in the paper bin. However, he lost no opportunity of increasing his business ability, and when he secured a position with Starbuck & Dunham, job printers, where he mastered that part of the printing trade, he utilized his evenings by acting as usher at a local theatre.

Shortly after this time, in 1874, the "Sunday Call" was purchased by Ure & Schoch, both of whom had been in the office of the "Daily Journal" while Mr. Hannoch was office boy there, and they had had ample opportunity to judge of the character and ability of the boy, now a young man. They offered him the position of counter of their (at that time) limited edition, and this offer was accepted. In the space of two years' time he finished learning the printer's trade, and after that time was employed at it during the daytime, and acted as social reporter for the "Sunday Call" during the evening hours. In 1877 the dual position of collector and solicitor for this paper was tendered him, and so successful were his untiring efforts in its behalf, and the increase in business due to this cause so marked, that his employers testified their appreciation of his worth and merit by giving him a position of increased responsibility and a commensurate increase in salary.

The connection of Mr. Hannoch with the "Sunday Call" was destined to be a matter of importance to the business interests of the entire city. He early realized the truth of the adage that "competition is the life of trade," and was among the first to introduce the idea of liberal newspaper advertising as a means of increasing this competition. The wisdom of this idea has been so thoroughly proved in the business world that further comment in this direction is entirely unnecessary. At the present time (1913) Newark is considered one of the best advertising cities in the United States.

In 1883 Mr. Hannoch was appointed business manager of the "Sunday Call," and two years later purchased an interest in the firm. The paper was incorporated in 1900, and at the present time Mr. Hannoch is one of the directors, in which body his opinions and views are regarded with the greatest respect and carry weight.

Mr. Hannoch is widely known in social as well as business circles, and his value is duly appreciated. He is a member of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association of the United States, of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, Credit Men's Association and Newark Advertising Men's Club. In political matters he gives his support to the Republican party, and his opinions on matters of public import are listened to with close attention.

Mr. Hannoch married, July 14, 1877, Meta Kelting, and of their five children there are now living: Albert H., born August 3, 1878; Ada Ure, born August 3, 1890, married F. F. Gibney; and Adela Minnie, born April 20, 1894. In seeking to analyze the mind and character of Mr. Hannoch, he should be described as strong, direct, straightforward. He is eloquent and forcible in his speech, and has an inexhaustible fund of humor which has helped him safely over many a difficult situation. He is filled with sympathy for the unfortunate, and in his friendships, as in his business relations, he is of unflinching fidelity.

CHARLES A. MEEKER, D. D. S.

It has been universally conceded that the busiest men are those who always find time to spare in order to assume additional duties, and apparently they are able to accomplish wonders. The very simple principle lying at the root of this state of affairs is systematic and methodical work. Every moment of time is given its full valuation, and every phase of life is appreciated in proportion to the useful work which has been faithfully performed. A man who is a fine exponent of this admirable class of men is to be found in the person of Charles A. Meeker, D. D. S., of Newark, New Jersey, whose achievements in the field of dental surgery as well as in the cause of humanity entitle him to the highest rank in his profession.

Descended from a family whose earliest members in this country settled in Newark in 1642, Dr. Meeker has inherited some of the best traits of his sturdy and patriotic ancestors. His father, who was a manufacturer and leather dealer, married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Eliakim and Sarah Meeker, and they had but one child.

Dr. Meeker was born in the city of Troy, New York, July 13, 1846, and attended and was graduated with honor from the Newark Academy. He studied law for the period of one year in the office of Foster & Thompson, at that time located at No. 69 Wall street, New York, then took up the study of dentistry, in which he has since become so famous. For one year he studied under the supervision of Dr. Lownsberry, of Newark, then with Dr. Chadsey for another year. At the expiration of this time he opened an office for independent practice, with which he has been identified since that time. His first office was in the John H. Stevens' house, opposite old Trinity Church and, in 1876, he moved to his present location, where he has offices equipped in the most modern and convenient manner. Subsequently Dr. Meeker studied at the old Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Baltimore, Maryland, which institution conferred the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery upon him in 1884. A brief record of the offices he holds in connection with his profession is as follows: Secretary of the New Jersey State Dental Society for a period of, thirty-six years, president, one year; State Prosecutor, eight years; founder of the Central Dental Association of Northern New Jersey, president and treasurer, twenty-nine years; secretary of the American Academy of Dental Surgery, thirty years; secretary of the State Board of Dental Examiners since 1893; secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Dental Examiners, sixteen years; treasurer of the Interstate Dental Fraternity; national treasurer of the Interstate Dental Fraternity; non-resident member of the First District Dental Society of New York; member of the Odontological Society of New York; secretary and fellow of the American Academy of Dental Surgery since 1884; honorary member of the Vermont State Dental Society, the

Second District State of New York, the New Jersey Southern Society, the Plainfield Dentists' Society and the Mercer Dentists' Society.

A complimentary banquet was tendered to Dr. Meeker, January 11, 1908, at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, by members of the dental profession, when members of the profession from Maine to Washington, from Chicago to Boston, were present, during the course of which he was presented with a fine diamond ring, and while we cannot here give in full the complimentary speeches made to Dr. Meeker upon this occasion, the following extracts seem peculiarly in place: Dr. C. S. Stockton said in part:

"I want to tell you, gentlemen, of some of the many things that have made Dr. Meeker worthy of the reception you have given him to-night; worthy of the honor you are paying him—and it is well that these honors are given. Dr. Meeker, although he is not one of the organizers of the New Jersey State Dental Society, came into it very early in its history, July, 1870, and has been its faithful secretary for more than thirty years. It is a common saying, to speak of the power behind the throne, it is a common thing to say that it is the spring which turns the wheels and makes them go around, and I say to-night that our faithful secretary has been the power behind the throne in New Jersey and the spring that has made the wheels go around. He learned the secret of having men come to the front—not because it was the fancy or desire of someone to occupy such position, but only because the right had been earned, and he found men and made them work hard all the way through the committees and so on up to the presidency. And so all through the country he has had his eye on men whom dentistry knows to-day, men who are doing things in the world, and has written to them and secured their presence in New Jersey to read papers and to come before our societies and show us how to do the things they were doing which made them so well known. So we have had the very best talent in the world come to New Jersey because Meeker was behind the New Jersey society—because he took time by the forelock and looked up everyone and secured them for New Jersey.

"Just think, the little state of New Jersey has the best dental society of any state in the country. Why, we have had as many as seven or eight hundred people at our meetings, and I say that is a very great honor, and for that alone Dr. Meeker is entitled to receive all the congratulations that we are giving him to-night. But more than that, he organized the C. D. A., the Central Dental Association of New Jersey. Those cabalistic letters are known as the symbol of the most active and prosperous local society that exists anywhere. It was here that Dr. Meeker introduced the social side so that men might become acquainted. These are some of the things he has done in New Jersey, and you will be surprised at the statement I am about to make. He has done more outside the state of New Jersey to deserve the honors paid him to-night than all the things I have mentioned thus far. The National Board of Dental Examiners, of which he is not only the secretary, but the treasurer, is an organization which, through his efforts, has done more to make dentistry honored and respected than anything else perhaps in the world. Before its organization commercialism was running riot in the colleges, but the National Association of Dental Examiners has stopped all that. No man to-day can come into dentistry in this country unless he passes a worthy examination. Dr. Meeker made possible, by the introduction of a resolution, the appointment of a gentleman whom he had picked out because he knew of his qualifications, to tabulate what the colleges did, and to-day that one thing has done more for dentistry than anything else, for everybody throughout this broad land knows, who cares to look at it, how to find out just how every man who comes into dentistry passes his examination before the Examining Boards. The elevation of the colleges is helping dentistry, we, as a profession, are standing equally high with the other branches of medical science, with

[illegible]

surgery and medicine. And this is one of the results which Dr. Meeker's work will have attained."

Dr. Meeker was the founder of the old Essex Art Association, and was one of the most active members, and at one time, the president of the Home Dramatic Association. As treasurer of the Newark Press Club he rendered invaluable service, and as secretary of the Newark Camera Club he proved himself to be the right man in the right place. In various exhibitions his figures and landscapes received high commendation. Art in all its branches has a peculiar fascination for him, and his home is filled with a collection of objects of art of all kinds which delight the eyes of connoisseurs.

Dr. Meeker is the editor and publisher of "The Dental Scrap Book," published at No. 29 Fulton street, monthly, Newark, New Jersey, and which is now (1913) in its sixth year. In its list of contributors we find the names of those most eminent in the annals of medical and dental surgery. In the "History of the New Jersey State Dental Society," published in 1910, we find the following acknowledgment by Alphonso Irwin, D. D. S.: "Camden, N. J., March 5, 1909. We would gratefully acknowledge the assistance rendered by Dr. Chas. A. Meeker, in compiling the History of the New Jersey State Dental Society, through the loan of the minutes of the society and other valuable data. The photographs furnished were rare and hard to secure, and the ever-ready secretary of the society generously expended time, thought and means in procuring them." In the same volume we find, in the record of the Sixth Annual Convention, 1876, as follows: "Dr. Charles A. Meeker read a paper on 'Dynamic Force, or the Magnetism of the Sexes During the Dental Operations.' Drs. Hayhurst and Atkinson expressed themselves as being pleased with the ideas advanced. The success of this convention was largely due to the untiring energy, indomitable will and sagacious enterprise of President Stockton and Secretary Meeker, who attracted celebrities from far and wide by their united efforts."

The Newark Free Dental Clinic Association, of which Dr. Meeker is vice-president, is to be congratulated upon the excellent results already achieved during the two years of its existence. The sole idea, when these clinics were inaugurated, was to serve the children who were not wage earners and who could not help themselves, and the law as it now reads makes these for the indigent poor, but will probably be amended in the near future. As an author Dr. Meeker has gained a widespread reputation, and many of his contributions, which have appeared in professional and other publications, are regarded as authoritative. A very important contribution of his is to be found on page 713, volume II, of the "History of Dental Surgery," published in 1910 by the National Art Publishing Company, at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dr. Meeker married, April 30, 1868, Mary E., daughter of Edward Van Beuren, of Hackensack, New Jersey. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, but the demands made upon him by his professional labors have never left him sufficient time to devote himself to public affairs, other than casting his vote as a conscientious citizen. He is an earnest member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in which denomination he was confirmed by Bishop Oddenheimer. Dr. Meeker is also an enthusiastic member of the National Arts Club of New York, and is devoted to art in every form. In social life he is very justly popular, and is considered a leading spirit in the arrangement of any festival. Cordial and hospitable, he

is a royal entertainer, and the numerous friends who visit his home are always accorded a welcome which is not easily forgotten.

At the Annual Convention of the New Jersey State Dental Society, held at Cape May, July 17-18-19, 1912, the following resolutions came before the meeting:

WHEREAS, Dr. Charles A. Meeker, after thirty-six years of faithful and efficient service is retiring as secretary of the organization; be it

Resolved, That we regard his record with pride and recognize that his connection with us has won distinction for himself and credit and honor for the society. Therefore, we, his associates, cannot allow him to retire without expressing to him our deep appreciation for his prompt and cheerful disposition of every duty assigned him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to present him with a token of the Society's regard and extend to him a heartfelt assurance of its kind wishes for his continued health and prosperity. We devoutly hope that you might be spared for many years to come, commanding as you ever have, the deep respect and sincere regards of the New Jersey State Dental Society, and we present to you these resolutions accompanied with a diamond stickpin, not as a measure of our esteem for you, but simply as an expression of it.

DR. S. C. G. WATKINS,
DR. C. W. F. HOLBROOK,
DR. C. E. C. SMITH,

Committee.

PHILIP GARFIELD HOOD, M. D.

The profession of medicine has been selected by many men for the opportunities it affords to better the condition of their fellow beings and for advancing the cause of science in a notable and beneficial manner. For these and other reasons it was chosen as his life work by Philip Garfield Hood, M. D., of Newark, New Jersey, and the results he has already achieved have proven the wisdom of his choice. He is the son of Albert Hood, who was a boot and shoe dealer.

Dr. Hood was born in Newark, November 3, 1880, and obtained his early and preparatory college education in the schools of his native city. He then became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York City, and was graduated from that institution in 1904 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

During the next fifteen months he was a member of the surgical staff of the hospital on Randall's Island, New York, and for about one and a half years was actively engaged in the service of the Vanderbilt clinics in New York City. At the expiration of this time he came to Newark, where he was appointed as assistant in the Children's Department of the Dispensary, but he has never severed his connection with the Vanderbilt clinics. He is visiting adjunct surgeon at the Newark Beth Israel Hospital. In addition to these manifold responsibilities and occupations, he is now serving as district city physician, to which office he was appointed. He is a member of the Essex County, State and American medical societies, and the Newark Medical League. In political matters he entertains independent opinions, and does not hesitate to express them freely. Athletics and all forms of outdoor sports are his favorite form of recreation, and any moments which can be spared from his professional duties are devoted to the further acquisition of knowledge which will assist him along the lines of medical and other scientific research.

HENRY CARR WARD

The family of which Henry C. Ward, vice-president of Durand & Company, of Newark, is a member, is an old and honored one, numbering many generations, in all of which were men of integrity and enterprise, performing well their part in the various spheres of activity in which they moved. Members of the family located in New Jersey in the early part of the seventeenth century, and their descendants in great numbers reside there at the present time.

Henry C. Ward was born in Irvington, New Jersey, August 27, 1866, son of Joseph Grover and Julia Smith (Cochrane) Ward, grandson of Aaron Condit and Mary Oliver (Munn) Ward, great-grandson of Jacob (2) and Abigail (Dodd) Ward, great-great-grandson of Jacob (1) and Mary (Davis) Ward, great-great-great-grandson of Lawrence and Eleanor (Baldwin) Ward, great-great-great-great-grandson of Josiah and America (Lawrence) Ward, the latter a second wife; and a descendant of John Ward, who came to Newark, New Jersey, in 1666, with a number of other families from Branford, Connecticut.

Henry C. Ward attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home until twelve years of age, when he became a student in the private school of E. E. Clarke, at Stratford, Connecticut, thereby acquiring a practical education. He began his active business career as salesman in the firm of Durand & Co., manufacturing jewelers of Newark, and was promoted from time to time to more responsible positions, succeeding his father as vice-president of the corporation. He is a communicant of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Newark; a member of the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club and of the Jewelers' Club of Boston, and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Ward married, June 1, 1889, Grace Louise, eldest daughter of Stephen Van Cortlandt and Emilie (Fichter) Cadmus, who bore him one child, Rayonette Emily, born April 11, 1890; died in July, 1891.

ARTHUR DEVINE

The late Arthur Devine was one of those men whose lives and characters form the underlying structure upon which are built the hopes of American civic institutions. It is because the free institutions of the young republic have produced such citizens that one is assured of their continuance, growth, and constant expansion. The careers of such men as he show the possibilities open in a commonwealth like New Jersey to those who possess good business abilities, and the high integrity that informs alike the good citizen and the good business man. His ambition along the worthiest lines, his perseverance, his steadfastness of purpose and tireless industry, all furnish lessons to the young business man of coming generations and the well-earned success and esteem he gained prove the inevitable result of the practice of these virtues. His whole life was devoted to the highest and best and all his endeavors were for the furtherance of those noble ideals he made the rule of his daily life. The success he won as a business man never elated him nor caused him to vary from the modest simplicity of his manner. A nature of singular sweetness, openness and sincerity, he probably never had an enemy. But any estimate of his character would be unjust that did not point to the natural ability and keen mental gifts which he improved by daily and hourly use. He succeeded better than the average business man because he had a wider intellectual equipment than the



Arthur Devine

ordinary shrewd business man. He had a profound knowledge of human nature, and his judgment was sound and unerring. He had a strong and dominating personality, and his power over other men was not the result of aggressiveness, but of the momentum of character and strength.

Arthur Devine was a native of Newark, having been born in that city August 3, 1845. His parents, Terence and Ann (Reiley) Devine, were both natives of Ireland. He was sent first to St. Patrick's Parochial School, after which he took a commercial course in the Newark Business College. At the age of sixteen he left school and a year later went to Peekskill, Westchester county, New York, to take a position he had obtained in the service of the Hudson River Railroad Company. Here he remained for five years, gaining daily in experience, and winning golden opinions from his employers. So greatly was his fidelity appreciated that when he determined to leave the company, and notified them of his resolution, another position with higher pay was offered as an inducement to remain with them. This he declined, however, as he had decided to return to Newark, and engage in business for himself. He had become attracted by the possibilities in the real estate field, and perceived with the unerring foresight for which later he became so well known, that an era of phenomenal growth was at hand in Newark. That he was right in his judgment was proved by the outcome, and by the remarkable success which he met from the day he first established his modest real estate office on Broad street. His name soon became associated with the largest real estate operations in Newark and the adjoining country. It was not long before he won the reputation of being one of the best authorities on real estate valuations in the state. His good sense, fine intuitions, and sterling integrity won him such a place that his counsel was sought by some of the largest and most experienced financiers in the country. In 1879 he moved his office from its original quarters in Broad street to the location on Market street where he carried on the business until his death.

The last important transaction that involved his professional opinion was the testimony he gave before a board of examiners appointed to select a site for the erection of the proposed new City Hall of Newark. It was recognized that he was the greatest authority on real estate values in the city, and one of the chief in the state as well. The cross-examination on the witness stand consumed several days, and was commented upon by the examiners with the highest appreciation. It was conceded at the time that his perfectly explicit and expert testimony did much to clear up the settlement of a question that affected not only the owners of property to be purchased but the city itself, and his expression of opinion did much to bring the matter to a speedy settlement. His knowledge on this occasion enabled the city to select the site most desirable for the purpose, and his advice was taken and the City Hall erected on the spot he proposed.

Mr. Devine died before the completion of the magnificent structure, with the selection of whose site he had been so intimately associated. His connection with that civic enterprise was, however, only one of many of importance in the city whose growth and general upbuilding was throughout his whole career very near to his heart. His intimate knowledge of the subject brought him the name by which he was sometimes jocularly known among his friends, the "Real Estate Encyclopedia of New Jersey." He did much for his native city who was honored in her son, and he lived to see the results of his hopes and his untiring labors in her behalf. He died April 17, 1901, leaving a widow and six children.

ARTHUR DEVINE, JR.

Arthur Devine, Jr., the son of Arthur Devine of the preceding sketch, has followed in his father's steps and has become prominently identified with the real estate business in Newark. Coming into an inherited position of well-merited esteem in the business world of Newark he has carried on the tradition handed down to him by a father who was one of the leading citizens of the town, and whose name in the city stood for all that was generous and public spirited.

Arthur Devine, Jr., was born in Newark, April 5, 1883, and, an eager, energetic boy, gained his first formal school training at the public schools of Newark, supplementing this by a course at the Newark Business College. He was eighteen years old at the time of his father's death, April 17, 1901, and he thereupon entered his father's office and succeeded to the business, then situated on Market street. This had been the headquarters of the business for thirty years, holding thus an enviable record among the business establishments of Newark.

Since that day Mr. Devine has had the charge of the Devine Estate, one of the largest individual owners of real estate in the city of Newark. January 1, 1911, Mr. Devine opened offices in the Union Building, this making the third move for the business which had covered a period of forty-two years. This is a record to be proud of, and can be paralleled by few in Newark. The traditions of the house are fulfilled by the character and scope of the work done by its present representatives, and it justly holds one of the highest positions in the business world of Newark.

WILLIAM A. HOWELL

In every capacity and relation of life, William A. Howell, Engineer of Streets and Highways of the city of Newark, New Jersey, has shown marked ability. He was born in Newark, 1859, a son of George W. and Mary E. (Ward) Howell, the former having filled the office of treasurer of the city of Newark from 1885 to 1892. He attended the public schools of his native city, was graduated from the Chestnut Street Grammar School to the Newark High School, and from the latter institution in 1875. Matriculating then at the New York University, he was graduated in the class of 1878 with the degrees of Bachelor of Sciences and Civil Engineer. In 1881 the same university conferred upon him the further degree of Master of Science. His business connections in the engineering line were with numerous railroads, and in 1893 he became connected with the Engineering Department of the city of Newark as assistant engineer in the Department of Streets and Highways. From 1901 until 1905 he was in charge of the construction work in connection with track elevations, and gained well-deserved commendation for his careful and thorough supervision of this difficult work. He became department engineer of streets and highways August 15, 1907. Numerous problems have been presented to him in connection with his engineering work, and in every case he has shown himself a master of men, materials and conditions.

Mr. Howell pursues his occupation with the greatest ardor and with unabated interest, yet he does not allow it to prevent him from taking an active part in the social life of the city, and in assuming a number of other responsibilities. In national politics he is a member of the Republican party, and in local, he entertains independent views. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the Society of Municipal Improve-

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...



Arthur Devine Jr.



[Faint, illegible handwritten text or signature]

ments, of the Newark Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, Union Club, Corinthian Chapter, Royal Arcanum, and St. John's Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons.

In the prime of life, Mr. Howell has the energy and ambition which generally characterize those his junior by many years. His power of pure enjoyment enhances every pleasure in life, and his remarkable power of concentration of thought enables him to solve a difficulty in the time it takes the average man to decide upon his plan of action.

JOHN F. ANDERSON

John F. Anderson was born in New York City in 1825, and moved to Newark with his family in 1859. He immediately became identified with any movement that tended toward the improvement and development of the city of his adoption. Realizing that rapid communication between Newark and New York would be one of the chief factors in encouraging the growth of Newark, he was one of the early and enthusiastic advocates of a ten-cent fare to New York. Although holding no municipal office he was continually advising the city authorities to build for the future; in laying out new and wide thoroughfares, putting in large sewers, establishing public parks, and in every measure that would be a benefit and convenience to the citizens was an able and active champion.

Mr. Anderson was a member of the New Jersey Legislature for one term, and in that body showed the same generous devotion to the public welfare of the state that he did as a citizen of the municipality. He was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business in New York City, and retired from the firm of Powell Brothers & Company in 1873.

ANDREW C. SNYDER

Of the present generation of men who are in the public eye and mind in the city of Newark, New Jersey, there is none more actively and beneficially interested in its business life than Andrew C. Snyder, the capable president of the South Jersey Glass Company. He is the son of Henry V. H. Snyder, who removed with his family from Paterson to Newark in 1885. Engaging in business in the latter city, he is still actively identified with it.

Andrew C. Snyder was born in Paterson, New Jersey, January 19, 1868, and was in his early manhood when he removed with his parents to the city of Newark, whose business interests he has had thoroughly at heart since that time. His school education was acquired in his native city, and he has supplemented this by extensive reading and by his keen powers of close observation. For many years his position in the business world has been a dominant one and, in addition to being the vice-president of the South Jersey Glass Company, he is actively interested in the American Oil and Supply Company. In spite of the demands made upon Mr. Snyder by the heavy responsibilities of his business interests, he finds time to devote himself to the public affairs of the city, decidedly for its betterment. He is active in the councils of the Republican party. Mr. Snyder married Nellie V. Kane, of Paterson, and they have been blessed with one child: William.

Mr. Snyder has a number of affiliations with organizations, some of them being: Potentate of Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, of the

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; member of the Union Club, Republican Club, Forest Hill Golf Club, St. John's Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, of Newark. He is a man of a genial and sympathetic disposition, and his business ability, as well as his general capability, are recognized throughout the city. He keeps well abreast of the times in every respect, and it is confidently predicted that he will achieve a high degree of eminence in the political field as he has already in the business world.

JOHN A. MATTHEWS

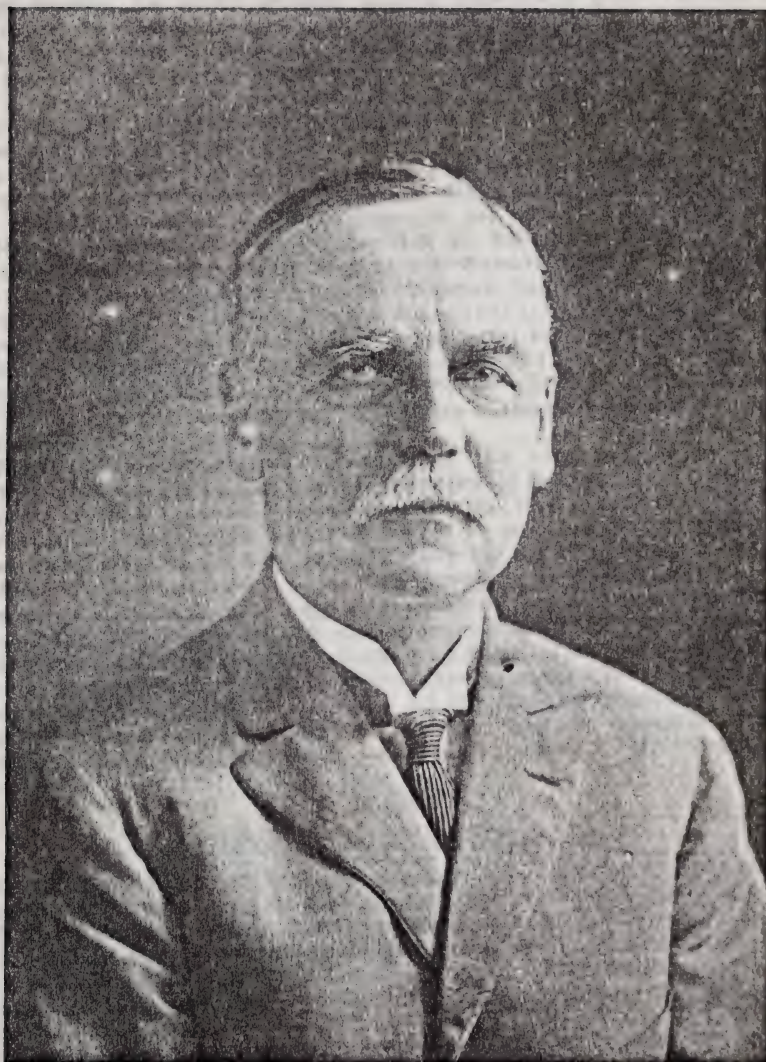
It is of the utmost importance that the people of any community should be careful in the selection of those whom they elect to guard their interests, as not only the present is placed in their keeping, but the fate of future generations rests upon the plans made by those holding office. In the election of John A. Matthews, a well-known lawyer of Newark, New Jersey, as a member of Assembly, the citizens of Newark have made a peculiarly happy choice. Not only is he of broad and liberal views, but he is possessed of great foresight and can rise nobly above the prejudices of the hour.

Mr. Matthews was born in Malden, Massachusetts, September 22, 1882, and acquired his elementary education in the parochial and public schools of his native town. He then became a student at St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Maryland, from which he was graduated in the class of 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A course of study at St. John's Philosophy House, Boston, Massachusetts, obtained for him the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and he next took a post-graduate course at Seton Hall, which conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. For a period of two years he was engaged in teaching at Seton Hall, and for a further two years he taught at the New Jersey Law School. The fraternal membership of Mr. Matthews is with the Knights of Columbus, and he is also a member of all the Democratic clubs of Newark, where he is held in high esteem as a gifted and eloquent speaker. He was elected as a member of the Assembly in 1912, his vote being the highest ever cast on that ticket. He has already achieved a reputation for the earnest and beneficial work he has done, and much is expected of him in the future.

Mr. Matthews married, June 27, 1911, Margaret, daughter of Trustee John F. McDonough, of South Orange, and grand-daughter of the late John Radel, the pioneer traction magnate of Newark. Mr. Matthews is endowed with natural talents of a high order, among them being a terse and vigorous expression, and brilliant oratorical powers. As a citizen, as well as in his capacity as a lawyer and lawmaker, he has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has held relations, and he has most certainly added to the prestige of his family name.

G. WISNER THORNE

In newspaper work and as a member of benevolent organizations, G. Wisner Thorne has been well known in Newark for many years. His ancestry in both lines of descent has been distinguished in military, civic and religious lines. One of his lineal ancestors, Henry Wisner, was a member of the continental congress, 1774-75-76; another, Gabriel Wisner, was a lieutenant-colonel in the continental army, and was killed in Orange county, New York, in a battle with the British; an immigrant ancestor, a Hollander, Johannes Wiesner by name, was a soldier under Marlborough,



G. Wm. Thorne.



Wm. H. Brown

and was in active service under that brave general in his battles with the King of France, for which services he was awarded a grant of land on Long Island by Queen Anne of England. He emigrated to America in 1701-2. Mr. Thorne is also descended from Major Richard Thorne, who was a Revolutionary patriot of Long Island. Another ancestor was Timothy Mills, a minute man of Morristown, New Jersey, during the War of the Revolution. The parents of Mr. Thorne were Louis A. and Louisa (Mills) Thorne, both natives of New York City.

G. Wisner Thorne was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 16, 1849, and was educated in the Newark Academy. He commenced his journalistic career at the early age of seventeen years, in the capacity of a reporter on the "Newark Evening Courier," a position he held until 1876, when he assumed a similar position on the staff of the "Newark Journal." In March, 1881, he formed a connection with the "Newark Sunday Call," which has been uninterrupted up to the present time (1913). He commenced his work with this paper as a member of its editorial staff and, in 1885, was admitted to membership in the firm which controlled the paper. This was subsequently incorporated, and, since 1900, in addition to his editorial work, Mr. Thorne has borne the responsibilities of the dual office of president and treasurer of the company.

The number and diverse character of the organizations to which Mr. Thorne belongs, is an index of his liberality of thought and of his wide humanity. Among these may be mentioned: The New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution, which he served as secretary for six years; he has been a member of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the last twenty years, has served as its president and at the present time is its secretary; he is a member of the Essex and the Union clubs and the Baltusrol Golf Club, and is connected with a number of other organizations. As a trustee of St. Barnabas's Hospital he has been of great service to that institution. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Newark. His monograph, entitled "Literary Newark," covers the subject thoroughly and has been highly praised. Mr. Thorne is unmarried.

HERBERT H. SATCHWELL

Prominently identified with the younger generation of physicians and surgeons of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is Dr. Herbert H. Satchwell.

Born in Newark, April 2, 1884, he was sent to the public schools of his native city and was graduated from the Newark High School in 1900. He then matriculated at New York University, from which institution he was graduated in 1904 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The following two years were spent at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and 1907 was passed as resident physician at the Willard Parker Contagious Disease Hospital in the same city. He then returned to Newark, where he established himself in general practice. He is assistant visiting surgeon to St. James' and the Presbyterian hospitals, and has served as chief examiner to the Tuberculosis Clinic in Newark. He is a member of the alumni associations of the medical school he attended, and of the Bellevue and Willard hospitals, also of the Essex County State Medical Societies, the Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey and the Doctors' Club of Newark.

Dr. Satchwell pursued the study of law for the purpose of qualifying as an expert in medical jurisprudence, insanity, public health, and sanitation,

and in questions relating to injuries under the liability laws. He is an alumnus of the New Jersey Law School, from which he was graduated in June, 1913, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He is a member of the Frelinghuysen Law Club of Newark.

GEORGE F. REEVE

George F. Reeve has been, for a number of years, an important figure in the contemporary history of Newark's business world, both as the head of a large establishment, dealing in coal and masons' materials, which bears his name, and by reason of his prominent connection with two of the largest financial institutions of the city.

His father, Abner Reeve, founded, in 1835, what is now one of the oldest coal and masons' materials houses in Newark, and took an active part in the affairs of the then, town, becoming eventually, president of the Essex County National Bank and director of the Newark Fire Insurance Company.

George F. Reeve was born about sixty years ago in Newark, and received his education there, attending, first, the local private schools, and later, the Newark Academy. Upon leaving the latter place, he associated himself with his father in his business, and finally entered the two companies of which the elder Reeve was president and director. Here he advanced until to-day he occupies the office of vice-president of both companies.

Mr. Reeve's activity as a citizen of his community is great, and is by no means confined to the world of business. He is vitally interested in the development and betterment of his native city, and is a great philanthropist, being especially concerned with the efforts to combat disease, and for the preservation of the public health. In this connection he has become associated with two important medical institutions, and serves on the Board of Trustees of both the Presbyterian Hospital of Newark and is president of the Newark Dental Clinic. He is also a member of the Newark Board of Trade, and was, for a time, its president.

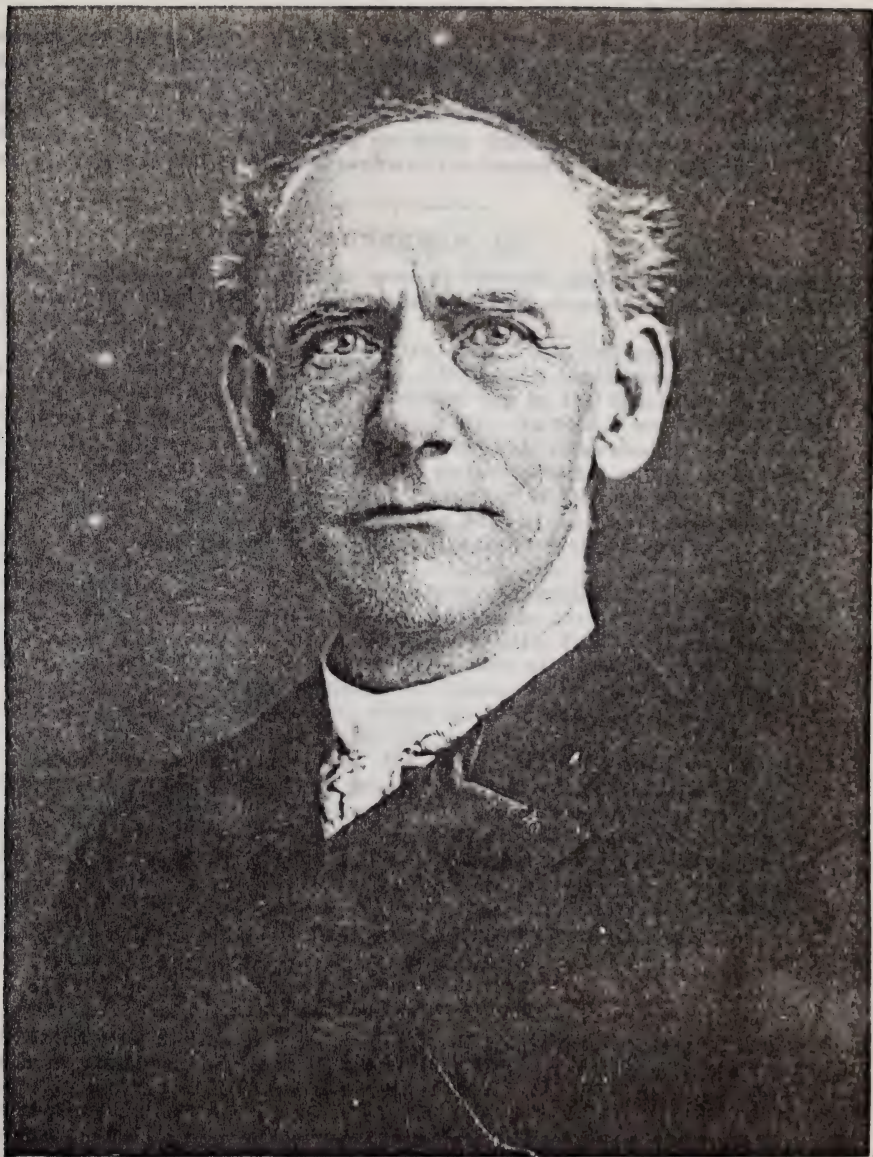
WILLIAM EDWIN SELBY

The Selby family, of Newark, New Jersey, of which William Edwin Selby, the well known real estate broker of that city is a representative in the present generation, has been resident in Newark for very many years and has been prominently identified with all of its important interests. William Edwin Selby has been instrumental in developing a number of the districts of the city, and a large share of the prosperity of the city is due to his sagacity, foresight and wise counsel.

William Selby, his grandfather, was extensively engaged in the provision business in Newark for a period of almost half a century, during a part of which time he had his son associated with him in the conduct of affairs. Mr. Selby died March 2, 1911, at the age of eighty-six years.

William B., son of William Selby, was for some years connected with his father in the provision business, and subsequently became the vice-president and treasurer of the Lister Chemical Company. His death occurred May 6, 1904. He married Esther G. Lister, daughter of Edwin Lister, who was the organizer and proprietor of the Lister Chemical Company, and who died May 18, 1898.

William Edwin, son of William B. and Esther G. (Lister) Selby, was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 23, 1885. He attended the public



George F. Reeve



George B. Jones

schools of his native city, and was graduated with honor from the Newark Academy. He subsequently took a course in the law department of the University of New York, after which he entered upon the business career in which he has achieved success. His enterprising and progressive methods have been considered authoritative in many instances, and he is rapidly taking his place in the very front ranks of the business men of Newark.

W. H. AMMERMAN, JR.

One of the prominent business men of Newark, and one whose active career since his entrance into the business world, commands attention, is W. H. Ammerman, Jr.

Mr. Ammerman was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 20, 1867, son of the late William H. Ammerman. He began his business career in 1881, when he accepted a position as errand boy in the furniture store of Cowperthwait Company in Brooklyn, New York. In this store he remained for the long period of twenty years, during this time having advanced himself by industry and faithful attention to the interests of his employers, until he held the responsible position of manager of this concern. At this time he received a favorable offer from the firm of Abraham & Straus, of Brooklyn, to become manager and buyer of their furniture department, and this was accepted. He resigned, however, in July, 1907, in order to take up new responsibilities, in the form of the office of president and manager of the Cowperthwait & Van Horn Company, dealers in furniture, carpets, etc.

March 1, 1913, Mr. Ammerman made a still further advantageous change, resigning his connection with the house of Cowperthwait & Van Horn Company, to become identified with Hahne & Company, the largest dry goods establishment of Newark, where he is manager of the furniture department, a position which he is ably filling.

In these days of specialization, Mr. Ammerman's career is another illustration of the advantages to be gained in knowing one's capabilities and directing one's efforts in the direction to make these capabilities serve the individual and the public good, for Mr. Ammerman knows the furniture business, and not only himself but all who necessarily come in contact with him in his business capacity are benefited by his knowledge. A successful business man is also one to be counted on in any other walk of life, where needed as personal friend or citizen to serve the community's good.

ROBERT J. BALL

Robert J. Ball, superintendent of Bradstreet's, 31 Clinton street, Newark, New Jersey, was born at Albany, New York, February 9, 1881, the son of George H. Ball, who has been for many years superintendent of Bradstreet's Agency there.

Robert J. Ball attended the public schools of Albany until he attained his fourteenth year. He then entered the offices of Bradstreet's and has been continually with that organization ever since. He was appointed in January, 1907, superintendent of the office at Elmira, New York, and he remained there until June, 1911, at which time he was promoted to the Newark office. While a resident of Elmira Mr. Ball took an active interest in the affairs and industry of that city, as is evidenced by his membership of the Executive Committee of the Elmira Chamber of Commerce, and by his work in other directions.

He is a member of the Newark Board of Trade and also a member of the Newark Credit Men's Association. Mr. Ball has become closely linked with Newark's business interests and considerable actual achievement has been the result of efforts to render a commendable service to the commercial community.

CURTIS R. BURNETT

One of Newark's most progressive and public spirited citizens, Curtis R. Burnett, may justly be credited with a large share of those activities which have within recent years placed Newark in the forefront of American industrial centers. Himself a typical example of that keen and large-minded business man who carries the weight of affairs of the utmost importance, he has ever been ready to undertake another burden, if by so doing he might by deed or example benefit or push on any movement pointing towards the betterment of industrial or municipal conditions.

Curtis R. Burnett, born October 5, 1870, in Newark, the town to which he has given the activities of a lifetime, is the son of John R. and Caroline A. (Hutson) Burnett. Both his parents were of excellent American stock, his father being a native of Essex county, New Jersey, and his mother's family having been residents of Newark. John R. Burnett had held a position of responsibility in the postoffice during the period of the Civil War, later becoming engaged with the Morris Canal and Banking Company. In this position he continued until it was taken over by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. He then entered into the retail coal business at 198 Washington street and Morris canal. His experience as a coal shipper and merchant was now extensive and a distinct trend towards constructive work led him about this time into becoming one of the organizers of the New Jersey Coal Exchange which was now formed. In this corporation he held the position of secretary, remaining here until his death, February 21, 1890. He had three years previously given up his own coal business. For a time after he had severed his connection with the postoffice Mr. Burnett had served as assistant city clerk. He was a charter member of the Belleville Avenue Congregational Church, which also he served for a number of years as treasurer. In political convictions he was in later life a Republican, having come over from the Democratic camp in the dark and stormy period of civil strife. He was a member of Corinthian Council, Royal Arcanum.

As a son of this influential and useful citizen, Curtis R. Burnett came by association early into the atmosphere of affairs and strenuous activity in various lines. He was sent to the public schools of his native town and there maintained an excellent grade of scholarship. It was after some work at a private school that he went to the Burnet Street Grammar School, later pursuing a commercial course in the High School and completing his academic studies in 1887 when he was barely seventeen years old. A few months later he became associated with the Standard Oil Company in its Newark branch, starting in quite cheerfully with the work of an office boy. With this corporation he remained until March, 1895, holding at the time of his departure the position of cashier. It was then that the American Oil and Supply Company was formed; he decided to join them and is now secretary and general manager of the corporation.

Mr. Burnett is a member of a number of organizations which play an important part in the civic life of Newark. In 1911 and 1912 he served as the president of the Newark Board of Trade, and for the term 1911-1912 he was president of the Newark Association of Credit Men. He is treasurer



C. R. Bennett

of the Essex County Mosquito Extermination Commission and trustee of the Newark Free Dental Clinic. He is secretary of the South Jersey Glass Works and is treasurer of the Brewers and Bottlers' Supply Company. He also is a director in the Riley Klotz Manufacturing Company. With the constructive imagination of the man of large affairs he saw the immense benefit to his native city of the Industrial Exposition held in Newark in 1912, and threw himself into its organization with characteristic zeal and efficiency, serving as chairman of the executive committee.

In politics, a Republican, he has taken an active and wholesome part in municipal affairs. He is of the class of citizens who does not think that his civic duty is done when he has cast his vote, but of that smaller and enormously more valuable class who put their shoulder to the wheel and help with all the vigor of their manhood to bring on the better day. He was elected a member of the Common Council in 1903, serving as alderman from the Eighth Ward, filling out an unexpired term and serving in all four years. During a portion of this time he was chairman of the Finance Committee, which carried with it the Republican leadership for about two years on the floor of the Council. Mr. Burnett is a member of the Northern Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Garret A. Hobart Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a member of the board of governors of the Northern Republican Club. He belongs as did his father and mother to the Belleville Avenue Congregational Church, and is president of the Board of Trustees of the church.

Mr. Burnett married, in 1905, Sarah, daughter of Harry Simmons, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Rahway, New Jersey.

THOMAS S. HODSON, JR.

The possibilities which are open to any young man who possesses sufficient determination, energy and sterling business qualifications, are demonstrated in the fine career of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch—Thomas S. Hodson, Jr., of Newark, New Jersey. He is equally well known and popular in the social and business life of the city, and in civic affairs he is rapidly gaining a reputation. Both nature and education have well qualified him for the arduous line of business he has chosen as a vocation, and still greater success than he has already achieved is undoubtedly awaiting him.

Thomas S. Hodson, Jr., is a son of Thomas S., Sr., an ex-senator, and was born in Crisfield, Maryland, June 5, 1872. The public schools of his native state furnished him with an excellent and practical elementary education, and he was prepared for the university at St. John's College. Subsequently he matriculated at the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in the class of 1893, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him. He was admitted to the bar of Maryland in the same year, and at once engaged in the practice of his profession, which he followed in various places in that state for a period of five years.

About this time he came to the conclusion that a business career offered better opportunities than the law and, having formed the proper connections, he went to the state of Pennsylvania in the capacity of superintendent of insurance agents in that state for the Provident Saving Life Insurance Company of New York, retaining this responsible position five years. He next removed to Los Angeles, California, where he was successful in organizing the Los Angeles Life Insurance Company. Albuquerque, New Mexico, was the next scene of his activities, and he there organized the

Occidental Life Insurance Company, and remained there until he had it in good working order. Returning east, he decided upon Newark, New Jersey, as a suitable place of residence, as the business conditions prevailing there appeared to him suitable for the ideas he entertained. He established himself in business as a broker of unlisted securities, opening offices at No. 828 Broad street, and the results he has already achieved have opened the way to a very bright and prosperous outlook. He has been active in the organization of the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company, holding the title of field superintendent for that corporation. Mr. Hodson is a member of Newark Lodge No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In political matters he affiliates with the Progressive party, and is active in its interests. He gives much of his time and personal attention to all matters connected with the development of the city and shows good judgment in whatever he undertakes. He is as well informed upon all the leading topics of the day as he is on matters connected with his especial line of endeavor, and the legal knowledge he brings to bear upon his business has greatly simplified many knotty problems. He has earned the good will and respect of his associates and all others with whom he comes in contact by his manly character and sterling worth.

HON. MARCUS L. WARD

Hon. Marcus Lawrence Ward, ex-governor of New Jersey, whose death occurred April 25, 1884, was born November 9, 1812, in the city of Newark, where his paternal ancestors have resided since 1666. The Wards are of English stock, and their home was in Northamptonshire, where the records of the family may be found. Stephen Ward married Joice Trafford, and after his death his widow, with some of their children, including John Ward, came to New England in 1630, and in 1635 settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut. John Ward came to Newark in 1666, in company with about thirty families, and these formed the first settlers on the shore of Passaic, laying out the present city of Newark. A son of John Ward, of the same name, was shortly after married to Abigail Kitchell, the granddaughter of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, the pious and eloquent pastor of the settlers, in honor of whose birthplace in England the name of Newark was conferred upon this, his new home. From such a stock one might well expect an honored progeny, and it is not too much to say that during seven generations this family have been distinguished by the highest qualities of integrity and personal honor.

In early life Governor Ward entered into trade, in connection with his father, and soon became connected with the financial institutions and public enterprises of the city. His wise counsel, his prudent judgment, his unswerving integrity have been felt in their management and success; and thus he gained that confidence which he retained to the close of his life, through the passage of years, the virulence of party warfare, and through the strongest test—that of public position and administrative responsibility. Governor Ward's political associations were with the Whig party, but he was among the earliest to recognize the necessity of a stronger organization to curb the growing domination of the South. He supported Fremont and Dayton in the presidential campaign of 1856, but his attention was not seriously drawn to political subjects until the summer of 1858. In that year the exciting contest between slavery and freedom called him to Kansas, and while there he fully saw and appreciated the importance of the struggle going on in that territory. He gave, while there, his prudent counsels and

generous contributions to the Free State party, and on his return to New Jersey he engaged warmly in the work of rousing public attention to the pending issue. At a time when party spirit was thoroughly aroused, and when constant misrepresentations sought to confuse the public mind, his clear and unanswerable statements of fact were received with the confidence which his character always inspired. He was deeply interested in the political contest of the ensuing autumn, and none rejoiced more sincerely over the result in New Jersey, which secured a United States senator and an unbroken delegation in the House of Representatives against the Lecompton fraud.

In 1860 the growing political influence of Governor Ward began to be felt and acknowledged, and he was unanimously chosen a delegate to the Republican national convention, the proceedings of which culminated in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. In the contest which ensued he bore his full part, and when the result was reached he felt amply repaid for all his exertions. He neither challenged nor sought to avoid the consequences of that success. When the signal was given for that revolt which had long been preparing in the Southern states, it found him ready for any services or sacrifices which were necessary to defend the right. He was neither discouraged by defeats nor unduly elated with transient success, but his efforts were devoted to the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of the Union. At the outbreak of hostilities he led in a call for a public meeting to sustain the government. As the struggle increased in importance and drew into the ranks of the patriot army regiment after regiment of New Jersey troops, Governor Ward saw the necessity of sustaining the families of the volunteers during their absence. Alone and unaided, he devised and carried out that system of relief the advantages of which were felt in every county of the state. The pay of the volunteer was collected at the camp and passed over to the wife and children at home; if killed or wounded, the pension was secured; and this continued until after the close of the war, without a charge of any nature upon these sacred funds. Hundreds and thousands of families were preserved from want and suffering by this wise and considerate scheme, and of all the means devised to sustain the state in its patriotic efforts none were more potent than this.

But his active efforts did not terminate here. It was through his efforts and influence with the general government that a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers was established in Newark, and in view of his loyal action his name was bestowed upon it. Ward's Hospital became known as one of the best controlled institutions of the kind in the country. His sanitary arrangements were fully appreciated by those most competent to judge of them.

In 1862 so strong did his services impress the Republicans of his state that he was unanimously nominated for Governor, but in the absence of the loyal soldiers of the state in the field, and in the deep depression of that memorable year, he was defeated. This did not change his unswerving loyalty nor affect in the slightest degree his constant and unwearied labors for the right. In 1864 he was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention at Baltimore, which renominated Mr. Lincoln.

In 1865 he again received the Republican nomination for Governor, and after an unusually exciting contest he was elected by a large majority. His administration was in all respects one of the best which New Jersey has known. His executive ability was fully demonstrated, and his fidelity and honesty were unquestioned. Every department of the public service,

so far as his influence could reach it, was economically and faithfully administered. The laws passed by the legislature were carefully scanned, and pardons for criminal offenses were granted only when mercy could be safely united with justice. His appointments to office were widely approved, because he regarded capability, honesty and worth as the basis for them. To his administration New Jersey was deeply indebted for many important measures affecting the interests of the state. The present public-school act was passed upon his strong and urgent representations, and its advantages have been felt in the increased educational facilities of the state and the more thorough character of its schools. The riparian rights of the state were called by him to the attention of the legislature, and a commission secured, through which its large and valuable interests have been protected. His constant and persistent representations to the legislature, in his various messages, of the mismanagement of the state prison, under both political parties, contributed largely to the passage of an act removing it, as far as possible, from partisan government, and the result has been large savings to the state.

In 1864 Governor Ward was placed upon the Republican national committee, and in 1866 he was chosen chairman. In this capacity he made the preliminary arrangements for the national convention of 1868, which nominated General Grant for President of the United States. He took a decided part in the campaign which followed, and his services and efforts were fully acknowledged.

During a few succeeding years Governor Ward lived in a comparative retirement, but was frequently called to duties of a public character. He was the first president of the Newark Industrial Exposition, and by his efforts contributed largely to its success. The Soldiers' Home, of Newark, was originally established through his exertions, and as one of its managers and the treasurer he gave it constant and unwearied service. It seemed natural and proper that the man, who, during the war, had protected the interests and family of the loyal soldier, who had provided him with the care and attendance of a hospital when sick and wounded, should, when the war was over, still secure him, crippled and maimed, the comforts of a "Soldiers' Home."

During the presidential campaign of 1872, Governor Ward was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the sixth district of New Jersey, and was elected by over five thousand majority. Upon taking his seat in the House of Representatives he was recognized as one of its most valuable members. He was placed on the committee of foreign relations, where his influence was felt, and always in the direction of the public interests. Governor Ward made no pretensions to the role of a speaker, but on a few occasions when he addressed the house he commanded its attention by clearly expressed views and the thorough honesty of his convictions. In 1874 Governor Ward was unanimously renominated for Congress, but the condition of the country was unfavorable for success. Financial disaster disturbed all the marts of trade, and the large manufacturing district he represented was most severely affected. Thousands of laborers were unemployed, and the hope that a political change would return prosperity influenced their action. The tidal wave which swept over the strongest Republican states submerged his district also, although, as usual, he stood the highest on the Republican ticket. The confidence and attachment of the people were never shown more clearly than in the regret and disappointment which this defeat occasioned. After the expiration of his congressional term, he was tendered by the President the important post of commissioner



Frank B. Hill



Frederick

of Indian affairs, but it was declined, while fully appreciating the compliment thereby conveyed.

The next ten years of Governor Ward's life were spent in attention to his private affairs, and in two trips to Europe, which gave him great and unalloyed pleasure. In the beginning of the year 1884, he seemed in excellent health, but in March he determined on a trip to Florida with some of his family. While there he was subject to malarial influences, which developed in his system during his return, and detained him sick in Washington for a few days. He was, however, brought back to Newark, where he had the advantage of the best of care and the highest medical skill, but all in vain; he expired on the 25th of April, 1884. The knowledge of his death was received by the community in which he lived with universal sorrow. The minutes of the institution with which he was connected show their appreciation of him, and that of the managers of the Soldiers' Home was a most eloquent tribute to the man.

In 1840 he married Susan L. Morris, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Longworth Morris. They had mourned the loss of children; but two sons remained, around whom centered their hopes and affections. His life was singularly free from difficulties and anxieties. Accumulating by care and prudence a large fortune, his life was full of deeds of considerate charity, which have been as numerous as they have been blessed. Many a struggling artist has received from him the generous order which did not degrade the spirit, while relieving the necessity. His charities have frequently been pursued for years, unknown to the world, the result of the native kindness of heart which characterized him. Few men ever brought to public duties a greater amount of conscientious principle. Every public act was governed by that law of justice and of right which would stand the test of the closest scrutiny. Popular in the highest and purest sense of that term, he would not sacrifice his judgment or his convictions to the caprices of the multitude. His manners were unassuming and popular, but he reached position because of the qualities which should command it. He preferred the true to the false, the substantial to the pretentious, and his life was one which may be studied by all who seek distinction and success in public life.

FRANK B. HELLER

The insurance fraternity of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is ably represented by Frank B. Heller, secretary of the firm known as Louis Schlesinger, Inc., whose ability as a business man has been amply demonstrated greatly to the benefit of the city in a variety of enterprises. Mr. Heller was born in Newark, May 12, 1878, son of Henry K. and Amelia (Peal) Heller, the latter a direct descendant of the old Peal family of the state. His father was well known in the business life of New York City and Newark, being an importer of precious stones, and senior partner in the firm of Heller & Bardel.

Frank B. Heller attended the public and high schools of his native city, and was graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1894. Being thus finely equipped for the battle of life by a good education, he at once commenced his business career, and accepted a position with the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark, with whom he remained for a period of eight years. He came to the conclusion that a business life which gave him more opportunities for being out-of-doors would be more satisfactory, and accordingly formed a connection as traveling salesman

with the firm of Lebkuecher Company, silversmiths, and was associated with this firm until October 3, 1903, when he became identified with the firm with which he is associated at the present time. They are in the real estate and insurance business, and Mr. Heller has full charge of the insurance department, and under his capable management it has grown to huge proportions. He is also a director of a number of building and loan associations, being treasurer of the Sixteenth Ward Building and Loan Association.

He is a member of the following organizations: Kane Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; Kane Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; Damascus Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, and the Royal Arcanum. He has earned the esteem of those with whom he has had business relations as a man of integrity and honest, reliable methods, and in the social world he is no less highly valued. He married Catherine Adele Blum, daughter of Mayor Abram Blum, of Nutley, New Jersey, and they have one daughter, Myra Clara, aged six years.

SAMUEL GAISER

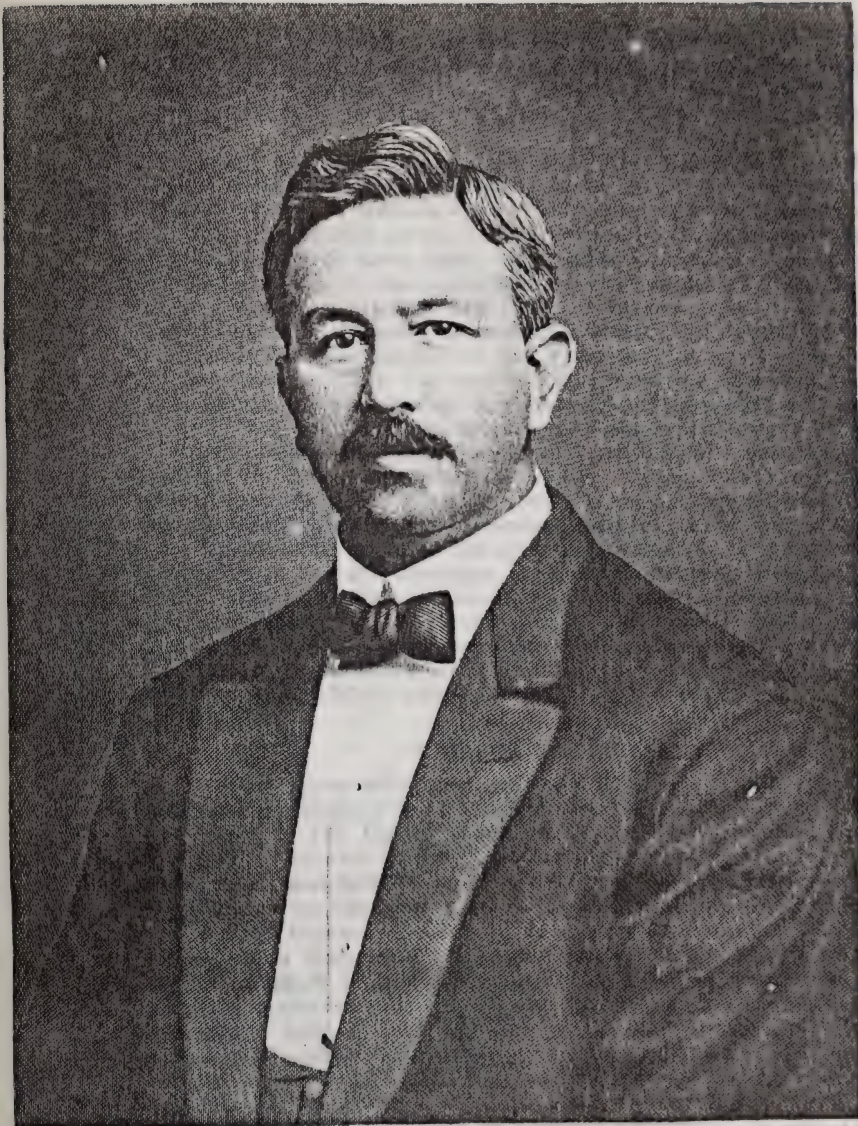
Samuel Gaiser, who has for a number of years filled one of the responsible positions in the organization of the Board of Education, is a native of Newark. His formal education began with his attendance at the Webster Street Grammar School, from which he was promoted to the High School in which he entered the Commercial Department. Having received here a thorough training in the branches especially required in business, he left school to enter the office of John C. Blevney, a manufacturer of machinery in Newark. He obtained this position in 1885, and showed at once such a natural aptitude and ability that in a very short time he was entrusted with the general supervision of the shop work, thereby gaining an invaluable amount of information of the subject, and an experience of the details of the practical work which was hardly to be over-estimated. From 1891 to 1895 he was connected with the cabinet manufacturing business which included also painting, paperhanging, printing and stationery.

In 1895 he received the appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education, and in 1910 was made the Superintendent of Supplies for the school system. In this capacity he has charge of the purchase of all the supplies and materials required by the schools and the several departments of the Board of Education, besides which he has charge of the necessary accounts. A Republican in his political views, Mr. Gaiser is also a member of the Northern Republican Club. He is in his religious affiliations a Presbyterian, being a member of the Fewsmith Memorial Presbyterian Church. He is a Past Grand of Protection Lodge, No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Past Master of Roseville Lodge No. 143, Free and Accepted Masons. He has also held office as trustee, and at the present time is serving as treasurer.

Mr. Gaiser married in 1897, Mary Caroline Hopper, of Carthage Landing, Dutchess county, New York.

JACOB L. NEWMAN

Jacob L. Newman, lawyer, born in the City of Newark, Essex county, New Jersey, February 13, 1875, son of Meier and Bella (Schwartz) Newman. Graduate of New York University as a Bachelor of Science in 1895, and as a Bachelor of Law in 1897. Admitted to the Bar of New Jersey as an



William Burroughs, M.D.



Wm. L. G. [Signature]

attorney-at-law in 1897, and as a counsellor-at-law in 1900. Is a Supreme Court Commissioner appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and a special Master in Chancery appointed by the Chancellor of the State of New Jersey. He married Flora Stern of Newburgh, New York, June 28, 1905.

While in attendance at the New York University Mr. Newman was elected Founder's Day Orator in his senior year. He is engaged in the general practise of law in Newark, New Jersey, and is a trial lawyer of distinctive ability. Is president of the Lawyers' Club of the Woodrow Wilson League, and a speaker of some note. A notable address by Mr. Newman on the career of Judah P. Benjamin has received extensive publicity and he has delivered many addresses and speeches before societies and public bodies, and has frequently acted as presiding officer of County and State political conventions. Is a member of the Progress Club of Newark, and a trustee of the Lawyers' Club. Is also a member of the Mountain Ridge Country Club and of the Joel Parker Association, and the Board of Trade.

Mr. Newman has been prominently mentioned for the office of Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex County and other public positions of distinction and merit. He appeared before the New Jersey Senate in the year 1912 in the investigation of the charges of bribery against Senator Fitzherbert as counsel for Dr. Ridner, and associate counsel for Senator Fitzherbert.

Mr. Newman is noted for close application to all interests intrusted to his care and for the attention he gives to matters brought before him to further their speedy settlement, and the careful preparation of cases he takes into court for his clients. He is also counsel for numerous corporations and building and loan associations and occupies a suite of offices in the new National State Bank Building, located at 810 Broad Street, and resides at 343 Clifton avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

WILLIAM BUERMANN, M.D.

Among those who have attained distinct prestige in the practice of medicine and surgery in the city of Newark, New Jersey, and whose success has come as the logical sequence of thorough technical information as enforced by natural predilection and that sympathy and tact which are the inevitable concomitants of precedence in the profession, is Dr. William Buermann, who has been in active practice since his graduation.

August Buermann, father of Dr. William Buermann, was born in Sattenhausen, near Goettingen, Germany, November 4, 1842. He is engaged in the manufacture of saddlery hardware, and is president of the August Buermann Manufacturing Company, Newark. He is also extensively interested in real estate matters, and was one of the first to develop the Clinton Hill section of Newark. He came to Newark in 1863, and shortly thereafter enlisted as a private in the Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, serving under Major General John M. Schofield. He is one of the directors of the Clinton Trust Company, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is a member of the First German Baptist Church, and is serving as a trustee of that institution. He married, in Newark, New Jersey, April 3, 1868, Margarethe, born in Elpersheim, Wuerttemberg, Germany, June 24, 1844, daughter of Michael Koenig, who was the burgomeister of Elpersheim for a period of thirty-three years. They had children: William (see forward); August, Jr., Henry, George, Walter, Robert; Marie, who married H. H. Schulte; Wilhelmina, who married Dr. G. N. Walte; Louise, who married W. C. Lawrence.

Dr. William Buermann was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 23, 1875. His preparatory education was acquired in the Miller Street Primary School, the Chestnut Street Grammar School and the Newark High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1893. He then matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, from which he was graduated in the class of 1896 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession, after a year of hospital and clinical work in New York City. The success which has attended his efforts in the cause of suffering humanity has been amply attested by the extent of his practice. He is connected in a professional or other business capacity with a large number of organizations, among them being the following: Vice-president and director of the Clinton Trust Company; ex-president of the Clinton Hill Improvement Association; member of the Board of Trade of Newark; St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; thirty-second degree Mason, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of which he is also medical director; Essex County Forest, T. C. L.; Carteret Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, of which he is medical examiner; Newark City Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is also medical examiner; Anthony Wayne Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Wednesday Club, American Civic Association, National Geographic Society, Essex County Medical Association, New Jersey State Medical Society, American Medical Association, Newark Medical League, Medical Association of Greater New York, Academy of Northern New Jersey; trustee of the Public Welfare Committee, and trustee and president of the Brotherhood of the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church. He is attending physician at the Bethany Home for the Aged.

Dr. Buermann married, February 19, 1901, at Lorraine, New Jersey, Emma Amelia Bender, born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, September 10, 1876. She is the daughter of John C. Bender, a wholesale provision dealer in Roselle Park, New Jersey. He was a freeholder formerly in Union county, and is now a councilman in Roselle Park borough. He married Josephine M. Peters, and they have had children: Josephine Margaret, Julia E., Emma Amelia, Charlotte J., Eva B., Elsie G. and Florence M. Dr. and Mrs. Buermann have children: Arthur William, born December 16, 1902, and John Richard, born December 2, 1911.

Dr. Buermann keeps thoroughly in touch with all advances made in the science of medicine and surgery, and it may be justly said of him that he is a leader of the forward movements, being closely analytical in his methods, discriminating and painstaking in his investigations, and ever signally alive to the welfare of his patients. Characteristics of this kind are of the utmost importance in the medical profession, and by means of the exercise of them Dr. Buermann has gained the confidence as well as the affection of his numerous patients.

In conjunction with his interest in the medical profession, Dr. Buermann has devoted considerable time to the welfare and betterment of the community in which he resides. He is a staunch advocate for the conservation of health and the prevention of diseases, also for an æsthetic environment and a progressively higher standard of citizenship in a community. These predominant factors have won to the Doctor many friends who have confidence in his integrity and predict for him a future of valued possibilities to his native town.

ANDREW VAN BLARCOM

Andrew Van Blarcom, one of the rising lawyers of Newark, New Jersey, is a representative in the seventh generation of an old Dutch family which came to America from Blarcom or Blerkum, Holland, from which town the family name is derived. He is a son of Lewis and Mary (Thomson) Van Blarcom, the former, also an attorney, having served with distinction during the Civil War, in the course of which he lost a leg by amputation.

Mr. Van Blarcom was born in Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, November 12, 1881. He was educated at the Collegiate Institute in his native town, read law with Coult & Howell, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1902, and as a counsellor in 1905. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Newark, New Jersey, in 1902, and has resided there since that time. The firm of Raymond, Mountain & Van Blarcom was formed September 1, 1908. January 1, 1910, Mr. Van Blarcom was appointed assistant prosecutor of Essex county.

His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and his religious with the Presbyterian church. He holds membership in the Essex, Lawyers' and Wednesday clubs of Newark.

Mr. Van Blarcom married, May 9, 1906, Sara Streit, daughter of Joseph M. Riker, and they have children: Andrew, Jr., Sarah Hunter and Mary Thomson.

HERBERT BELCHER BALDWIN

Herbert Belcher Baldwin, of Newark, New Jersey, who has been occupying the important and responsible office of chemist of the Department of Public Health of the city, since 1890, is noted for the careful and conscientious methods which he has introduced, methods which are rigidly adhered to owing to the force of example set by Mr. Baldwin.

On both sides of his family Mr. Baldwin is of honored descent. He is a direct descendant of Benjamin Baldwin, one of the pioneer settlers of Newark, who came there from Branford, Connecticut, in 1667. Of his descendants, Samuel Baldwin married Mary Meeker, and their son, Samuel Ogden, was the father of the man whose name heads this sketch. This second Samuel was married to Theresa Maria Belcher, who was the daughter of Thomas Belcher who came from England and established the well known rule business which was afterward known as Belcher Brothers. They had children: Herbert Belcher, see forward; Samuel Harbourn, born in 1871, was graduated from the Newark Academy, Princeton University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Josiah Meeker, born in 1874, was graduated from the Newark Academy.

Herbert Belcher Baldwin was born in Newark, October 12, 1864, and was graduated from the Newark Academy in 1881. He afterward became a student at the Cooper Union Laboratory, New York, from which he graduated in 1885. In the same year he opened a laboratory for analytical chemical work in Newark, making a specialty of sanitary chemistry, and has been eminently successful in this line of work down to the present (1913) time. He served as professor of analytical chemistry in the New Jersey College of Pharmacy from 1900 to 1907; as chemist for the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission in 1896, and later in a similar capacity for the State Sewerage Commission. Mr. Baldwin is a member of numerous scientific organizations, among them being: The American Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry, American Association for the Advancement of Science,

American Public Health Association, American Microscopical Society, New Jersey State Sanitary Association, of which he was president in 1901; Chemists' Club of New York, and the Wednesday Club of Newark. He is a member and trustee of the South Baptist Church.

Mr. Baldwin married in Newark, April 30, 1890, Ida Adolphine, daughter of Herman and Adolphine (Balbach) Graf, the former a prosperous manufacturer of shoes and a member of the firm of L. Graf & Brother. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin: Dalton Graf, was graduated from the Newark Academy in 1910, and is now at Dartmouth College, a member of the class of 1914; Helen Belcher, was graduated from the Newark Seminary in 1911, is now at Wellesley College, a member of the class of 1915; Ruth Balbach, formerly a pupil of the Newark Seminary, is now a member of the class of 1914 of the Townsend School.

Mr. Baldwin may well feel proud of the reputation he has already achieved, as he is but at the commencement of the prime of life. His investigations in connection with the sewerage commissions were largely pioneer work in New Jersey, which has since proved of much value. Mr. Baldwin stands high in his profession and is frequently sought in consultation by others in a similar line of business. His aid is also often sought by prosecuting officials throughout the state in cases requiring chemical examinations and toxicological analysis in connection with criminal matters.

FREDERICK W. HANNAHS

Frederick W. Hannahs, president of the City Trust Company, and one of the prominent and influential men of Newark, actively connected with the grocery business for the long period of over forty years, was born at Exeter, Otsego county, New York, May 17, 1850, son of William C. and Delia (Cushman) Hannahs, natives of New York state, his father having been a commission merchant in New York City.

Frederick W. Hannahs acquired his preliminary education in the district schools of the neighborhood, and later was a student at the celebrated Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. His early intention was to follow agriculture, and for a number of years he carried out this plan, removing from the county of Otsego to Somerset county, New Jersey, where he followed farming until 1871. He then removed to Newark, New Jersey, intending to embark in business, and secured a position with the firm of Wilkinson, Gaddis & Company, grocers, with branch stores in Asbury Park, Paterson and Perth Amboy. His first position was as clerk, and he was rapidly advanced to more responsible positions, this fact amply testifying to the confidence reposed in him by his employers. In 1886, when the firm was formed into a stock company, he was admitted to membership, later became a director; and in 1906 was appointed vice-president. In the management of affairs he displayed the utmost capability and efficiency, and these traits added greatly to the success of the enterprise. His business interests necessitated his closest application to them, yet he found time to serve his community in many useful capacities. He was one of the originators of the City Trust Company located at No. 122 Roseville avenue, in which he served first as director, then as member of the executive committee, and in 1907 was elected president, which office he is satisfactorily filling at the present time (1912). In 1897 he was elected president of the New York State Wholesale Grocers' Association, which office he held for twelve consecutive years. He was one of the original organizers of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association of the United States, organ-



Frederick W. Haverstick



12-25-1900

ized at Buffalo, New York, in 1906; was appointed vice-president of the organization and served in that capacity until June, 1910, and has been a member of its executive board since its organization. He is known in this association by the sobriquet of "The Old War Horse," a title applied to persons who are active and energetic and who carry all things to a successful conclusion. In 1872 he became a member of the Roseville Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as director since its organization, and as treasurer of the board of trustees for the greater part of his forty years' connection with the church. Mr. Hannahs is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Hannahs married, in 1876 Grace T., daughter of the Rev. Stephen L. Mershon, of Middlebush, Somerset county, New Jersey. Children: 1. George C., connected with the municipal department of the Harris Forbes Company, bankers, situated at the corner of William and Pine streets, New York City, since 1907. 2. Laura E.

HENRY CLAY FISH, D. D.

The influence of a beloved and revered pastor remains longer perhaps in a community than that of any other type of man. One of the most beneficent of these and one whose saintliness was admitted by all whether or not they were of his flock, was the Rev. Henry Clay Fish, D. D., pastor for many years of the First Baptist Church of Newark. A man of the most unaffected and beautiful piety, his sway over the people of his time was that due to the involuntary homage of the human mind towards an ideal of holiness, and benevolence. The memory of such a man lingers long among those who have even indirectly known him, and leaves a strong if mute appeal for nobler and purer living.

Henry Clay Fish was born in Halifax, Windham county, Vermont, January 27, 1820. His parents were the Rev. Samuel and Beersheba (Packer) Fish, the former a man of great sanctity of character and at once a farmer and a preacher. The older Mr. Fish was born October 13, 1788, and was also a native of Halifax. About the time of his son's birth he was ordained and settled as a pastor of the Baptist church of Halifax, though he had for a number of years previously preached continually throughout that region. His ministry in all covered a period of over fifty years, and was marked by signal success. About two hundred members were during that time added to his church, five of whom became ministers, and one a missionary to Burmah. The mother of Henry Clay Fish was in character and lofty aims of the same type of mind as his father. Like his her piety was of an earnest and positive character and this, with her unusual gifts and strength of intellect, made of the home a seedplot for the highest ideals of conduct and of life. It is out of such circles of family influence that the forces flow that make a nation's noblest achievements.

Young Henry Clay Fish was one of a family of eleven children, and his early school advantages were of a limited nature. The atmosphere, however, in which he was brought up was one that fostered ambitions of an intellectual type, and the mental and spiritual energy of the parents was inherited by their children. From his earliest years he had his father's encouragement in his love of learning, and in the High School at Halifax he laid a good foundation and found the paths which he was to follow in the work before him of self-education. His first intention was to fit himself for the profession of teaching, and planning thus for the future he next attended the Academy at Shelburne Falls, an excellent institution in the neighborhood. Here for over a year and a half he availed himself of every

chance for cultivation. It soon became necessary for him to earn the money to pay for his further education, and to this end he secured a position in Rowe, Massachusetts. His next was in Leyden in the same state, teaching there in the winter of 1839. In 1840 he left Vermont for New Jersey to engage in teaching, though he did not expect that he was never again to be a resident of his native state. Here he found work in Madison and was able to carry out his plan to educate himself while teaching others. The school of which he was given charge had been losing ground but under his wise and energetic superintendence it at once gained a fresh accession of influence and favor. In October, 1842, he decided to study for the ministry, and in November of that year was admitted to the Union Theological Seminary as a student. While in the Seminary his activities were many and various: he gave Bible lessons to a class of young men whom he had gathered in from the streets, he paid frequent visits to Bellevue Hospital and Blackwell's Island to minister to the inmates of the asylums, and he identified himself with all the societies in the Seminary for the furtherance of church work. April 15, 1844, he received the license to preach from the First Baptist Church of New York to which he belonged, Dr. S. H. Cone being the pastor at the time. He was graduated June 25, 1845, and on the day following he was ordained and installed pastor of the Baptist Church at Somerville, New Jersey. He was at this time twenty-five years old, and here he remained for five years, when having received a unanimous call from the First Baptist Church of Newark he left his first charge to undertake the burdens and responsibilities of the larger field. This was a church of three hundred and seventy-eight members, a number that under his ministry was greatly increased, having near the close of his pastorate grown to seven hundred and thirty communicants. In the year 1858 he received the degree of D. D. from the University at Rochester, New York. His work among this Newark congregation was marked by such success that before the end of many years it became necessary to provide larger accommodations. The result was the building of a new and handsome place of worship, costing fifty thousand dollars, which was dedicated May 23, 1858. Towards the close of the Civil War he was drafted into military service on June 1, 1864. But the officers of the church raised the money to provide a substitute to serve the army in his stead, and to this added an increase in the pastor's salary and further presented him with a purse of seven hundred dollars as a "special token of their affectionate regard." During this period he received urgent calls from churches of the principal cities of the country—Philadelphia, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and New York. Besides these, overtures were made looking to the presidency of a young university and also to the secretaryship of one of the theological seminaries. These posts of influence might have tempted another man but after careful weighing of his duty Dr. Fish gave his decision to remain with his own people among whom he could see the results of his seventeen years' pastorate, and threw himself renewedly into the work he so much loved.

One of the sides of his service to the community in the midst of which he worked, was the educational. Owing possibly to the difficulties and privations with which his own education was gained, Dr. Fish was always an earnest advocate of all educational movements, and to the cause he invariably gave cheerfully both of his means and of his time. He was for twenty-three years, from 1850 to 1873, the efficient secretary of the New Jersey Baptist Education Society. He was always the enthusiastic and devoted friend of Peddie Institute, Hightstown, New Jersey, and spoke of it with a peculiar interest.



Edward W. Gray



A few years before his death he was enabled to realize what had long been a cherished dream, to visit the Holy Land. In 1874 his church generously granted him a leave of absence of eight months and presented him a purse towards his expenses. He sailed March 7, 1874, going by way of France, Italy, and the Mediterranean and Egypt. He spent seventy days in traversing Palestine and the lands east of the Jordan. He brought away over three hundred specimens illustrative of the habits, usages, and customs of the Bible lands, which he made of great use in his subsequent work. His return journey was made by way of Asia Minor, Cyprus, Rhodes, Smyrna, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, and other places of interest.

Three years after his return from this trip he passed away, leaving a gap in the community that was profound. He died October 3, 1877, and it was as if the whole city of Newark had lost a friend. Every religious organization in the community made a fitting expression of the loss sustained by the city, and the memorials of other civic bodies were numerous and marked by a personal sense of bereavement.

In addition to his conscientious and very individual work in his own congregation, Dr. Fish was an unusually prolific author of works of a religious and educational character. He felt this to be a line of work that was peculiarly needed and by a very close husbanding of the odd moments of his time he succeeded in accomplishing a remarkable amount of literary work. He was the author of the book: "Primitive Piety Revived," which was a prize essay issued by the Congregational Board of Publication in Boston. This work has been widely circulated, having reached its twentieth edition. In 1860 it was translated into Dutch and published in Utrecht, Holland. He afterwards at different times, took three other prizes. The second was for a tract, entitled "How Can I Be Saved?" The third was a little tract on profanity called "Don't Swear," and was subsequently translated into French and published in Canada. The fourth was for an essay entitled "The Hour for Action." In 1856 was published the "History and Repository of Pulpit Eloquence," and in 1857 followed "Pulpit Eloquence of the Nineteenth Century," and in the next year a volume entitled "Select Discourses." In the winter of 1872 he wrote two small volumes entitled "Harry's Conversion" and "Harry's Conflicts." As one of the fruits of his foreign tour he brought before the public an octavo volume entitled "Bible Lands Illustrated; a hand-book of the antiquities and modern life of all the sacred countries." In addition to these he also published two eight-page tracts called "Saved or Lost?" and "Do or Done?" An address entitled "Power in the Pulpit" was, through the interest of a Scottish admirer, printed in Edinburgh, and distributed among the clergy of Scotland, and reached its seventh thousand.

Dr. Fish married, July 15, 1845, Clarissa, daughter of Gurdon and Delia Jones of Shelburne, Massachusetts. They had four children: Delia J., Henry G., Frederick S. and Clara J.

EDWARD W. GRAY

Edward W. Gray is of Irish parentage. He was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, August 18, 1870, where his father, Edward Gray, was for many years engaged successfully in the shoe trade.

Edward W. Gray attended the public schools of Jersey City. For three years he was with his father in the shoe business. He then became an employee of the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, of New York City. He contributed many articles to New York newspapers, and soon received

an appointment as a city staff reporter on the New York Herald. Later, Charles E. Russell, then city editor of the New York World, gave him a position on that paper.

New Jersey, however, was the portion of the country in which Mr. Gray felt most interest, and he naturally sought to transfer his activities across the Hudson river. His first opportunity was to become assistant city editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser in 1898, and soon after he became city editor. His progress was rapid and he eventually attained the presidency and took charge of the general management of the Newark Daily Advertiser Publishing Company. His ability, versatility and adaptability to circumstances were the sole elements of his success.

On January 1, 1904, Mr. Gray resigned his position with the Newark Daily Advertiser, and the following fall was put in charge of the Publicity Bureau of the Republican State Committee. The campaign then under way was that of Honorable Edward C. Stokes, for the governorship of New Jersey, which resulted in Mr. Stokes's election. Governor Stokes so warmly appreciated the efforts of Mr. Gray, whom he had never before been acquainted with, that he appointed him his secretary. His term expired with the Governor's in January, 1908. In 1907 he had resumed his work on the Republican State Committee, of which he was made secretary by Former Governor Murphy, then state chairman.

The necessity for the protection of public health through better sanitary conditions attracted Mr. Gray's interest, and he became a member of the State Board of Tenement House Supervision. As a member of the legislative committee to investigate the problems involved in the condition of tenement houses, he earned further appreciation from the overburdened officials who were striving to better the state of things. A state tenement house department having been established, he was appointed as a commissioner by Governor Murphy, and re-appointed in 1907 by Governor Stokes for the full term of five years, serving eight years in all.

After his term as secretary to Governor Stokes had expired, Mr. Gray again devoted himself to insurance. In 1909 he, together with various associates, began to organize the Commercial Casualty Insurance Company, which was the first casualty insurance company having its home in New Jersey. This company is now one of the established insurance institutions of the state.

Mr. Gray married Altha Reynolds Hay, daughter of the late Robert Hay, of Summit, New Jersey. The couple have three daughters: Altha, Julia and Elizabeth.

M. ROYAL WHITENACK, M. S., M. D.

In medical and other professional circles of Newark, New Jersey, the name of Dr. M. Royal Whitenack, M. S., is held in the highest esteem as that of a man who has done much to further the interests of the medical profession. He is a son of Thomas Whitenack, a member of one of the old families of Newark, and was born in that city, April 2, 1875.

He attended the public schools in the city of his birth, and was graduated from the high school in 1892. He then became a student in Rutgers College, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Sciences in 1896, and subsequently that of Master of Sciences. Matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York City, he was graduated from that institution in 1900, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was awarded him.



Wilmer Kennedy



Richard Brown

After the usual length of time spent as an interne, he was appointed as an assistant on the medical staff of the Newark City Hospital, and is now (1913) visiting physician on the pediatric service. He is also a visiting physician at the Babies' Hospital of Newark, and, in addition to his general private practice, makes a specialty of the diseases of children. His private practice has grown to satisfactory proportions, and he enjoys the affection as well as the confidence of his patients.

As a public spirited citizen he takes a lively interest in all matters concerning the welfare of the community, and has served one term as medical inspector of schools. He gives his political support to the principles of the Republican party, and his religious affiliations are with the Roseville Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Alumni associations of Rutgers College, Chi Phi fraternity, Essex County, State, and American medical associations, Practitioners' Club of Newark, Pediatric Society of New Jersey, Anatomical and Pathological Society, Newark Medical Library Association, Automobile Club.

Dr. Witenack married F. Clementina Hawley, of Newark, and they have had one child: Royal Hawley, died February 27, 1913.

JAMES WILMER KENNEDY

James Wilmer Kennedy, well known in Newark for his service in the cause of education, is a notable example of one of the men of sterling worth produced by the Scotch-Irish stock in the United States. He was born near New London, Pennsylvania, the son of Washington and Jane (Turner) Kennedy, the latter being a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Whiteside) Turner. Washington Kennedy was the son of James and Rachel (MacCracken) Kennedy, and was born in Pennsylvania, on March 17, 1819, the fourth of a family of six children. Washington Kennedy also had six children, the fourth of whom was James Wilmer.

James Wilmer Kennedy early evinced a desire for an education. He attended the public schools of New London, prepared for college at the local academy, and entered Lincoln University, graduating with the degree of A. B. After teaching in public and college preparatory schools in Pennsylvania for a few years, and wishing to prepare himself more thoroughly for his work, he entered the post-graduate school of New York University, where the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him.

Mr. Kennedy has never stepped aside from the profession of teaching. His work in Newark began in the Newark Academy, when Dr. Samuel A. Farrand was headmaster. Later he was elected principal of a Newark public school, established the Central Evening High School, and was its principal for a number of years. At present he has the responsible position of assistant city superintendent of schools. He prepared the text-book, "Newark in the Public Schools of Newark," now in use in the city schools, and the first book of its kind published in the United States.

In politics, Mr. Kennedy has been a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE JENKINSON HOLMES, M. D.

The medical profession of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is ably represented by George Jenkinson Holmes, M. D., who not alone has acquired an extensive private practice, but holds official position with all the most

important medical associations of the city and state, and is connected in an official capacity with a number of public institutions. He is a direct descendant of one of the old colonial families of the country, his lineal ancestor being Sir Thomas Holmes, born in Ireland in 1625, died in Philadelphia in 1695, and is buried in Holmesburgh, Pennsylvania. He came to America with William Penn, was surveyor general, surveyed and laid out the city of Philadelphia. Josiah, grandson of Sir Thomas Holmes, married Mary Bancker.

Adrian Bancker, son of Josiah and Mary (Bancker) Holmes, was born at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, January 18, 1776. He married Catherine, a daughter of David and Christine (Messier) Morris.

Charles Muir, son of Adrian Bancker and Catherine (Morris) Holmes, was born in New York City, at No. 99 Church street. He was a jeweler by occupation, and an adherent of the Republican party. In 1832 he was captain in the Two Hundred and Twenty-third Regular Infantry, New York, at a time when Enos Throop was governor, and John A. Dix, adjutant-general. He married Mary Francis Lane Proctor, and had children: Catherine Eliza, Mary Ann, James Scrymgeour, Abba Proctor, Charles Muir, Caroline Frances, Benjamin Proctor, Adrian Bancker, Alfred Peckham and Edward Cooke.

Edward Cooke, son of Charles Muir and Mary Francis Lane (Proctor) Holmes, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, December 11, 1850, and was actively engaged in the mercantile business. His political affiliations are with the Republican party and he is a member of the Presbyterian church. He married, May 21, 1874, Eliza, born in Newark, daughter of George B. and Jane (Stringer) Jenkinson.

Dr. George Jenkinson, son of Edward Cooke and Eliza (Jenkinson) Holmes, was born at No. 58 Spruce street, Newark, New Jersey, January 13, 1877. The Chestnut Street Public School furnished him his elementary education, after which he attended the Newark Academy, from which he was graduated in 1896. Having matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Columbia University, New York, New York, he was graduated from this institution in 1900 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once engaged in active practice at the conclusion of the necessary internship, and has attained a high rank in professional circles. For a long time he has served as supervisor of medical inspection for the Board of Education of the city of Newark. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, but the multitude of his professional duties prevents him from participating actively in political affairs. He is a member of Corinthian Council, Royal Arcanum. Dr. Holmes is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is connected in various capacities with the following named organizations: Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey, Essex County Pathological Society, Essex County Medical Society, American Medical Association, New Jersey State Pediatric Society, Association of Surgeons, New Jersey State Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, New Jersey State Association of Charities and Corrections, National Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Newark Board of Trade, and the Wednesday and Thursday clubs.

Dr. Holmes married in Jersey City, April 21, 1904, Mabel Chamberlain, born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, October 17, 1881. They have one child: Mary Ogden, born January 26, 1909. Mrs. Holmes is a daughter of Joseph Clement and Mary E. (Rose) Chamberlain, whose other children were: Edna, William H. and Emma A. Mr. Chamberlain was engaged in

the mercantile line of business, and removed from Charleston, South Carolina, in 1868. He was in the Confederate (Home) service until the close of the Civil War. Dr. Holmes is held in high esteem by his professional brethren, and is called in consultation frequently in cases of unusual difficulty. He is full of sympathy for the suffering and unfortunate who come to him for treatment, a feeling which familiarity has not dulled. In charitable projects he is always a leading spirit. He is a ripe scholar, an interesting speaker and a delightful host.

WILLIAM ORRIN BARTLETT

Among the younger generation of Newark business men William Orrin Bartlett stands forth conspicuously as a leader in his chosen profession—that of architecture. Mr. Bartlett is also associated with the political and religious life of his home city and is prominent in social circles.

Grandison V. Bartlett, father of William Orrin Bartlett, was a son of George V. Bartlett, who, for fifty years, was the proprietor of a slaughter and packing house, and attained to the venerable age of ninety-two. Grandison V. Bartlett, in his early manhood, served as a soldier during the Civil War, and after the return of peace was, for one year, a broker on Wall street, and during that time amassed a considerable fortune. On retiring from the brokerage business he associated himself with his father, maintaining the connection until 1897, when he turned his attention to art paintings, in which he had been, all his life, more or less interested. He married Carrie Orinda, daughter of George and Caroline (Latson) Frear, the former a prominent officer in the Union army during the Civil War and killed in one of the engagements. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett were the parents of the following children: May Belle, wife of W. E. Erler, of Nutley, New Jersey; Walter Edward, of East Orange; George G., associated in business with his brother, William Orrin; Bryant M., now living in the West; Grace L., of East Orange; and William Orrin, mentioned below. Grandison V. Bartlett died January 9, 1900.

William Orrin, son of Grandison V. and Carrie Orinda (Frear) Bartlett, was born September 10, 1886, in Montclair, New Jersey, and was educated in the public schools of Newark and by private tutors, graduating from the South Eighth Street Grammar School. He entered the office of Hugh Roberts, the well-known architect of Jersey City, where he remained ten years, developing his natural talents for the profession, gaining an intimate knowledge of all its details and acquiring a fund of experience which was to stand him in good stead in after years.

In 1908 Mr. Bartlett passed the State Board of Examiners on Architecture and then engaged in business for himself in Newark, opening an office in Broad street, where he has since continuously remained in the active practice of his profession. His business has grown with astonishing rapidity and at present he has plans approved for buildings that will require one million five hundred thousand dollars for their construction. Among the buildings which he has already planned and constructed are the following: Bartlett Building, on High street; George Sturm's factory on Market street; Cyrus Currier's factory, also on Market street; residence of Frank Currier, in Maplewood, New Jersey; and residence of Elmer C. Van Duyn, also at Maplewood. The aggregate cost of these buildings is upward of two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Bartlett has also planned and constructed a moving picture theatre in East Orange which is the first building for this purpose ever approved by the Building Department of that city.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue Mr. Bartlett stands in the front rank, ever lending his influence and support to every project which, in his judgment, tends to promote the welfare and progress of Newark, and no good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his co-operation in vain. He belongs to the Board of Trade, the Greater Newark Committee and the City Plan Commission, and is a member of the Commercial Club and the Automobile Association. He is an Independent in politics and holds the faith of the Presbyterian church.

Aggressiveness, will-power and tenacity of purpose are dominant traits in Mr. Bartlett's character and their impress is stamped upon his countenance and manifests itself in his bearing. His personality is also indicative of a genial nature and companionable disposition which, combined with his sterling traits of manhood, has surrounded him with friends.

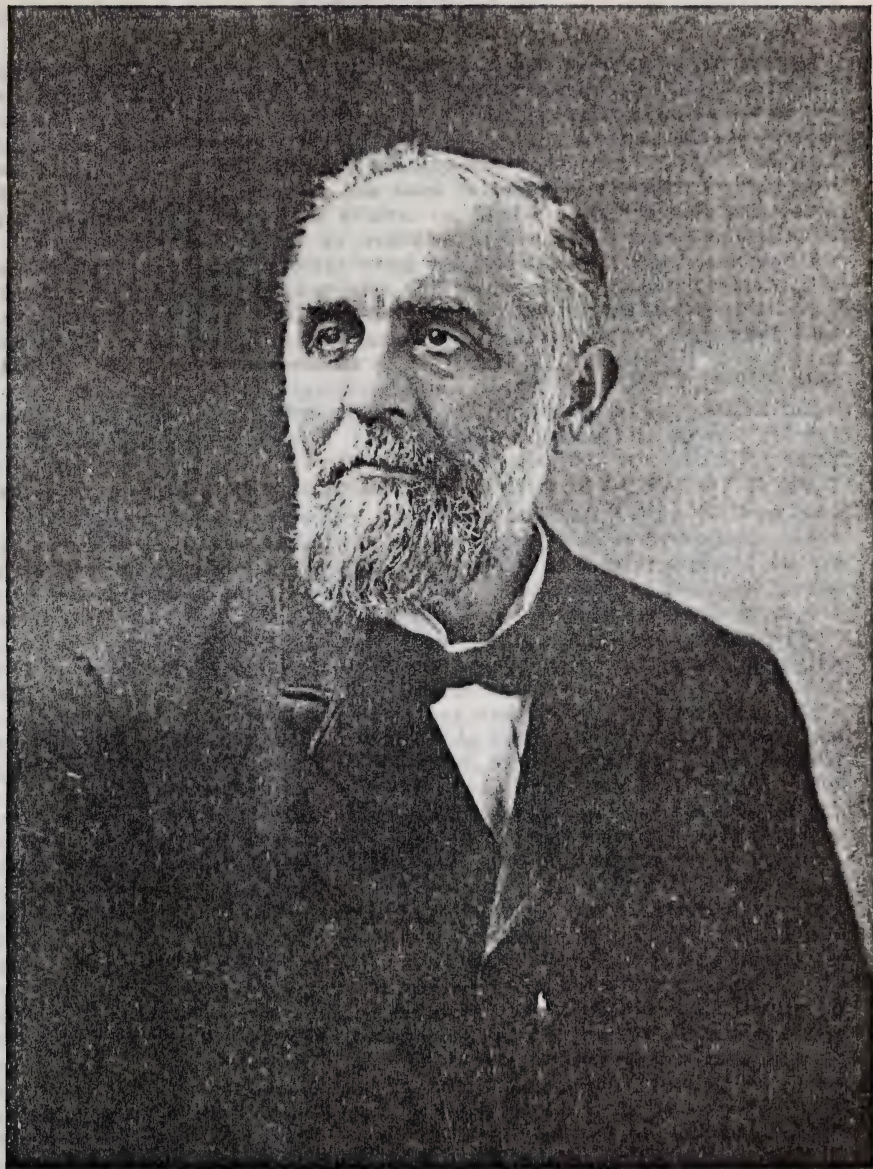
Mr. Bartlett married, June 21, 1911, in East Orange, Mabel Margaret, daughter of Isaac and Emma (Young) Clark, of that city, the former a veteran of the Civil War. Mrs. Bartlett is a woman of winning personality and charming tactfulness, and she and her husband are both extremely popular in the social circles of Newark.

The professional career of Mr. Bartlett has opened under the most favorable auspices and seems filled with brilliant promise for the future. In considering the prospects of a man of his years and type, it is impossible to predict with certainty the ultimate degree of success to which he may attain, for he is one of those who have erased the word "fail" from their vocabulary and whose qualities are such as to render triumphant accomplishment a "foregone conclusion."

JOHN B. OELKERS

John B. Oelkers, successful as a manufacturer and prominent as a citizen of Newark, was born at Algermissen, near Hildesheim, Province of Hanover, in Germany, December 17, 1846. He comes of an old and respected German family, and received his education in the parochial school of his native place, later attending a private school where students of the Gymnasium Josephinum in Hildesheim, who prepare themselves for a career as teachers, give instruction.

At an early age he learned the trade of damask weaving from his father, and was subsequently apprenticed to the mercantile house of Ferdinand Meyer & Company, in Braunschweig, where he had to attend a commercial school twice a week, thereby acquiring knowledge that stood him in good stead in after years. Having thus received a thorough education in the fullest sense of the term, Mr. Oelkers decided to essay his fortunes in the United States, where he arrived in 1864, being then not yet eighteen years of age. Not afraid of hard work and ready to turn his hand to whatever he could find to do, he was employed for some time in an iron foundry. In 1868 he formed a partnership with his friend, Christian Deppe, at Newark, and there established a factory for the production of variety work and ivory articles. The undertaking was a success from the outset, but when celluloid was discovered and the use of this material became general, the firm, with a clear perception of the possibilities of the new product, discontinued the making of ivory articles and thereafter utilized celluloid. The outcome of this departure was all that could be wished for, and the firm became one of the leading concerns identified with that branch of industry. Mr. Oelkers is a business man of marked ability, keen in judgment and unerring in his foresight. He is both progressive and energetic,



John B. Celkers,



Handwritten signature or name, possibly "H. B. Hall".

qualities that have proved potential factors in the building up of his business. Most of the success attained has been directly due to his personal efforts and to the intelligence with which he has conducted the affairs of the establishment. He used his knowledge to the best possible advantage and quickly acquired a reputation for honesty and reliability of which he may well feel proud. Active as he has been in business matters, he has still found time to devote to public affairs. A Democrat in his political views, he has served for many years as treasurer of the Democratic Committee of Essex county, resigning the office when William J. Bryan was nominated for President in 1896, and uniting with the so-called "Gold Democrats." He was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated Palmer and Buckner at Indianapolis, and he participated actively in the campaign that followed. He has been a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark for seven years, acquitting himself of his public duties in that capacity with high credit, rendering valuable service to the educational interests of the community, and in 1904 he was appointed a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners by the Republican mayor, the commission being a non-partisan body, again demonstrating his eminent fitness for the place.

Mr. Oelkers belongs to many benevolent and social organizations, and is particularly active in German affairs, serving as first vice-president of the United Singers of Newark for seventeen years, and as a director of the Northeastern Saengerbund for twelve years. He is one of the most prominent figures in German Catholic circles, and has devoted much time and energy to their interests, filling the office of State president of the German Catholic Associations of New Jersey for seven years. For the past ten years he has been president of the German Catholic Central Federation of the United States, an association extending over all the states of the Union. Under his policy the society in question has increased its membership from 44,000 to 130,000. Thanks to his initiative, for the first time in the history of the Central Federation, a pilgrimage to Rome was undertaken. The party consisted of two hundred and eight delegates, and started under Mr. Oelkers' leadership, May 2, 1908. The party was given an extraordinary reception by the Pope, being received in a special audience, and on Mr. Oelkers was conferred a special order, that of the Order Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice, which signifies "in recognition of service for the Holy Father and Church." After the audience at Rome, Mr. Oelkers traveled all through Europe and visited the place of his nativity, which he had not seen for forty-four years. On September 5 of the same year he returned to his home in the United States and immediately took up his business affairs as before and remained the plain, unassuming citizen that Newark has always known him to be. Although high honors and favors were shown him by clergy and laity, he still continued as unpretentious as ever. At his home in Newark, Mr. Oelkers is respected and looked up to by the people of all classes and nationalities, regardless of their descent or religious belief. Although a consistent and positive Catholic, he is thoroughly liberal in his views and actions where others are concerned, conceding to everybody the right of full freedom in the matter of convictions and opinions. No better proof could be presented of his popularity, or of the esteem and confidence in which he is so generally held, than the fact that he was elected a member of the Board of Education three times in succession with steadily increasing majorities in a district where hardly ten per cent. of the voters are of his religious faith. In the discharge of the duties of the political positions that he has held he has, above all, been fair and just to all. He has

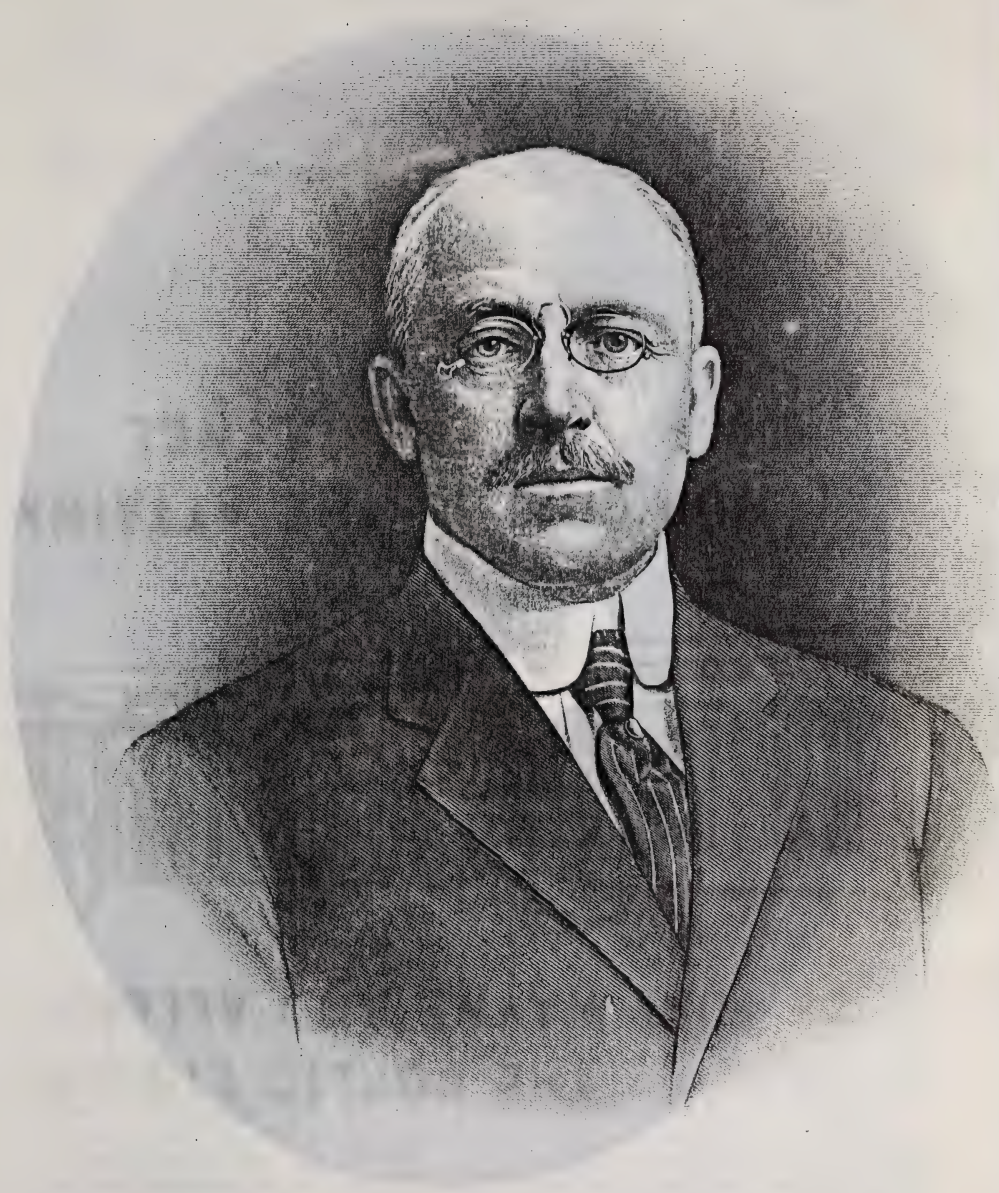
more than once displeased leaders of his party because he would do that which he thought was just. In the campaign of Governor Wilson he sided with the latter. After the election of Wilson for Governor, the latter appointed Mr. Oelkers County Tax Commissioner, although Mr. Oelkers had not applied for any office. In this capacity he gives also great satisfaction.

Mr. Oelkers has been married twice; first, to Mary Helene Schmitt, who was born in Newark, of German parentage. By her he had six children, of whom two sons and one daughter are living. Upon the death of his first wife, Mr. Oelkers was married to Elizabeth Mary Jackes, who was also a native of the United States but of German parents. To this second marriage have been born seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom are now living.

MERRITT GREENWOOD PERKINS

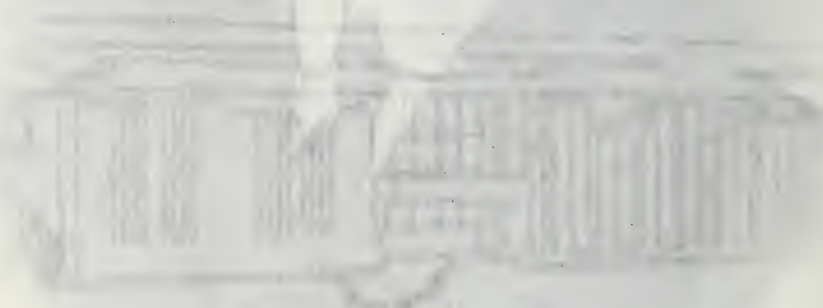
Merritt Greenwood Perkins, a well known financier of Newark, is a man who to-day is living up to the standard of character set by a long line of distinguished ancestors, in the energy and probity of his conduct in the management of the many important interests entrusted to his care. Coming to Newark in 1883 for the purpose of completing his education, he was, in 1884, appointed bookkeeper in the office of the Franklin Savings Institution of Newark at the time of that company's organization. From this position his advance was uninterrupted to the secretaryship in 1891, and finally to the presidency in 1902, which office he continues to hold. Through this connection and the many others he has since made, he has acquired the influential position which he now holds in the Newark financial and business world.

Mr. Perkins was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November 9, 1864, the scion of one of the oldest New England families, the original settler of the name having emigrated from the mother country in or about 1638. Abraham Perkins was born in Newent, Gloucester County, England, in 1611, and his name is mentioned in a New England record of 1638 as one of the earliest settlers of Hampton, of which place he was made a freeman in 1640. He was a man of parts, of excellent education, and took an active part in the affairs of his town. From this progenitor, the Perkins family can trace their descent unbrokenly to the present generation. Mr. Perkins is the youngest son of the late John and Lucia Willis (Greenwood) Perkins of Bridgewater. His mother was a direct descendant of Thomas Greenwood of Newton, Massachusetts, of which place he was selectman from 1686 until 1693. The bulk of Mr. Perkins' education was gained in the schools of his native town, and he graduated from the Bridgewater Academy in the class of 1882. He then removed to Newark and began that career which has given him so prominent a place in the affairs of his adopted city. His first step upon reaching his new residence was to enter Coleman's Business College for the purpose of completing his preparation for the business life he had chosen, and from here he graduated in 1883. Following this came the connection already mentioned with the Franklin Savings Institution of Newark which has continued for twenty-nine years. Besides the presidency of the Franklin Institution, Mr. Perkins has connections of trust with many other business and manufacturing concerns of Newark and holds the following offices: President of the Gamon Meter Company of Newark, president of the Standard Regulator Company of Newark, vice-president of the A. P. Smith Manufacturing Company of Newark, president of the Savings Bank Association of New Jersey, director of the Merchants' National Bank



Meritt G. Perrine

AN EXCELLENCE
OF THE ART OF THE FUTURE



THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION



Geo V. Tucker.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

1892

of Newark, director of the Newark Fire Insurance Company, and director of the Knoxville Gas Company of Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. Perkins was married October 27, 1890, to Miss Matilda Drake Riker, a daughter of Robert Price and Harriet N. (Drake) Riker, of New York. Their union was blessed with four children: Edna Harriet, born August 26, 1891; Beatrice L., August 21, 1895; Mildred Elizabeth, January 6, 1894; and Robert Merritt, July 11, 1898.

Mr. Perkins' social life is an active one and he is affiliated with many societies and organizations, secret and otherwise. He is prominent in Masonic circles, having been elected to the thirty-third degree of Masonry by the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, Free Masonry, at Boston, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Kane Lodge, No. 55, of Newark, and the various other bodies up to and including the New Jersey Consistory (thirty-second degree). He has been president of the Scottish Rite Association of Jersey City for a number of years, and during his administration the handsome Masonic Temple on Park street was erected. Mr. Perkins is also a member of the Essex Club of Newark, the North End Club of Newark, the Jersey City Club of Jersey City, the Engineers' Club of New York City, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of the Sons of American Revolution, the Society of the Founders and Patriots of America, and the Society of the Colonial Wars. Mr. Perkins is a Republican in politics, but his numerous business interests prevent him from taking an active part in the political world.

Personally, Mr. Perkins is a man of culture and courtly bearing, though eminently successful in his undertakings, he wears his fortune easily and with an invincible modesty which endears him to a host of friends.

GEORGE V. TUCKER

William C. Tucker was born in New York, October 29, 1851, and the earlier years of his life were passed on a farm. He then went to Newark, where in 1876 he entered the employ of Enos Richardson & Company, with whom he has been constantly associated since that time, holding the position of chief engineer. He married Mary C., daughter of Urban Strobert, of Orange, and has had children: George V.; Charles F., who has been a manufacturer of tools and dies since 1901; and William L., a stationery engineer in Wyoming.

George V. Tucker was born in Newark, May 29, 1873. He was excellently equipped for his business life by attendance at the Lafayette street and Oliver street public schools, and the Newark High School, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1889. One year later he entered the employ of the jewelry manufacturing concern of Enos Richardson & Company, with which he has been associated since that time. In 1893 he was appointed a member of the office staff in the New York office, at No. 23 Maiden Lane, and upon the death of Mr. Frank Richardson, in 1907, Mr. Tucker became the manager, which responsible position he is still filling capably at the present time (1913). This company was established in 1841, and so rapid was its growth and development that in 1848 it became necessary to enlarge the building. In 1900 still larger quarters were an absolute necessity, the old building was demolished, and the new and commodious one was erected. This was the first jewelry manufacturing plant in the country to utilize steam power in the manufacture of their wares, and it gave them an immense advantage over other concerns of their kind.

Mr. Tucker is a member of the Newark Board of Trade; the Lincoln Club; the Roseville Athletic Association, of which he was elected president in 1913; and a number of other social and political organizations. In 1911 he was elected as alderman of the Eleventh Ward to represent the Republican party in it, receiving a plurality of 431 votes out of a total number of 2,547 cast. He has been appointed as a member of the following named committees: Markets, Buildings, Schools, Printing and Stationery, and Fourth of July Celebrations. In all of these he has taken an active interest, and is one of the most important factors in all measures which are discussed at the meetings. His views are progressive, yet conservative, as he gives careful and deliberate consideration to every measure proposed before expressing his views on the subject. The results of these deliberations, however, have been highly commended by those high in office in the Republican party.

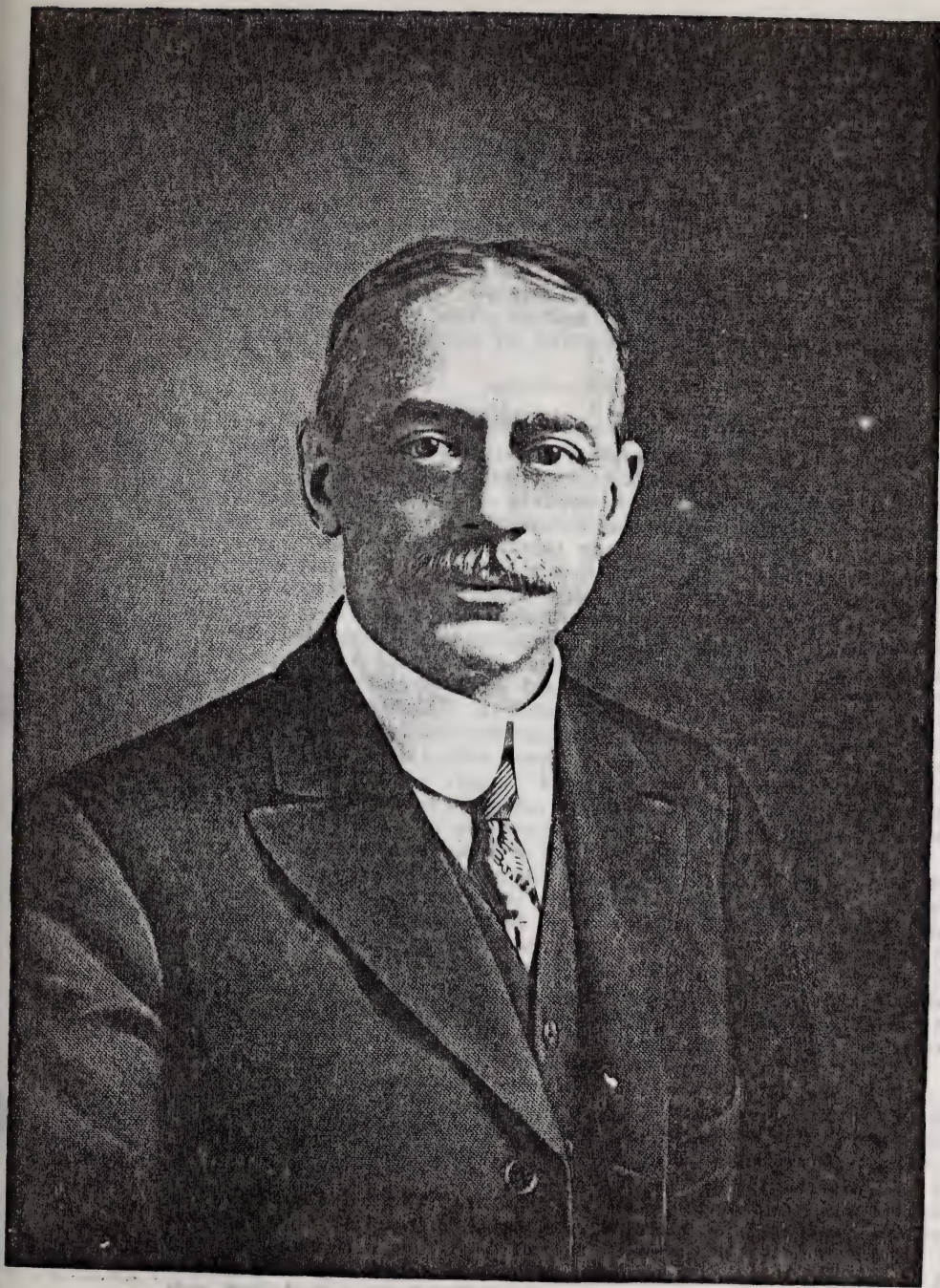
HON. EUGENE F. KINKEAD

Hon. Eugene Francis Kinkead, a New Jersey leader in the battle for civil service standards in public employment, and incumbent of many positions of honor and trust, is a native of the Old World, born in Buttevant, County Cork, Ireland, March 27, 1876. His parents were Thomas C. and Honora Kinkead, of Irish descent. They came to America in 1880, and the father opened a wholesale grocery house in Jersey City, under the title of T. C. Kinkead.

Eugene F. Kinkead was given every educational advantage in his early years, and attended St. Joseph's School and St. Peter's College. Later he went to Seton Hall College, South Orange, and was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later he received from his alma mater, his Master's degree, and in the spring of 1912 St. Peter's College bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

His first business enterprise was in connection with the grocery trade of his father, with whom, for many years, he was in partnership, becoming finally manager of the whole. He proved equal to the demands of his onerous position, and by energy and executive ability built up the business on larger lines, and made it a tremendous success. His splendid talents in the line of management, administration of details, and foresight of the demands of a changeful public, have placed his name high on the roll of New Jersey merchants.

Among many other interests with which Mr. Kinkead has become connected in later years are the Mercantile Trust Company, of Jersey City; the New Jersey Car Advertising Company, of which he is president; and the reform of city administration. In pursuance of this latter aim Mr. Kinkead became, through his activity in Democratic politics, an alderman for the Tenth Ward of Jersey City, in 1898. Later he was made president of the Board of Aldermen. Among his notable public works which have won great praise was the civil service resolution, which placed city employees beyond the reach of party politics, thus assuring good local government. He also has been active in securing parks and playgrounds, and gave the first outdoor gymnasium in Jersey City, for which that municipality will long remember him with heartfelt gratitude. The betterment of the conditions surrounding the very poor element of the city, and the provision of such simple means as playgrounds for the preservation of the health of the children who make the coming generations, have, indeed, made Mr. Kinkead's name one to be revered by the whole state of New Jersey.



Gen. L. Fraentzel



OF EXCELLENCE

W. B. R. 1900

His political career soon was extended to a national horizon, and in 1908 he was elected to the United States Congress, serving in 1909-11, in the Sixty-first Congress, and by re-election now holds the same position in the Sixty-second Congress. By re-election again in 1912 he is to enjoy a third term in that distinguished body of legislators, after the expiration of his present term of office next spring.

Mr. Kinhead is one who enjoys athletics himself, and is popular in both social and business life. He is a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in Jersey City, and a leading spirit in the congregation.

He married, September 29, 1909, Anna, daughter of Thomas O'Neil, of New York.

FREDERICK C. FRAENTZEL

Frederick C. Fraentzel, senior member of the well known law firm of Newark, New Jersey, Fraentzel & Richards, is not alone an able patent expert who has added to the prestige of his family name by his ability at the bar, but he has had a most varied and interesting business career before becoming identified with the legal profession pertaining to patent litigation. The family of which he is a descendant is an old and distinguished one in Germany, and the traits which earned distinction for its members there have been transmitted in full measure to those in this country.

Henry Hugo Richard Fraentzel, father of the Mr. Fraentzel of this sketch, was born in Germany, and came to this country from Leipsic in the year 1850. Shortly after his arrival here he entered the employ of T. B. Peddie & Company, later forming a connection with W. O. Headley & Son. In this last mentioned concern he held the position of superintendent for a period of twenty-eight years, greatly to the advantage of the firm. Public spirited in every respect, he was one of the first volunteer firemen of the city, and served as a member of Company No. 5, which operated a hand engine at that time. In politics he was one of the original "Fremonters" and gave his political support to the Republican party. He took an active part in all matters concerning the public welfare. In educational matters he was also a foremost figure. He acted as a director of the German-American School in Green street for more than half a century, and for the same length of time served as one of the directors of the German Hospital of Newark. He held a similar office for many years in the German Horticultural Society, and his philanthropy during the last quarter of a century of his life among his countrymen was boundless. His death, which was deeply deplored by all classes, occurred at his home, No. 177 Washington avenue, Newark, June 11, 1910, in the eightieth year of his age.

Frederick C. Fraentzel was born in Newark, New Jersey, June 4, 1862. His elementary education was acquired at the German-American School and at what was formerly known as Green Street School. Thus equipped, he became a student at the Stevens Preparatory School, Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1877, and was graduated from this institution in 1879. In the fall of the same year he matriculated at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, and was graduated from this in 1883 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. He at once obtained a position as assistant in the Maintenance of Ways division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Jersey City, New Jersey, and in 1884 was assistant at the shops of the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, located at Logansport, Indiana. He returned to Newark in the latter part of 1884, and there became the first assistant engineer of the Celluloid Manufacturing Company of Newark. About one

year later he associated himself with Frederick H. Campbell, as mechanical engineers, solicitors of patents, and experts for patent causes, their offices being located at Nos. 800-804 Broad street, Newark. The death of Mr. Campbell, which occurred in 1887, dissolved this partnership, and Mr. Fraentzel continued in it alone until 1910. In that year Mr. Fraentzel formed a partnership with George D. Richards, who was a graduate of the law school of the University of New York, and had been admitted to practice as a lawyer in the state of New York and the federal courts of the United States. The firm conducts its affairs under the name of Fraentzel & Richards, with offices in the Federal Trust Building, Nos. 745-747 Broad street, Newark; they also maintain offices in the American Tract Society building, No. 150 Nassau street, New York City. Mr. Fraentzel is a member of the Newark Board of Trade, and was at once time secretary and treasurer of the Electra Manufacturing Company of Newark. His social affiliations consist of membership in the North End Club. In political matters he has always given his staunch adherence to the Republican party, and was a member and active in the interests of the Republican Club and the Frelinghuysen Lancers, when those organizations were still in existence.

Mr. Fraentzel married (first) February 5, 1885, Lillie Blewett, deceased. He married (second) September 30, 1890, Willmia Blewett, daughter of Lieutenant William Edward Blewett. He has one son, Frederick H. W., born December 8, 1886. He was educated in the public schools of Newark and the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, then attended the law school of the University of New York. From 1907 he has been associated with his father as a member of the firm. He is a member of the Park Athletic Association, and married Gertrude E., daughter of Edward H. Colyer. Children: Gertrude Leslie and Doris Blewett.

Mr. Fraentzel is a man of serious aims in business and in private life. He is calm and deliberate in his methods, and considers the pros and cons of a question carefully before coming to a decision. Broad and liberal in his views, he is a progressive man in the truest sense of the word. When he once embarks in any project, his indomitable perseverance and energy are a sure guaranty that it will be carried to a successful conclusion. He gives his undivided attention to whatever he undertakes, and allows none of the many interests entrusted to him suffer for want of the necessary care.

Lieutenant William Edward Blewett, father of Mrs. Frederick C. Fraentzel, was born in the city of New York, and died in Newark, New Jersey, January 5, 1913. He was the eldest son of Benjamin Blewett, who came to this country from Cornwall, England. Lieutenant Blewett at an early age removed to Belleville, New Jersey, and in the spring of 1861 he organized a company of volunteers, principally men from Belleville. This company of one hundred and one men subsequently formed Company F, Second Regiment of New Jersey. They were mustered in at Trenton, New Jersey, May 1, 1861, as a part of the First New Jersey Brigade, reporting May 6, at Washington, and were the first fully organized brigade to arrive for the defence of the national capital. They crossed the Potomac a few days later, and were the first regiment of three-year volunteers to enter the state of Virginia. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, the brigade (Fourth Division, under General Runyon) was held as a reserve, but was not engaged. They were, however, of service in covering the retreat of the army to Centreville. Later the Second was attached to the First Brigade (Kearny's), Franklin's Division; afterward to the First Brigade, First

that the 12th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the electors in each State shall have the right to elect electors for President and Vice President, was not adopted until 1804.

The 12th Amendment was adopted by the States in 1804, and it provided that the electors in each State should elect electors for President and Vice President. This was a change from the original Constitution, which provided that the electors should elect the President and Vice President directly. The 12th Amendment was adopted because of the problems that arose from the original system. In 1796, the electors in some States voted for two different persons for President and Vice President, and this caused a crisis. The 12th Amendment was adopted to prevent such a crisis from happening again.

The 12th Amendment was adopted by the States in 1804, and it provided that the electors in each State should elect electors for President and Vice President. This was a change from the original Constitution, which provided that the electors should elect the President and Vice President directly. The 12th Amendment was adopted because of the problems that arose from the original system. In 1796, the electors in some States voted for two different persons for President and Vice President, and this caused a crisis. The 12th Amendment was adopted to prevent such a crisis from happening again.

The 12th Amendment was adopted by the States in 1804, and it provided that the electors in each State should elect electors for President and Vice President. This was a change from the original Constitution, which provided that the electors should elect the President and Vice President directly. The 12th Amendment was adopted because of the problems that arose from the original system. In 1796, the electors in some States voted for two different persons for President and Vice President, and this caused a crisis. The 12th Amendment was adopted to prevent such a crisis from happening again.

The 12th Amendment was adopted by the States in 1804, and it provided that the electors in each State should elect electors for President and Vice President. This was a change from the original Constitution, which provided that the electors should elect the President and Vice President directly. The 12th Amendment was adopted because of the problems that arose from the original system. In 1796, the electors in some States voted for two different persons for President and Vice President, and this caused a crisis. The 12th Amendment was adopted to prevent such a crisis from happening again.

Division, First Army Corps. At the expiration of its term the brigade returned to New Jersey to be mustered out, having seen much service, and had a most brilliant career. It was preeminently a fighting regiment.

June 12, 1861, Mr. Blewett was mustered in as second lieutenant of Company F; June 14, 1862, he received his commission as first lieutenant; April 16, 1862, by command of Brigadier-General Kearny, he was detailed to take command of the Provost and Artillery Guards. Of this command he was especially proud, owing to the fact that the appointment came direct from General Kearny, a much coveted honor.

Friday, June 27, 1862, the First New Jersey Brigade was ordered to Woodbury's Bridge over the Chickahominy, there to meet General Porter's Division. (Six companies of the Second, under Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel L. Buck, were at that time on picket duty, and therefore took no part in this action). Colonel Tucker led out the four remaining companies, including Lieutenant Blewett's command with the rest of the brigade. From Woodbury's Bridge this brigade, with others, was sent to engage the enemy near Gaines' Mills, and was soon in the thick of the fight. Porter's Division, in hand-to-hand conflict, held their position against overwhelming odds until reinforcements, long delayed, arrived, but owing to the fact that their position was unfavorable and to the superiority of the enemy in numbers, the Union troops were compelled to retire. The Confederate forces numbered approximately fifty-six thousand; the Union troops, thirty-three thousand. The Union loss was six thousand killed and wounded, besides nearly two thousand prisoners; the Confederate loss was placed at nine thousand killed and wounded. The Second Regiment had the right of line, and though outnumbered and flanked by the enemy, they were the last to leave their station in the field. In this flight the regiment lost its colonel, Isaac M. Tucker, Captain Charles Danforth, Color Sergeant Thomas Stevens, of Belleville, and many others. The flags captured at this time were returned by a North Carolina regiment many years later. On the afternoon of June 27 Lieutenant Blewett was shot in the right breast. The ball took a downward course and remained lodged in his side. While working his way to the hospital a fragment of a bursting shell cut his belt and accoutrements from his side. Upon arriving at Gaines' Mills, then used as a hospital, Dr. Oakley dressed his wound and advised him to stop there, but fearing capture, he continued on his way. This was fortunate for him, as later all the wounded at that hospital were taken prisoners. Aided by his colored servant, he reached his home in Belleville, July 4, 1862. Owing to the fact that the ball could not be located the wound was slow in healing, and this incapacitated him for active service. While stationed at Washington he therefore resigned, September 9, 1862. Later Lieutenant Blewett became active in the National Guard of New Jersey, was commissioned captain, Company H, Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps, September 19, 1866; captain, Company H, Second Regiment National Guard, April 14, 1869; major and quartermaster on the staff of Joseph W. Plume, brigadier-general, First Brigade, October 27, 1869; lieutenant-colonel and brigade inspector, November 27, 1871; resigned November 30, 1874. Lieutenant Blewett was a member of the Loyal Legion, also of several fraternal organizations. Prior to and for many years after the Civil War he was engaged in business as a manufacturing jeweler.

EDGAR E. BOND

Edgar E. Bond, who for many years was active and prominent in real estate and fire insurance circles in Newark, was born in that city, March 27, 1845, died November 9, 1912, after a short illness. His father, the late Samuel W. Bond, was an honored citizen of Essex county, New Jersey, during a long and active life. In 1846 he became a partner in the real estate and insurance firm of King & Bond, which had been organized the previous year by Moses R. King and James F. Bond.

Edgar E. Bond acquired a practical education in the public schools of Newark, graduating from the high school in 1862. He began his business career as clerk in the office of King & Bond, the members of which at that time were Aaron M. King and James F. and Samuel W. Bond. Moses R. King, one of the organizers of the firm, died in 1856, his place being taken by Aaron M. King, who retired from the firm in 1885, after a connection of nearly thirty years, when the present title of E. E. Bond & Company was assumed. At the expiration of six years Edgar E. Bond, by successive promotions, was admitted to partnership in the firm, and in 1871 was the junior partner. During his later years his son, George E. Bond, was associated with him in business. For more than half a century, from 1856 to 1907, the business of the firm was conducted at No. 791 Broad street, Newark, then the offices were removed to the old building of the National State Bank, and later to their present quarters at No. 764 Broad street. Mr. Bond also served in the capacity of manager of the Howard Savings Institution, was secretary and treasurer of the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery Association for eighteen years, resigning in 1905, and director of the Firemen's Insurance Company, of which Moses R. King was at one time president, and Samuel W. Bond the first secretary. He was a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, of Newark, the rector, Rev. Edmund A. Wasson, officiating at the funeral services of Mr. Bond. Although never an aspirant for public office, Mr. Bond was a staunch Republican, and greatly interested in the affairs of both his party and his native city, which he predicted would become one of the greatest cities in the world. He was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Essex Club, the Washington Association of New Jersey, the Barringer High School Alumni Association and other organizations.

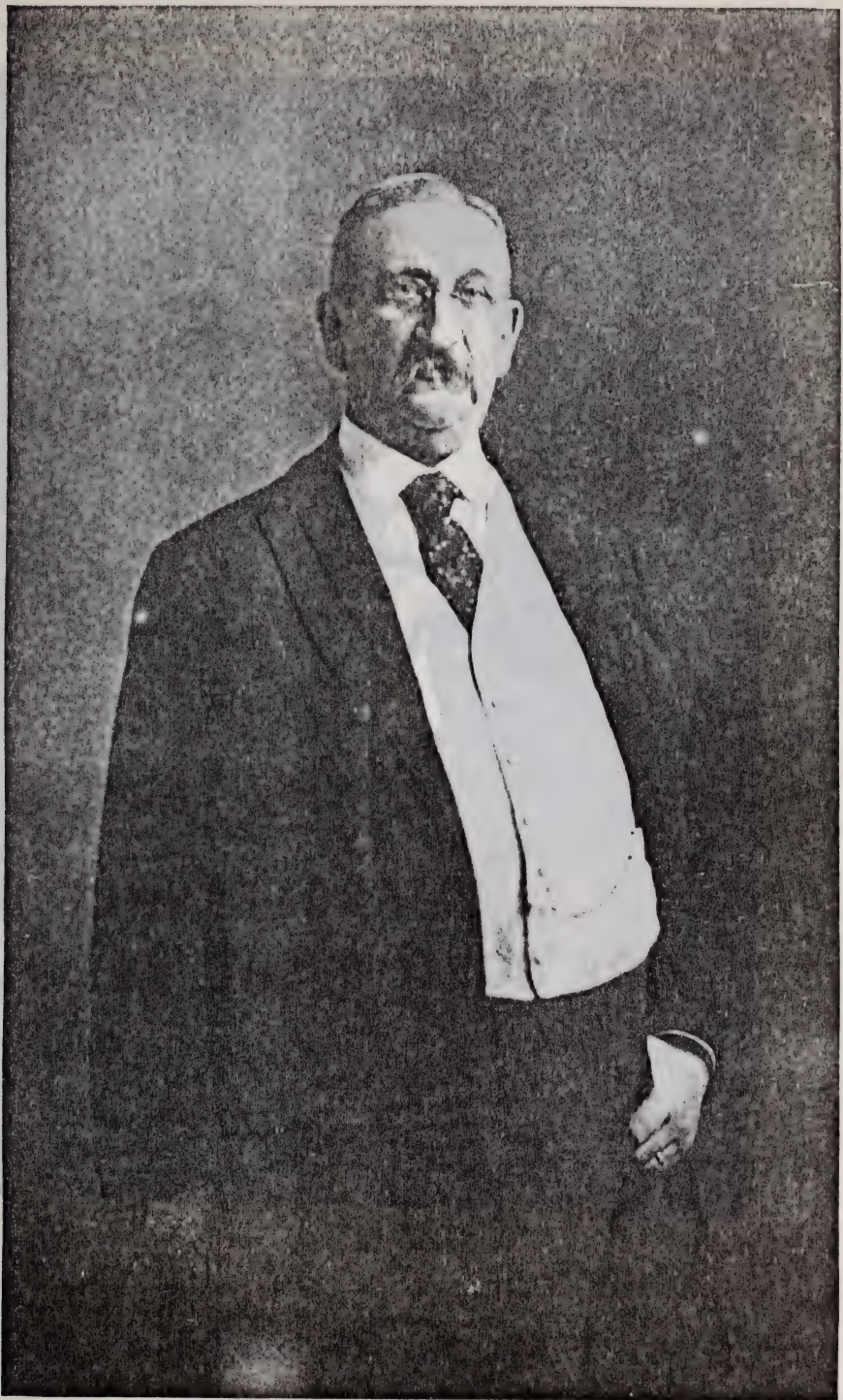
Mr. Bond married, May 14, 1873, Fannie J., daughter of Colonel Nathaniel S. Millet, of Brooklyn, New York. Children: Eugene W., Ward R., George E., Fannie May, Jessie, Mabel and Gertrude.

Mr. Bond was a man of integrity, energy and perseverance, conservative in his business methods, public-spirited and active in all matters that pertained to the general welfare of his fellowmen, in sympathy with all that was useful, pure and good in the community in which he resided, and therefore his decease was greatly deplored by all his friends.

ISAAC SHOENTHAL

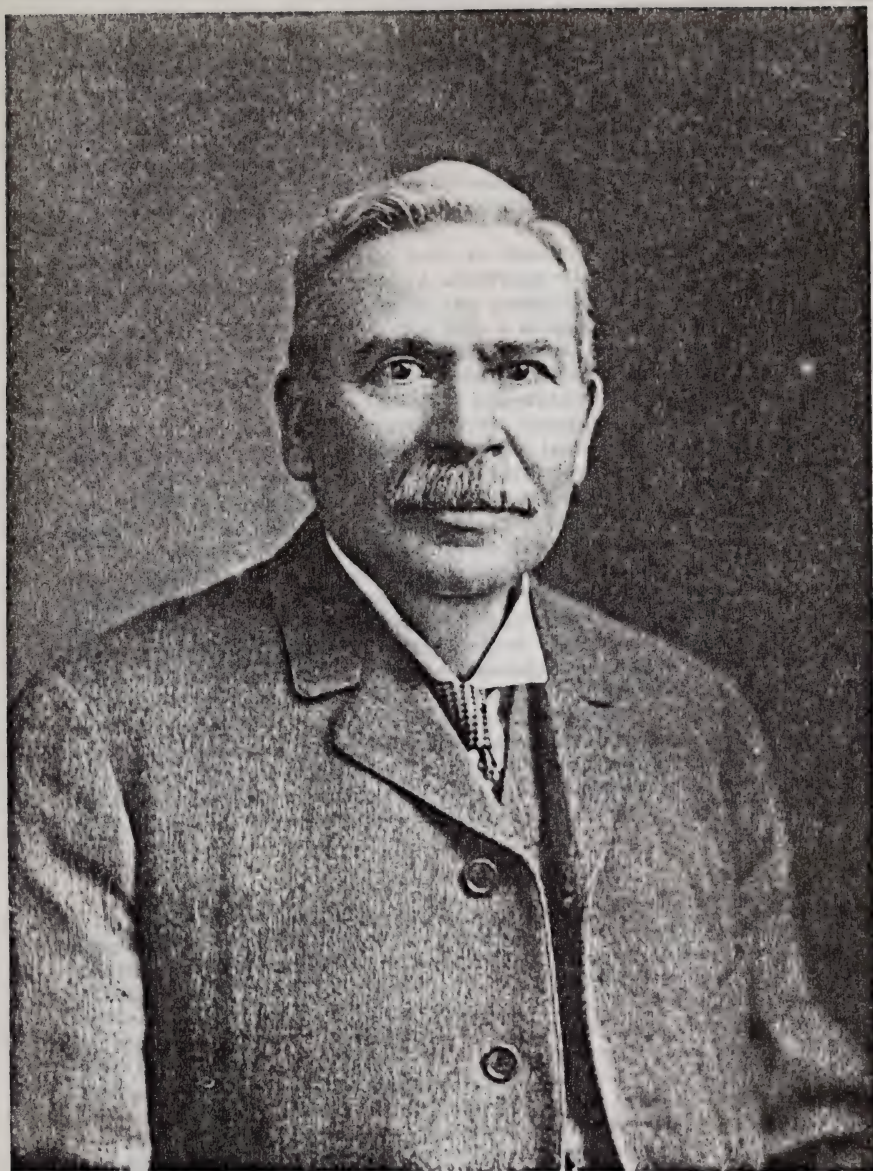
Isaac Shoenthal, one of the leading merchants and manufacturers of Newark, was born in Pennsylvania, about 1860. He came to Orange, New Jersey, with his parents, Moses and Emelie Shoenthal, in 1863.

Mr. Shoenthal entered the public schools, and early gave marked evidence of his cleverness and industry. At the age of twenty-seven he embarked in the cigar manufacturing business, and from the first start in 1887 showed his executive qualities and gained success. By the year 1910,



E. E. Bond





William W. Lyons



[Faint, illegible signature or text]

after witnessing the failure of many rivals, his own business had grown to such proportions that he was obliged to erect new buildings, and accordingly started another factory in Newark. Like the first enterprise this increase in his facilities for producing an improved make of finished cigars proved remarkably successful, and he continued to increase in wealth and general prosperity. He has become one of the chief manufacturers of cigars in New Jersey, handling goods that carry the best grades of American tobacco.

Isaac Shoenthal has also been of importance in the political affairs of his community, and was elected alderman of the old First Ward, Orange, in 1898, filling this position to the great popular satisfaction. His constituents in the same year elected him a member of the board of freeholders. In 1904 his efficiency in the foregoing offices, and the high regard in which his party, the Democratic party, held him was evinced by their nominating him for mayor of Orange, to which honorable office he was elected. At the end of his term no more satisfactory candidate could be found, and Mr. Shoenthal was obliged to allow his name to be used for candidacy a second time, and was fortunate again to be victorious at the polls. Resting for a time from the exacting demands of official position, he was again prevailed upon in 1909 to enter the arena and was elected to the office of surrogate.

Among the associations to which Mr. Shoenthal belongs are the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Eagles, the Order of Moose, the Odd Fellows, the Foresters of America, the Heptasophs, the Woodmen of America, the Joel Parker Association, and the Progress and Jeffersonian clubs, as well as many others. His personal characteristics of good comradeship and sympathy with the ideas of others, as well as his brilliance in expressing his own powerful conceptions of right and wrong, have made Mr. Shoenthal an influential and highly esteemed member of all these fraternal organizations.

Isaac Shoenthal married April 18, 1890, Addie Rafferty. Their children are: Emily, born January 31, 1891; Milton, born April 18, 1892, engaged with his father in the business of manufacturing cigars.

WILLIAM W. LYONS

William W. Lyons, of Newark, New Jersey, a member of the well known corporation, The Heller Tool Company, is of English birth. For some generations his paternal ancestors have been chemists. His grandfather, William Lyons, was a chemist in Manchester, England, for many years. His son, also named William, was a well known chemist in the same city, where he married Ann Guthrie, and had children: Joseph, who succeeded him in his business; Henry, now deceased, who was also a chemist, and William W. Lyons, who was born in Manchester, England, May 3, 1855. He was educated at the Manchester grammar school, England. Two years were then spent in study at Neuwied, Germany, and one year, 1871-72, at Dunkirk, France. During the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71, Mr. Lyons was an assistant in the American Red Cross Association. In 1877 he went to South Africa and, after a stay of two years, returned to England. Shortly afterward he decided to make his home in America, and arrived at New York City in 1880, since which time he has resided in the United States.

The company of Dodge, Blake & Lyons was organized by Mr. Lyons, they manufacturing file grinding and forging machinery. In 1881 Mr. Heller became interested in the corporation, purchased the interest of Mr. Blake, the firm name being changed to that of Dodge, Heller & Lyons.

Mr. Dodge retired in 1890, taking up his residence in Florida, his interests being assumed by the remaining partners, and the firm name was again changed, this time to the name it bears at the present time (1913)—The Heller Tool Company. Mr. Lyons is president of the Woodside Building and Loan Association, and is a member of the St. George Society of New York, the Forest Hill Social Club and the Forest Hill Golf Club. Mr. Lyons married Cynthia Dodge, whom he had met in England, and who is a daughter of James Dodge, of New York. They have one child: Ethel J., who married W. T. Chisholm.

ELMER S. CARR

Elmer S. Carr, one of the well-known men in the banking business in Newark, and the secretary and treasurer of the City Trust Company, was born May 26, 1878, in Yonkers, New York. His parents were William and Sarah A. (Simmonds) Carr. His father was born in the Empire State and his mother in New Jersey. His father, a successful business man, is vice-president of the William Gibson Company, Incorporated, dealers in lumber.

Elmer S. Carr went through the usual course of public schools that falls to the lot of the average American boy of good parentage, attending those of New York City and passing on in regular order to the high school of Yonkers. He graduated from the high school of Altoona, Pennsylvania, in 1894. His leaving school was followed immediately by his entrance into the world of business, securing positions in East Orange and in New York. In June, 1901, the City Trust Company was being organized, and in 1902, in the early part of the year, he became connected with it as bookkeeper. He was later advanced in 1903 to the position of teller, and 1907 saw him elected to that of secretary and treasurer, the office which he has since held. Politically Mr. Carr is a Republican. He is a member of the New England Society of Orange, of the South Orange Field Club, of the Maplewood Field Club, and of Maple Lodge, No. 196, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Carr married, in 1904, Henrietta W., daughter of Richard H. Barker, of Newark.

FRANK GRAD

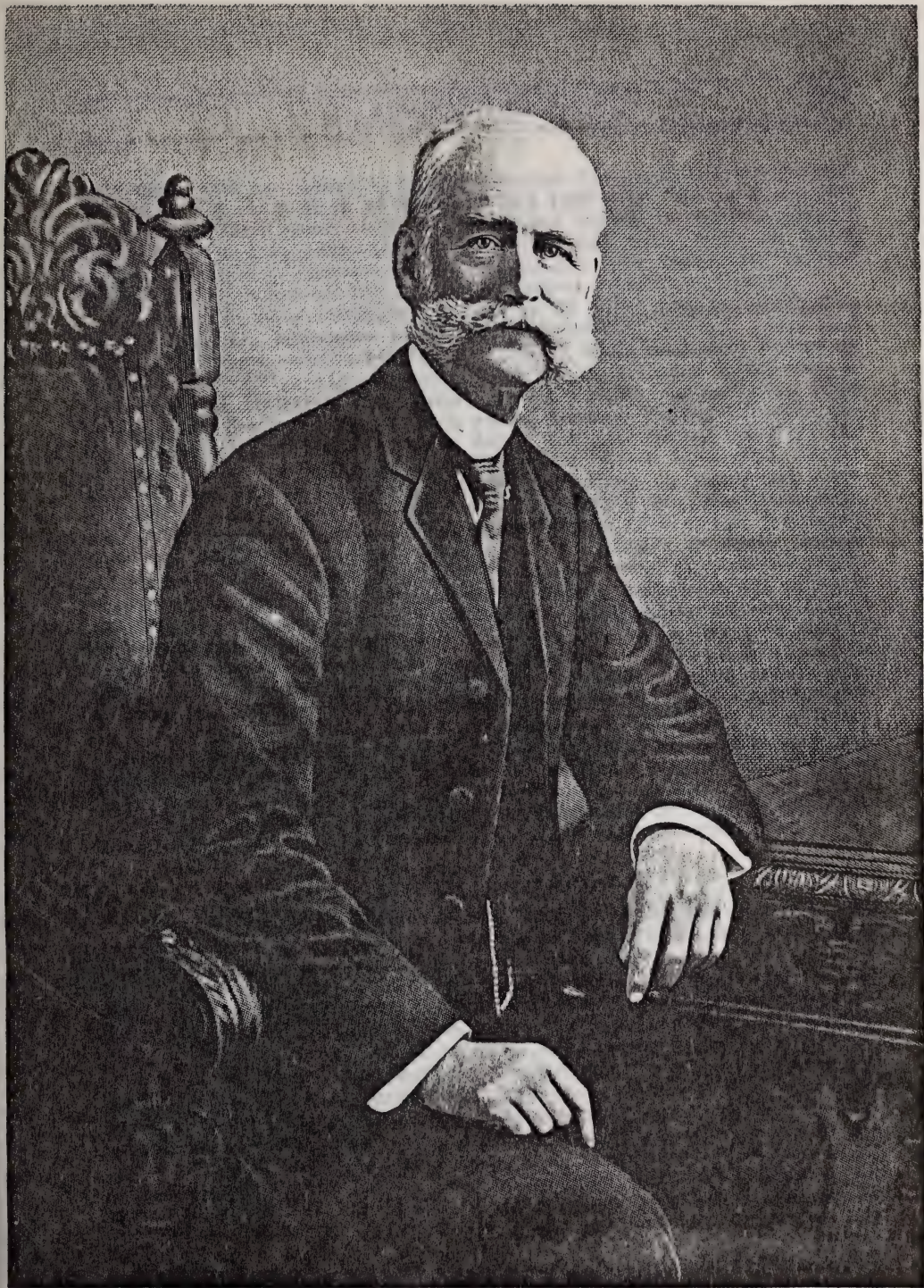
Among the architects of whom Newark can be genuinely proud is the young Austrian, Frank Grad, who as a youth of nineteen came to this country ten years ago, and in that short space of time has made a success of himself in his chosen profession of architecture. He was born in Austria, March 27, 1883, the son of Osios Grad, a painter and decorator in Austria, and his wife, Minnie (Keinstreich) Grad. After a course in preparatory schools in Austria, Frank Grad studied mechanical engineering in a school of technology. His education was further supplemented by a course in technology at Vienna, where he specialized in architecture. After completing his studies he spent a year and a half in England, working as a mechanical draughtsman. Believing that he could rise most rapidly in his profession in the United States, he sailed for America on the steamer "Melono" and landed in New York December 24, 1902. He immediately entered the employment of Gould & Eberhardt, of Newark, where he remained for a year and a half, after which he took a position with the Domestic Sewing Machine Company as draftsman. Ambitious to enter the profession which had attracted him from the first, the young man soon severed his



E. A. Carr

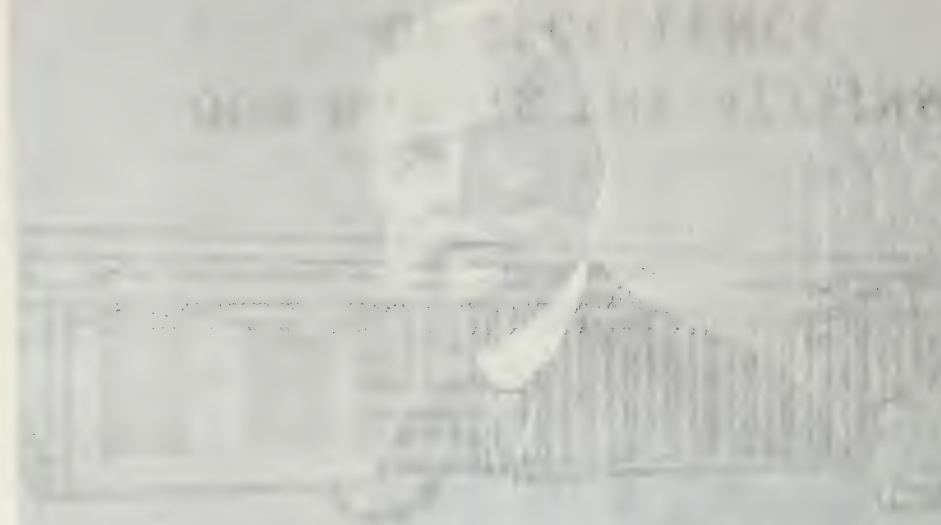


1893



Dr. Merrill

THE CONFERENCE
ON THE STATE OF THE
NATION



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JANUARY 19, 1941



connection with the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, and entered the offices of Laurence F. Weir, architect, of New York City. He remained with Mr. Weir for three years, thoroughly schooling himself in the technique of architecture, and in 1906, believing the time had come when he might successfully start in business for himself, he left New York, went to New Jersey, and after passing the state examinations, located in Newark.

Among the many buildings designed by Mr. Grad may be mentioned: The Joseph Okin apartment house, at the corner of Howard street and Thirteenth avenue, costing \$45,000; the Joseph Mann apartment houses on Boston street, costing \$40,000; the jewelry factory for John F. Schrink, at the corner of Mulberry and Emmet streets, costing \$35,000; the office building for Morris Otisky at Main street, Orange, costing \$40,000; the department store at Morristown for Salny Brothers, costing \$40,000; the apartment block for Joseph Green on Washington street, Bloomfield, costing \$35,000; the private residence of A. M. Rosenberg, on Tracy and Avon avenues, costing \$15,000; the apartment house block for Jacob Henachorvitz, at the corner of South Orange avenue and Twelfth street; the apartment for the Union Building Company at the corner of South Orange avenue and Morris avenue, costing \$70,000; the Hyman Harris office building, at the corner of Beacon street and South Orange avenue, costing \$50,000; the warehouse for Job De Camp at Railroad avenue and Oliver street, costing \$60,000; amusement hall for Alderman Lewis Semel, at Prince and Montgomery streets, costing \$65,000. Mr. Grad is an active member of the State Board of Architects. In addition to his strictly professional work Mr. Grad is also a director in the Traders' Building and Loan Association. Besides his many business activities he is also interested in fraternal orders, and is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 22; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 272; of the A. O. B. A., of Newark.

Mr. Grad married, June 7, 1907, Kitty, daughter of Bernard and Dora Furst, of Newark, and has one son, Bernard, born December 28, 1908.

DAVID H. MERRITT

There is always particular interest attaching to the life of a man who has turned the tide of success, and has shown his ability to cope with others in the daily struggle to reach the coveted goal. Each must fight his own way to the front of the field or else be overtaken by disaster and left far behind. The career of David H. Merritt, president of the National Newark Banking Company, of Newark, New Jersey, has been especially meritorious, and one which may well be held up as an example for others to imitate.

David H. Merritt was born at Housatonic, Massachusetts, June 29, 1851, and was but two years of age when his parents removed with their family to New Brunswick, New Jersey. It was in the schools of that city that he received his education, which was a sound, practical one, and in the course of which he distinguished himself by his unusual excellence in all studies connected with calculations of any sort. Having completed his education, he entered the employ of the National Bank of New Jersey, at New Brunswick, at the age of fifteen years, and has been connected with financial matters since that time. In April, 1870, he resigned this position in order to accept that of paying teller in the Newark City National Bank. His ability was made apparent at every point, and he held in succession the offices of assistant cashier, and then vice-president and cashier. Upon the consolidation of the Newark City National Bank and the National Newark

Banking Company, May 12, 1902, Mr. Merritt was elected to fill the office of vice-president. Edward G. Campbell, president of the company, died in 1905, and Mr. Merritt was elected to succeed him, and has filled the presidential office since that time. He is interested in a number of other financial enterprises, and is a director in the Howard Savings Institution. As a member of the Board of Trade of Newark, Mr. Merritt holds a position of much importance, and his opinions are listened to with close attention by his fellow members. Mr. Merritt has justly attained distinction in financial circles not alone in Newark and the State of New Jersey but throughout the United States, as the progressive, yet conservative, views which he has voiced in crises of the greatest importance have been of the greatest benefit in determining lines of conduct. Personally he is of dignified and imposing appearance, with a kindly gleam in his eyes which belies the serious cast of his features.

July 9, 1873, witnessed the marriage of Mr. Merritt to Mary, daughter of Osias Olds, of Van Deusenville, Massachusetts; they have one daughter, Edna.

JAMES C. HALLOCK

Nothing broadens the mind of a man in as comprehensive a manner as extended travel, and this fact has been thoroughly realized by James C. Hallock, deputy chief engineer of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of the city of Newark, New Jersey. He was born in the state of Nevada in 1869, and is the son of James F. and Sarah L. (Currie) Hallock. The greater part of his boyhood was spent in Moriches, Long Island, New York, in the home of his grandparents, his mother having died when he was less than two years old. Mr. Hallock was a pupil in the Peekskill Military Academy, where his training was a thorough one, physically as well as mentally, and from there went to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891, the degree of Civil Engineer being conferred upon him. He was at once offered a position with the Troy Iron and Steel Company, which he accepted and held until one year later, when he resigned it in order to enter upon his duties as an appointee of the United States government. This was in the Coast Survey Corps, but he held this but a short time, having had an advantageous offer from the government of Ecuador, South America. He remained in office in South America for two years, then returned to the United States and located at San Francisco, California, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for a period of six years. Having again received an excellent offer from the government of Ecuador, as engineer, he returned to that country in 1901, and in 1903 he was advanced to the responsible post of chief engineer and director general of public works. Resigning from office in Ecuador in 1906, Mr. Hallock again returned to the United States, and was appointed by the state of New Jersey as engineer of the flood district commission on the Passaic river, an office he filled very capably for a period of six months, and at the same time he established himself in the private practice of his profession in the city of Newark.

In 1907 he was appointed as an engineer of the state water supply commission, and in February, 1909, he became chief engineer's assistant under the Board of Street and Water Commissioners. In November, 1910, he was appointed to his present office, in which his executive ability and technical knowledge have earned for him the highest commendations. He

is a member of the Engineers' Club of New York, and of the American Society of Civil Engineers, in both of which he is held in high esteem, and his counsels are sought by his colleagues.

Mr. Hallock married in San Francisco, California, in 1906, Alice Chesmore, of that city. The abilities of Mr. Hallock are unquestionably of a high order, his ideas are original, and his influence is a widespread one. He has been successfully identified with many important undertakings, and his exceptional devotion to his duties has gained for him the supreme confidence of his fellow citizens.

FRANK J. MURRAY

Frank J. Murray, mayor of Orange, New Jersey, and the youngest mayor in the entire state, has blazed the way for his followers in many directions. It is not alone that he has shown ability of an unusually high order, it is the fact that he has shown this to such an exceptional extent at a time of life when the majority of aspirants to important public office are still at the very commencement of their careers. He has also been successfully identified with much important litigation, which of itself would have gained for him renown and prestige.

Mr. Murray was born in New York City, May 14, 1884, and is the son of Michael and Elizabeth Aloysa (Daly) Murray, of Orange, the former a master carpenter. Young Frank spent four years, 1894-1898, as a student in St. Vincent's Academy, Newark, then attended the Orange High School, from which he was graduated in 1902. Three years later he was graduated from the New York University Law School, the degree of Bachelor of Laws being conferred upon him. At the close of his first year's work he was awarded the first faculty scholarship by the university, standing second in the examinations in a class of 200 students. In June, 1907, he was admitted as an attorney to the bar of New Jersey, and in February, 1911, he was admitted as counsellor. Immediately after his admission to the bar he established himself in the practice of his chosen profession in both Newark and Orange, and his careful and successful management of the cases entrusted to his care soon resulted in the acquisition of an extensive and lucrative practice. The energy which he threw into the conduct of cases was characteristic of him in all that he undertook. From his earliest manhood he had displayed the deepest interest in all matters concerning the public welfare of the community in every direction, and soon became one of the noted and forcible speakers of the Republican party. In 1908 he was elected as a member of the common council of Orange, being the youngest councilman ever elected there. In 1911 he was elected a member of the General Assembly, in which capacity he has rendered very efficient service. In 1912 he was the Republican candidate for mayor of Orange, and was elected by a very creditable majority in spite of the fact that this was a Democratic year. Mr. Murray was the first Republican elected there in sixteen years. He is a member of a number of fraternal and other organizations, among them being: The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus, of Orange.

Mr. Murray married, July 14, 1909, Elizabeth Marie Young, of Newark, and their children are: Helen Elizabeth and Mary. Well versed in the science of law and civil government, Mr. Murray has a brilliant future before him. In debate he is keen and skillful, and in developing and gaining his points he does not rely upon his eloquence alone, but this has a solid foundation in the unwearied diligence with which he studies and toils.

ULRICH EBERHARDT

Ulrich Eberhardt, manufacturer, and at the time of his death president of Gould & Eberhardt, Incorporated, was a man of broad and liberal ideas, a wide-awake business man, yet with a heart filled with love for his fellow creatures and sympathy for those in trouble.

Born in the village of Mettlen, canton of Turgau, Switzerland, December 4, 1841, his boyhood years were passed there and there he received his education. While his father was of noble ancestry, being a relative of Count Ulrich Eberhardt, of Wurtemberg, Germany, they were not possessed of great worldly wealth. Believing that the New World offered better opportunities for advancement for himself and his family, Mr. Eberhardt, Sr., decided to emigrate to America. This resolution was carried into effect in the early fifties, the journey to Havre being made by wagon, a fatiguing trip, and the voyage to New York was accomplished in a sailing vessel in the comparatively short time, for those days, of forty days.

Arriving in the United States, the family located in Newark, where young Ulrich commenced to earn his living by stripping tobacco. Even at the outset of his career he displayed those qualities of ambitious perseverance that won for him the successes of his later years. Although forced to add to the income of the family by daily employment, which precluded the possibility of attending school during the day, he determined to supplement the education he had received in his native land. To this end he attended the Newark evening schools, and rapidly acquired a knowledge of the English language and its literature.

Before attaining his majority his natural aptitude for mechanics and his abilities in that direction became decidedly marked. Determined to devote his life to mechanical pursuits, he obtained employment, operating an engine in the Ward Rule Works in Newark, but being desirous of laying the foundation for a thorough knowledge of the science of mechanics, he apprenticed himself, April 9, 1859, for a period of three and one-half years to Ezra Gould, who was then running a small machine shop in Newark, which he had started in 1833. In this connection he at once developed a high order of ability that might really be called genius, and applied himself with such industry and enthusiasm that his worth was soon recognized by his employer, who, before his term of apprenticeship had expired, made him foreman of the shop, a position which he held while still an apprentice, and received therefor only the wage of an apprentice—three dollars and fifty cents per week.

He entered upon the duties of this position with a determination to guard and shield the interests of his employer, and throughout his career as an employee he never deviated from that principle. His qualities of leadership and organization were invaluable to the enterprise and, in 1877, he was rewarded by admission into partnership with Mr. Gould, the firm name becoming E. Gould & Eberhardt. With this additional advance he became inspired with more confidence in his ability and inaugurated new and progressive methods, which brought increased prosperity to the firm, whose reputation as the most competent designers and manufacturers of high class machine tools rapidly spread throughout the United States, and ultimately became well known throughout the world.

In 1890 Mr. Gould retired from the firm, and Mr. Eberhardt acquired complete control of the business. This was continued under the firm name of Gould & Eberhardt, and was subsequently incorporated under the name of Gould & Eberhardt, Incorporated. Mr. Eberhardt was president of this



Ulrich Shepard

corporation, and was the controlling spirit until the time of his death. He acquired additional fame through many patented improvements and conveniences in machine tool construction.

At the time Mr. Eberhardt became sole owner of the business the firm had already won renown as builders of high class automatic tools. Under his direction especial attention was paid to automatic gear cutting machinery, shapers and upright drill presses, and in these lines great progress was made. He invented many essential features of construction which won distinction for the machines. When the first demand for American tools came from Europe, the Eberhardt machines were received with marked favor abroad, and a very large export business was acquired by the firm. The large increase in the output of the business necessitated increased facilities for manufacturing, so that it was but a short time before the plant of the firm was too small for its business, although additions had been made from time to time. Mr. Eberhardt again displayed his genius by reconstructing the entire building, making of it a more modern steel form structure, this undertaking being accomplished without interfering in any way with the operation of the machine shop during this period. Some of their specialities are: Automatic gear cutting machines, rack cutting machinery, and especial attention is paid to quality. The official heads of the company at the present time are: Frederick L. Eberhardt, president and general manager; Ulrich Eberhardt, vice-president and treasurer, and Henry Ezra Eberhardt, secretary.

Mr. Eberhardt took unusual interest in the men in his employ. He placed many young men in positions wherein they developed careers of great usefulness; some of them occupy important positions in the business which he founded, while others have gone forth into new fields, but all have always been influenced throughout their careers by his teachings and kind advice. Many of his early associates were foremen in his shops at the time of his death.

He was a man of distinguished appearance and possessed remarkable executive ability and personal magnetism. He had absolute control over his men, to whom he was always fair-minded, respecting their rights, but at the same time demanding that they respect his. In consequence of this mode of procedure he never experienced the unpleasantness of a strike or of trouble with his employees.

Although deeply engrossed in his business affairs, he was a man of public spirit, ever taking a lively but unpretending and quiet interest in local and state affairs. He was deeply concerned in the welfare of the young, and gave particular attention to the advancement of the Newark Technical School and similar institutions elsewhere. He believed that the youth of this and future generations would be benefited most by technical education, and his influence was always enlisted in behalf of institutions where technical knowledge was taught. His private charities could not be listed, as what he bestowed was given without ostentation, and unknown to all except himself and the recipients. He was a member of Newark Lodge No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons, and was a working member of the Presbyterian church.

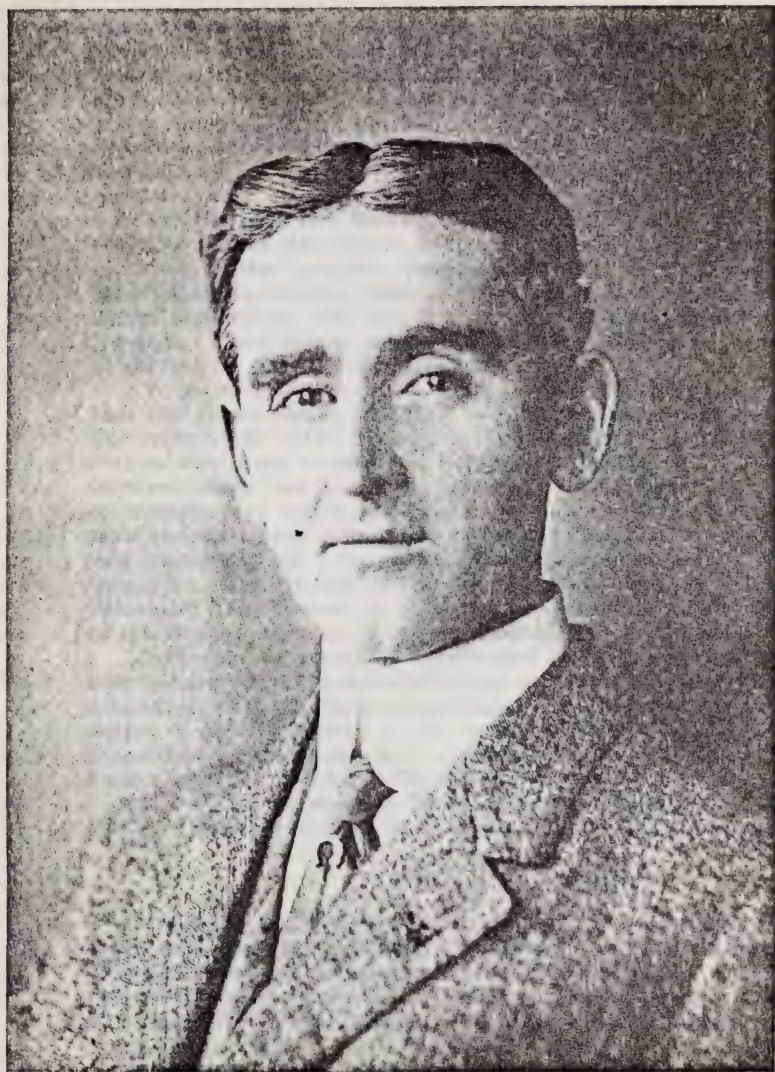
Mr. Eberhardt died March 31, 1901, being survived by his wife, Emeline (Hudson) Eberhardt, and five children: 1. Mrs. Emma Craig. 2. Mrs. Ermonce V. Henry. 3. Frederick L., born February 27, 1868, is the president of the company with which he is connected, and is a member of the Newark Board of Trade. He was appointed a trustee of the Newark Technical School by Woodrow Wilson, and is a member of the Nobles of

the Mystic Shrine, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. His religious affiliations are with the First Reformed Church on Clinton avenue. He married Louise Boales, of Alton, Illinois, and has children: Ruth, Gordon, and Eleanor. 4. Ulrich Jr., vice-president and treasurer of the company, was born in Newark, February 21, 1872, and was educated in the public schools and the German-English school on Green street. He is a member of the Newark Board of Trade. He married Emma Herzog, of Washington, District of Columbia, and has one adopted son, Harrington Hudson, born in 1910. Mr. Eberhardt is a member of the Masonic order and of the Presbyterian church at Basking Ridge. 5. Henry Ezra, born in Newark, received an education similar to that of his brothers, and this was supplemented by a special course of two and one-half years at Cornell University. He is secretary of the corporation, is a member of the Clinton avenue Presbyterian Church and of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He married Gertrude Landmesser and has a son, Henry E., Jr., born February 6, 1912.

The news of the death of Mr. Eberhardt was received with profound sorrow not alone by those with whom he was surrounded in his home city, but those who knew him intimately or had had business transactions with him for many years prior to his death were greatly shocked and grieved. Numerous letters of condolence, eulogizing him for his uprightness and business probity, were received from the machinery trade and his customers everywhere, all agreeing that his death was an irreparable loss to the business community.

GEORGE RIPLEY PINKHAM

George Ripley Pinkham, the widely known educator and writer on pedagogics, was born at Bristol, Vermont, March 12, 1861. His father was the Rev. Nathaniel J. Pinkham, a Baptist minister who spent most of his life in New England, where he held many important charges. His mother was Annie E., daughter of the Rev. Henry J. Ripley, D.D., professor in the Newton (Massachusetts) Theological Institution, and of his wife, Ann O. (Winn) Ripley. George Ripley Pinkham was the third of a family of four boys, William G., Samuel E. and Rev. Henry W. being his brothers. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Thompson, Connecticut, from which he entered the Worcester Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1880. He was immediately recognized as a student of unusual powers, a reputation which he sustained at Brown University, which he entered after he had completed his course at the Worcester Academy. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Brown University in 1887, and immediately accepted the principalship of the High School of Wayland, Massachusetts. While filling that position and the following one as the head of the Partridge Academy at Duxbury, Massachusetts, he found time to study for the A. M. degree which was conferred on him in 1890, by his alma mater, Brown University. On leaving Duxbury in 1891, he returned for a brief time to his native state of Vermont, having been appointed principal of the High School at Woodstock. He remained there but a year, however, having been asked to fill the chair of Greek and Oratory at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. In 1894 he accepted the appointment to the chair of English Literature in Kenyon College, Ohio, which he resigned to do research work at Harvard University. He passed the year 1895 in Cambridge and then accepted the position of principal of the High and Normal schools of Swanton, Vermont. From 1896 to 1898 he was



Philip. A. M^r Guiz.

district superintendent of schools in the Princeton district of Massachusetts, but resigned that post for the more congenial duties of head master of the Searles' High School at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1904. Ambitious to pursue his studies further, Mr. Pinkham surrendered his position in the Searles' High School and spent a year at the University of New York, as a graduate student. At the end of the year 1905 he took up his school work again, this time in Newark, where he has remained ever since as principal of various schools. From 1905-'10 he was principal of the South Street School; during 1910-'11, he was the principal of the Ann Street School. Since 1911 Mr. Pinkham has been at the head of the Lafayette Grammar School. In this school, the oldest in the city, an exceptional work in education is in progress. A department for mental defectives, with two teachers at the head, is one of the admirable features. There is also a roof garden where the exercises of the school can be carried on during the entire year.

While very busy with his work in the Newark public schools, Mr. Pinkham still found energy and time to continue his graduate work at Columbia University from 1910-1913, when the degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him. He has also given a course of lectures on the History of Education before a teachers' class, and found the leisure to do an immense amount of writing on a variety of topics intimately associated with pedagogics. Among the most successful and instructive of his contributions to educational literature may be mentioned: Vocational Education Germane to Culture; Industrial Education; The Mission of the Public School; The Leadership of the School Principal; The Essence of Kindergarten Teaching; How to Teach Reading to the Grades; How to Teach Citizenship to School Pupils.

Interested in everything pertaining to his chosen profession, Mr. Pinkham is naturally affiliated with many societies with educational aims. He is a member of the National Educational Association, a member of the Committee on School Affairs, of the Board of Trade for 1910, chairman of the Committee on Pedagogy, and a member of the Principals' Association, and he is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Mr. Pinkham married Bessie Eldridge, daughter of William W. and Martha (Walker) Norton, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

PHILIP A. MCGUIRE

Philip A. McGuire was born in Newark, February 26, 1870, son of Peter and Catherine (Casady) McGuire, the latter having been born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1840. Peter McGuire, the son of James and Bridget McGuire, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1840. He was one of a large family of children, the others being: Patrick, John, Thomas, Hugh and Margaret. Like his father, he was a Catholic and a farmer, but tempted by the promise which America holds out to the young men of other countries, he decided to leave his home in Ireland and emigrate to the United States. He arrived here in 1868, and settled in Newark, where he raised his family of six children—three boys, Philip Aloysius, James J. and Patrick; and three girls—Elizabeth, Helen and Mary.

At the age of sixteen Philip McGuire and one of his brothers started out for themselves in the tailoring business in Newark. Eight years later he opened a tailoring house of his own, and has been so successful that to-day he is at the head of one of the finest tailoring establishments in Newark. Besides his clothing business, Mr. McGuire is president of the Grant Building and Loan Association of Newark. He is also greatly interested in many

fraternal societies, and is a member of the Elks, Newark Lodge, No. 21; of the Knights of Columbus, Olive Branch, Newark; and is a life member of the Loyal Order of Moose, Newark Lodge, No. 237. He is also a life member of the National Order of Eagles, Newark Lodge, No. 44; of Clan-Na-Gael, of Newark; and is a William Harrigan Associate and a T. A. B. Associate of Newark. Mr. McGuire is a Democrat and is active in political circles. He was elected alderman of the Seventh Ward, Newark, for 1910-12. He is also a member of the Seventh Ward Democratic Club. He is a Catholic, and a member of St. Bridget's Church, Newark.

Mr. McGuire married, January 21, 1902, Mary Elizabeth O'Rourke. Mrs. McGuire is the daughter of John O'Rourke, a leather dresser of Newark, and of his wife, Mary E. (Conklin) O'Rourke, and was born May 5, 1872. She has one brother, John O'Rourke, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. McGuire have two children: Philip A., Jr., born September 27, 1907, and Eugene, born September 13, 1909.

ISAAC NEWTON DAVIES JR.

Isaac Newton Davies, Jr., was born in Jersey City, January 17, 1879, the second child of Isaac Newton and Mary Alice (Bugie) Davies. In a family of four children he is the only son, the daughters being Jennie Griffith, Alice Ruth and Frances Louise. Mr. Davies was a large brush manufacturer of New York City. He was deeply interested in the military organizations of his home city, and was first lieutenant in Company A of the Fourth New Jersey Regiment and second lieutenant of the Twenty-second New York. In 1870 he took an active part in suppressing the riots incited by the Orangemen.

Isaac Newton Davies, Jr., received his early education in the public schools of Elizabeth, New Jersey, later supplementing his studies by a course at the Battin High School of that city. Eager to make a place and a name for himself in the world of affairs, he obtained the appointment of secretary for the O. H. Offenheimer Company, of Newark, New Jersey. This position he held from 1896 to 1909, when he engaged in business for himself at No. 156 Commerce street as a manufacturer of leather for the binding of books. Mr. Davies, while still successfully carrying on this business, finds time to be one of the directors of the Four Corners Builders' and Loan Association.

Mr. Davies early displayed a great interest in military affairs, an interest immediately inherited from his father. He joined Company G of the First New Jersey Infantry, and served during the Spanish-American war. He was mustered out with his regiment November 19, 1898, as a private. June 16, 1900, he was made second lieutenant of Company G, First New Jersey Infantry, and in 1902 promoted to be first lieutenant. So efficient was his work that he was made captain June 30, 1906, and was made adjutant October 30, 1909.

Mr. Davies married Mary Louise, daughter of Joseph L. and Louiso Lyde, of Newark, March 1, 1904.

WILLIAM PITT ODELL

William Pitt Odell, a prominent citizen of Newark, actively identified with its progress and welfare, and president of the Roseville Trust Company of that city, is a descendant of a family long seated in England. Burke's "Landed Gentry" describes the ancient arms and crest of the Odell family as follows: Arms: Or, three crescents, gules. Crest: An arm



Wm. P. Oell

embowed in armor, holding a sword, all proper. Motto: "*Pro Patria Invictuo.*"

The Odell family in the United States is descended from William Odell, who is believed to have come to America in 1635, in company with the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, who had been rector of the Parish of Odell, in Bedfordshire, England. Hon. Abraham Odell, a descendant of the immigrant, was an active participant in the Revolutionary War, as was also his brother, who acted first as a mounted guide, and in 1797 was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the New York State Troops. Abraham Odell was a member of the New York Legislature from 1801 to 1805 and from 1807 to 1810.

William Pitt Odell was born in Redfield, Iowa, July 15, 1859, son of Edmund C. and Caroline (McChain) Odell, the former named born October 26, 1814, died 1894, and the latter named born September 5, 1827, died December 3, 1896. His education was acquired in Public School No. 59, and in the College of the City of New York, completing his course there in the year 1875. His first position in business life was as office boy in the employ of H. B. Claflin & Company, one of the most substantial and conservative business houses in New York City. He performed the tasks allotted to him in such a conscientious and creditable manner that promotion was the natural sequence, and in 1882 he was given the cashiership of the company, retaining the office to the present time (1912), the concern in the meantime having assumed gigantic proportions, ranking among the most extensive in the city, the name being changed to The H. B. Claflin Company. Mr. Odell is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of New York City.

Mr. Odell married, October 11, 1881, Gertrude, daughter of John D. and Mary (Hennion) Naugle, of Paramus, New Jersey, and granddaughter of David B. and Harriet (Carlock) Naugle. Children: William Harold, born July 28, 1889, died March 8, 1892; Herbert Naugle, born December 29, 1894.

Faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous circumstances. The successful men of the day are they who planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of many obstacles and with a certainty that could have been obtained only through their own efforts. Of this class is William Pitt Odell a representative. He is a man of great force of character, indomitable perseverance and will power, enterprising and progressive in his ideas, conceiving and executing projects in a remarkable manner, and his reputation for public and private integrity is second to none.

CHARLES WELLS LITTLEFIELD

When, in the course of a few short years, the scope of a business grows from a moderate beginning to an amount of more than a hundred thousand dollars a year, it argues that there must be a very capable leading spirit to control its affairs, and it is of such a man, Charles Wells Littlefield, of Newark, New Jersey, that this sketch treats. Not only has Mr. Littlefield proven himself a more than ordinarily capable man of business, but he has also taken an active interest in the public affairs of the community at large in various directions.

Born in Jersey City, New Jersey, January 11, 1869, a son of Oliver Barren and Annie M. (Smith) Littlefield, he was but seven years of age when his parents took up their residence in the city of Newark. His father

was engaged in the dairy business for upward of twenty years and died in 1905, having had eight children, of whom Charles Wells was the second.

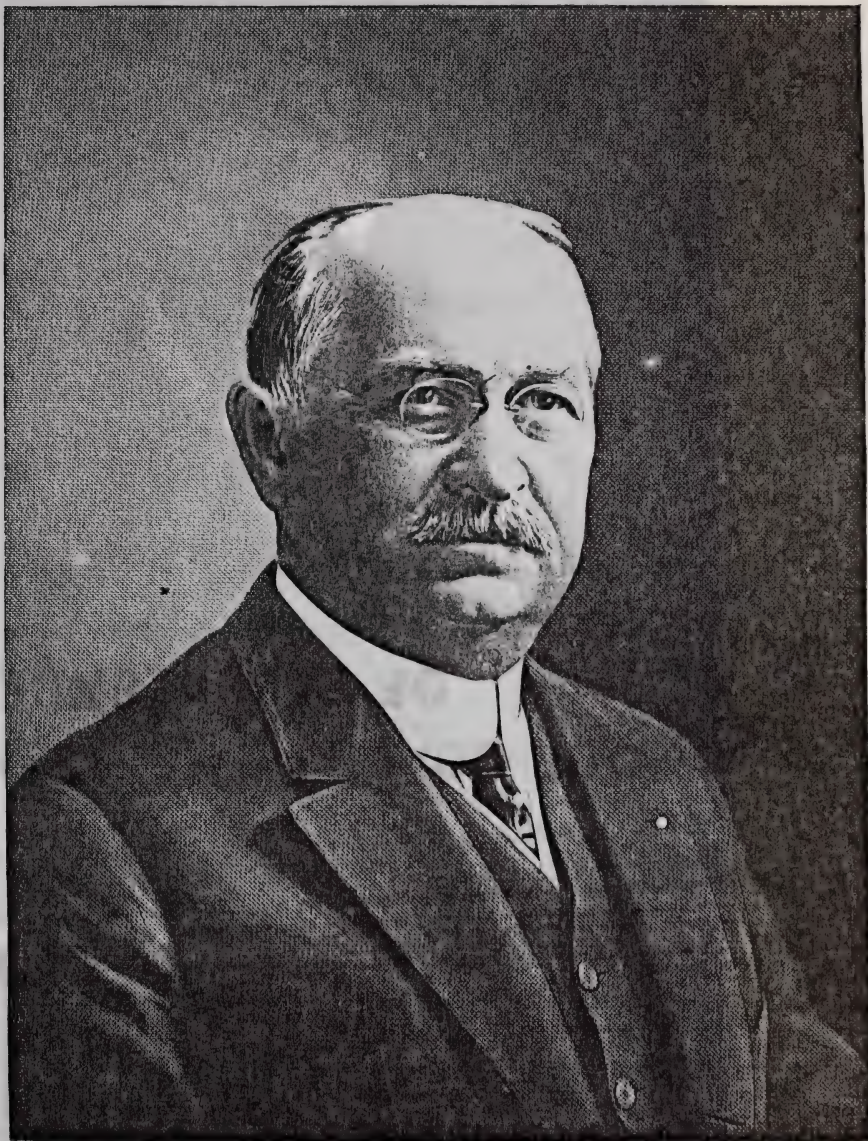
Mr. Littlefield was educated in the public schools of Newark, having been a pupil at the Hilton school. He was but a young lad when he engaged in business life, becoming the assistant of his father in the dairy business, and, upon the retirement of the latter in 1895, he assumed control of the enterprise. In connection with this he developed a large tract of land, known as the Littlefield tract, making use of this for the enlargement and benefit of his dairy operations. In July, 1906, he branched out into an entirely different line of business, associating himself with his brother, Benjamin H. Littlefield, in the coal and wood business on wholesale and retail sales, and locating at No. 919 Clinton avenue. Under the progressive and up-to-date methods adopted by this firm the trade rapidly increased until, at the present time (1912), it amounts annually to more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The interests of Mr. Littlefield are many and varied, and he is called upon to fill a variety of responsible positions. In 1911 he was elected by the Republican party as alderman to represent the Sixteenth Ward, and has been chosen as a member of various other committees. He is affiliated with many organizations, among them being: Member of the Clinton Hill Improvement Association; treasurer of the Lehigh Building and Loan Association; director of the Sixteenth Ward Building and Loan Association, and of a number of other social and political organizations; member of the Newark Lodge No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; West Side Improvement Association; Harmonia Singing Society, and of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club.

Mr. Littlefield married, May 22, 1900, Minnie E., daughter of Patrick and Mary (Tormey) Heatherton, and has two children: Anna and Mildred. Popular in social life, he has the power of acquiring friends and the personal magnetism necessary to retain them. He is considered as one of the representative men of the city, and is justly valued by the community as a man in whose hands its interests are well guarded and safe. In argument on any question he is a convincing speaker, and he gives every matter brought to his attention careful and deliberate thought.

FRANK A. STERLING

Frank A. Sterling, who has been for considerably more than a quarter of a century engaged in the tailoring business in the city of Newark, New Jersey, and whose present tailoring establishment is considered the finest in the entire city, is not alone noted for his business acumen and success, but for the active part he takes in all religious and charitable undertakings. He is a powerful factor in the philanthropic work of the city, and his influence is widespread and beneficial. He is the son of Frank A. and Aramenta (Scofield) Sterling, the former a native of France, who died in 1861.

Mr. Sterling was born in Newark, January 25, 1854, and after acquiring a solid education in the public schools of his native city, learned the art of painting in oils and mural decoration. He followed this line of occupation until some years subsequent to his marriage. In 1881 he established himself in the tailoring business, and has been connected with this up to the present time. He has the finest and most exclusive names on the list of his patrons, and everything about his establishment is conducted in a most modern and up-to-date manner. Since May, 1913, Mr. Sterling has been located in the Kinney Building, at Broad and Market streets. He has



Frank A. Selig



James E. [illegible]



Robert R. Stoutenburg



OF SACRIFICE
WHICH IS THE HEAVENLY

Robert M. H. H. H.

affiliated with all the organizations, local and national, connected with the tailoring business, and is one of the few surviving members of the Old National Exchange. From his earliest years Mr. Sterling was an intense lover of good music, and was still a youth when he took up the serious study of this art. His love for it has never abated, and he has devoted much time to it throughout his life. Not alone for his own pleasure has this study been pursued, but for that of others as well. He has had charge of the choir and all music of the Centenary Methodist Church of Newark for the past thirty years, and in addition has taken an active interest in the Sunday school and in all work connected with this institution. As a member of the Board of Trustees he has rendered inestimable service. The art of painting which he acquired in his earlier years has also not been neglected, as is testified by the beautiful specimens of his work in this direction which are to be seen in his home and in his showrooms. The political affairs of the city have always been given a large share of his attention, but he has never had any desire to hold public office, although repeatedly tendered nominations and appointments. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Sterling married, in 1876, Elizabeth McNaughton, daughter of Edward and Jane McNaughton. Children: 1. Edward M., born February 17, 1878; educated in the Newark High School and the Newark Academy. Taking up the study of advertising in the Page-Davis School of Advertising, he became advertising manager for the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is now vice-president of the George L. Dyer Advertising Agency of New York, his special work now being as the expert publicity man for the Westinghouse Electric Company, of Pittsburgh. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Newark; Athletic Club and Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh. Before going to Pittsburgh he was an active member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York. He married Ethel Ames, granddaughter of the late Judge John Mills, of Newark. They are the parents of Helen Ames and John Mills. 2. Edith R., born in 1880, died at home, unmarried, in 1907.

In addition to being a shrewd and successful man of business, Mr. Sterling is a scholar and a man of wide and diversified reading. As a citizen he has acquired an honorable reputation, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of all with whom he has relations. He is a devoted husband and father, and the hospitable home is the scene of many social gatherings.

ROBERT B. STOUTENBURGH

Prominent among the business men of Newark who have contributed energy and ability of a high order to the development of the city may be counted the name of Robert B. Stoutenburgh. His real estate transactions and projects have shown that faculty of business imagination which is at the back of all large operations of any form of business activity. Not content with the humdrum methods of the conservative real estate man, he has organized schemes that have put his work on a level with business campaigns of the first order. One of these plans has been his inauguration of a system of sales taking place weekly at public auction. The first of these took place June 15, 1912, and the wisdom of the step was fully vindicated by the immediate success that attended the venture.

He is a native of the town with which his business career has been identified, having been born there, March 13, 1883, son of Frederick D.

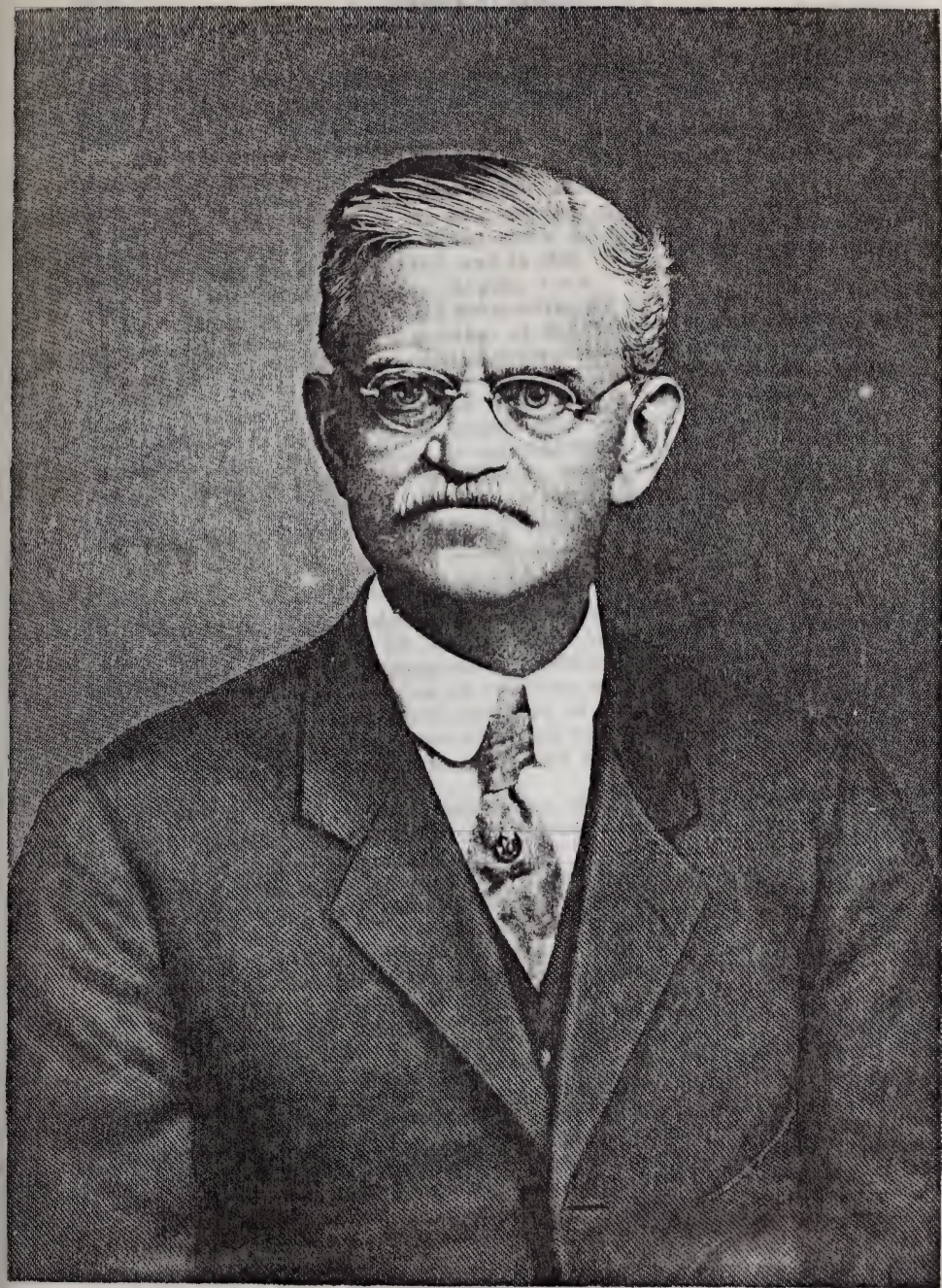
and Carrie B. (Bartholomew) Stoutenburgh. His boyhood was spent in Newark attending the schools of the town and preparing at the Newark Academy for college. His choice led him to matriculate at Princeton University, where he did notably good work, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1906. His first business experience was with a firm engaged in the clothing business, and in this he continued until 1910. In March of that year he made a new departure in engaging in the real estate business and insurance business at Market and Broad streets. This location was changed January, 1912, to an office on the ground floor at No. 9 Clinton street, the business having grown so rapidly as very much to exceed the accommodations of its previous quarters. Its increase in volume was indeed phenomenal for so short a space of time, the work requiring a clerical force of fifteen. Many new methods were inaugurated. Mr. Stoutenburgh's energy being equalled by an unusual fertility of resource. A departure from the usual conduct of the business and its unqualified success has been already noted in the introductory remarks. Mr. Stoutenburgh is president of the Industrial Building Company that has erected the first fireproof modern manufacturing tenant building in Newark. This structure was put up at the corner of Plane and Academy streets; was ten stories and one hundred by one hundred feet front. He is a director in the Newark Trust Company, and is a director and holds official position in the Alliance, Teachers' and South Broad Building and Loan Associations. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Chapter and Commandery, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In political connections Mr. Stoutenburgh is a Republican. He is extremely public-spirited and no measure ever put forth for the development and improvement of his native town ever fails to gain his indorsement and hearty support. He is a member of the Automobile Club of America; of the Forest Hill Club, and of the Union Club. In his church affiliations he is a Universalist.

Mr. Stoutenburgh married in 1908, Ethel, daughter of William H. King, of Newark. They have two children: Sylvia and Virginia.

WILLIS S. RICHARDSON

A man of action rather than of words, of business talents and untiring energy, of actual achievements that have advanced the wealth and prosperity of the community, is a very fair description of Willis S. Richardson, treasurer of the Newark Watch Case Material Company, of Newark, New Jersey.

Born in Berwick, Maine, in 1852, Mr. Richardson is a son of John Richardson, a popular and well-known minister in his day. At the age of seven years he removed with his parents to Amesbury, Massachusetts, where his early education was acquired, and in which town he was graduated from the High School. His first business occupation was in the machinery line, in which he was engaged for a number of years. He removed to Newark, New Jersey, in 1879, and became identified with the firm of Milne & Jardine, as superintendent of their plant. Shortly after this Mr. Jardine's health failed, and he withdrew from the firm. The business was then incorporated under the name of the Newark Watch Case Material Company, of which he was one of the organizers. Mr. Richardson was elected to the responsible office of treasurer, a position he has filled with marked ability since that time. Many additions have been made since its organization, and all modern improvements have been installed as soon as it has been demonstrated that they are practicable. Much of the success that has attended



John N Taylor



GO HOME AND WRITE YOUR
THE NEW YORKER

the operations of this corporation has been directly due to the remarkable foresight and business acumen of Mr. Richardson, and his careful administration of its financial affairs.

Mr. Richardson married, September 30, 1880, Nellie M. Jones, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and they have children: 1. Carrie S., who married E. C. Van Dyke, of Newark, who is one of the editors of the Wall Street Journal in New York City. 2. Alice M., who married Alfred P. Mayhew Jr., who is connected with the National State Bank of Newark. Mrs. Richardson's death occurred January 16, 1907, and in May, 1911, Mr. Richardson married Mrs. D. J. Cummings, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A number of other business enterprises have the benefit of the services of Mr. Richardson. He is a member of the Newark Board of Trade, secretary and treasurer of the Newall Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, and treasurer of the Victor Sash Chain Company, of Newark. He is a man who is always intensely in earnest, and this power of concentration enables him to accomplish a mass of work which would swamp one less adapted to a strenuous life. He combines an extraordinary genius for administration with an intuitive mind. He is broad in his views and entertains generous ideals. He and his family are held in high esteem in the best circles of Newark, where they are liberal and genial entertainers.

JOHN NEHEMIAH TAYLOR

One of the leading men in the jewelry trade in Newark, New Jersey, is John Nehemiah Taylor. He has not alone been prominently identified with the particular field of manufacture in which he is engaged, but his efforts in behalf of the advancement of religious and philanthropic projects have tended greatly to improve the condition of such affairs in the city. He is descended from a family which has lived in the United States since the last half of the eighteenth century, and which has included well-known business men in all generations.

(I) Nehemiah Taylor, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to this country with several brothers from England, in the eighteenth century. They settled in various sections of the country, Nehemiah selecting as his home Springfield, New Jersey. There he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which was the general custom of those days, and the home which he erected is still to be found on the Morris turnpike road, near where the Lackawanna railroad crosses it. He, his wife and a number of their descendants are buried in the Methodist Episcopal Church cemetery. Among his children were: Aaron, Benjamin, Caleb, Jotham and John N.

(II) John N., youngest son of Nehemiah Taylor, was born in Springfield, New Jersey, June 25, 1812, and died in Newark, New Jersey, November 8, 1856. In middle life, he added the initial N to his given name of John, to distinguish himself from others of the same section of the country who also bore the name of John Taylor. He was engaged in business as a merchant tailor in Morristown, New Jersey, for many years, removing to Newark, New Jersey, about 1854, two years prior to his demise. He married Sarah Mead Comstock, of an old Connecticut family. They had children: 1. Sarah Jane, married Elias Sanders, of Morristown, New Jersey, and had children: George E., who was twice married; Elizabeth, who never married; Emma, married Charles Naylor. 2. James W., now living in Millbrook, New York, married Amanda Atwood, and had children: Frank, a resident of Waterbury, Connecticut; Lulu, married Elijah Russell, of Millbrook, New York, and has three children. 3. William H., married Lydia

Morgan, of Fremont, Ohio. 4. Margaret S., married the Rev. R. F. Elsdon, and has children: Robert Edward, of Housatonic, Massachusetts; Paul, of Waverly, Ohio. 5. Lucy Jane, married Henry R. Williams, of Newark, and has children: J. Harry, Irving Wilbur, Elwood M., Howard C. and Sarah Lucy. 6. John Nehemiah, see forward. 7. Charles Edward, who married and has one daughter.

(III) John Nehemiah, third son and sixth child of John N. and Sarah Mead (Comstock) Taylor, was born in Whippany, Morris county, New Jersey, December 17, 1847. Having acquired a sound, practical education in the public schools of Newark, he was apprenticed to learn the jeweler's trade. From 1871 to 1879 he was a traveling salesman, and during this period he represented several jewelry manufacturing concerns. In 1879 he became identified with Krementz & Company, manufacturing jewelers, and in 1894 he became a member of the firm, these relations remaining unchanged until the voluntary retirement of Mr. Taylor from active business life in 1906. He had intended that this retirement should be a permanent one, but, giving in to the earnest representations which were made to him, he again entered the business arena, in association with George H. Wright, his son-in-law, and Archibald Rutherford. In January, 1909, he organized the corporation of Taylor & Company, of which he was elected the president, an office he is filling with a remarkable degree of executive ability and success at the present time (1913). In the manufacture of jewelry this company has a foremost place and has been the means of introducing many novelties in this field of industry. Their manufacturing plant is equipped in the most modern manner, and the comfort of their numerous employees is looked after in the most thorough manner. The business activities of Mr. Taylor have been of so important and engrossing a nature that he has never aspired to holding public office of any kind, but he has always cast his vote at the elections as a good citizen, and has given his staunch support to the principles of the Republican party. His religious affiliations were formerly with the Methodist Protestant church, later with the Methodist Episcopal church, and he has held official position in both institutions. His affiliation with other organizations consists of membership in the Philadelphia Jewelers' Club, Boston Jewelers' Club, Baltusrol Country Club of Short Hills, New Jersey, and he was formerly president of the Brotherhood of Traveling Jewelers.

Mr. Taylor married, January 31, 1872, Margaret V., born in Newark, July 14, 1851, daughter of James Compton and Hester V. (Westervelt) Tingley, and had a daughter, Adelaide V., married, April 27, 1901, George Hill Wright, now associated with her father, who had been for fourteen years an employee and director of Unger Brothers, silversmiths, and then became the secretary and treasurer of Taylor & Company, mentioned above. Mr. Taylor is possessed of rare singleness of purpose and integrity of nature which have made of him a business man to be reckoned with. Throughout his long and eventful business career he has maintained a fidelity to principle and an earnestness of endeavor which are well worthy of imitation. The success which he has now achieved is not alone that of wealth and social standing, but he has won the confidence of his business associates and the respect and esteem of the entire community.

MAURICE H. WELSH

A man of many-sided activities is Maurice H. Welsh, who has been prominently identified with the business life of Newark, New Jersey, for many

years, has attracted creditable attention as a politician, and has gained note as an inventor.

Morris Welsh, his father, was associated with the Sunday Call in the early history of that well known paper, and rendered notable service to his country by serving throughout the Civil War. He was a member of the First and Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, was actively engaged in the majority of the important battles of that memorable strife, and was but once wounded. He is still living in Newark. He married Beatrice McGuire, a native of Ireland, and they had children: Mamie, deceased; Margaret, married James Walker, of Newark; Susan; Rose, who married Frank Hill, of Newark; Sadie, married Charles Patz, of Newark, and Maurice H.

Maurice H. Welsh was born in Newark, January 1, 1881, and was educated at St. Bridget's Parochial School. This excellent training was supplemented by a course with the Scranton Correspondence School, and he was thus well equipped for a business career. His first position was with the Western Union Telegraph Company as a messenger, a position from which he resigned at the expiration of one year in order to engage with the General Electric Company of Harrison, remaining with this concern for a period of seven years. He then, 1899, established himself in business in association with Walter Goodchild, of New York, the firm name being Goodchild & Welsh, electric lamp manufacturers. Mr. Welsh has been identified with this business continuously since that time with the exception of one year, when he was in the employ of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Welsh is also a stockholder and superintendent of the Standard Electric Lamp Company, of No. 67 Hamilton street, Newark. As an inventor, the name of Welsh is known far and wide. One of the inventions of Mr. Welsh is a special electric lamp, and there are a number of other electric devices, which have all met with popular favor. He is connected with a number of social and political associations, among which may be mentioned: Trustee of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Club; president of the Vailsburg Athletic Association; director of the William Kuebler Association; member of the St. Patrick's Alliance.

Mr. Welsh married in November, 1904, Antoinetta, daughter of John and Rose (Schwitzer) Groel, and has had children: Marie, Maurice Jr., and Richard. In matters that concern the public welfare of the community, Mr. Welsh has always taken a deep and beneficial interest. That his efforts in such matters have been appreciated is evinced by the fact that, in 1911, Mr. Welsh was elected Republican alderman from the Thirteenth ward, with a plurality of one hundred and twenty-four votes, the total number cast being one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. He has thus been enabled to advance the interests of the city greatly, and his original ideas found ready acceptance. Serious in his aims and broad-minded in his views, whatever measure he introduced would be for the advantage of his fellow citizens. He is shrewd and far-seeing in his judgment of men and their motives, and the same ability which has advanced him in his business career has characterized his public life.

JAMES EDWARD DOUGAN

The industrial education with which the name of James Edward Dougan is associated is a very modern development of the educational idea. The old idea of school was of a place where a certain amount of knowledge of Latin, Greek, literature and history put a pupil into a position of readiness for the colleges, where the same branches pursued in a broader way

led the young man up to the gates of the learned professions. In the increasing stress that has been laid in our modern times upon utility, and upon the practical rather than the learned man, the demand of the body of the citizen youth of the country has been for an education which shall be direct, efficient, unwasteful of time, and hence industrial. This demand has in the past two decades called into existence philanthropic industrial schools, and still later the idea was taken up by the boards of education of various cities, and the result has been the widespread system of industrial schools grafted upon the public school system. These have taken in a very large measure the place of the old method of apprenticeship, and have replaced it with something more efficient and less wasteful of the young man's time.

Foremost among those who have upheld and carried into concrete realization these ideals of industrial education stands James Edward Dougan, principal of the Boys' Industrial School, of Newark, New Jersey, and himself not only a theoretical teacher but a trained and skillful worker along industrial lines—a man who has the faculty of transmuting into a system of wise teaching the varied experience he has gained by other than school training.

A native of Canada, James Edward Dougan was born at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, November 6, 1880. He is the son of William Thomas and Elizabeth A. (Lear) Dougan, his mother having been the daughter of James and Maria (Williams) Lear. She was born in 1860, and is still living in Cambridge, Massachusetts. James Lear is a descendant of the old British King Lear, upon whose tragic story Shakespeare founded his famous play. James Lear was a soldier in the British army, later becoming a seaman in the navy. He took an active part in the engagements of the Crimean War, later losing his life whilst on duty at sea.

The special trend of mind in James E. Dougan towards things pertaining to the crafts is probably a direct inheritance from his father, William Thomas Dougan, who was a skilled binder and a prominent member of the Bookbinders' Union. William T. Dougan was born October 9, 1859, and at an early age was apprenticed to the bookbinding trade at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada. In 1883 he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and worked at his trade there until 1897, when his work having received recognition he was made the foreman of the bindery department of the Boston Public Library. He was a conspicuous member of the societies of the craft, and wrote many valuable contributions to the literature on the subject, and in the interest of the union to which he belonged. His death occurred in 1902. The children of William T. and Elizabeth A. (Lear) Dougan are: William Francis; Harry Joseph; James E., of whom further; Alice Maud, and John Thomas.

Brought up in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where his parents then resided, the early education of James E. Dougan was acquired in the public schools of the place. His academic studies at an end, he was entered as an apprentice to a cabinetmaker in Cambridge. His work even as a very young man was thorough and conscientious, and it soon began to reap its reward. Before long he became the foreman for the Tyler Chapman Woodworking Company of Boston, Massachusetts. New honors came to him when he was called to do special work at Harvard University, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A characteristic of the man from his earliest days was his faculty of extracting from a piece of manual work all it had of philosophical lessons, and this ability, coupled with an exhaustless patience, soon carried him out of the class of those who gain from



Buy 'E. Jarvis



Handwritten signature or initials, possibly "J. C. J."

and put him into the class of those who give to the world. About this time he had become so marked a man that he was called to become the director of manual training at Piqua, Ohio, where he remained for three years. In September of the year 1910 he removed to Newark, where he became a member of the faculty of the Boys' Industrial School, of that city, later being promoted to its principalship.

This school had been opened as an experiment in industrial education in April of 1910, under the name of the Warren Street Elementary Industrial School. It had been equipped with a wood working shop, a metal working shop, and a drawing room. This was in the old Wickliffe Street School building, which had been used as an annex to the Warren Street School. It was close to the Warren street building, which could be used for classrooms and other purposes.

There were two instructors and it was attended by forty boys who had been selected on the recommendation of principals from a still larger number picked from the different schools of the city. Half of the time was devoted to shop work and drawing, and in order that the theoretical studies should not be neglected the daily session was lengthened. It was later recommended that the school be reorganized completely and that the shops be better equipped. In September, 1910, there were about 100 boys in the school, this being the time when Mr. Dougan joined its force of teachers. The hundred boys were divided into four sections of twenty-five each, who were taught by two male teachers, both perfectly qualified by training and experience, and by two female teachers especially qualified for work with boys. The graduating class in June, 1911, was composed of twenty boys. Three of these went to the High School, and positions were found for the other seventeen. In September, 1911, printing, electric wiring, electric construction and foundry work were added to the courses already taught. The school had at that time seven instructors and about one hundred and fifty boys. In December, 1911, the former name of the school was changed by the Board of Education to that under which it now goes, the Boys' Industrial School. This brief sketch of the school into which Mr. Dougan has put his characteristic force and sagacity, has been given since it is no longer an experiment, but one of the agents working silently but surely towards the development of the highest interests of the town.

During the Spanish-American War Mr. Dougan responded to the call to arms and enlisted as a member of Troop K, Eighth Regiment of United States Cavalry. As a result of the hardships of that time he was invalided home. He was a member of the Massachusetts militia from 1898 to 1907, serving first as a private and then as an orderly to the commanding officer of the company and latterly promoted to the rank of post quartermaster sergeant. He is a member of the Society of Spanish War Veterans.

In 1907 Mr. Dougan married Frances T., daughter of Thomas Vail, of North Abington, Massachusetts.

BENJAMIN E. JARVIS

Benjamin E. Jarvis, head of the well-known pattern shops located at 113 Mechanic street, Newark, New Jersey, has shown executive ability of an unusually high order of merit. It is due to his personal and untiring efforts that the concern of which he is the head has attained its present status, and they have been called upon to execute some of the most difficult pieces of work in this line of industry. The father of Mr. Jarvis, Ebenezer T. Jarvis, came to Newark in 1870, and formerly operated a planing mill in

that city. He now holds a responsible position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, being stationed at Newark.

Benjamin E. Jarvis was born in Haverstraw, New York, July 30, 1868. He was scarcely more than an infant when his parents took up their residence in the city of Newark, and practically his whole life has been spent there. After obtaining his early education in the Lafayette Street School, he became a pupil in the Newark Technical High School, and in later life has supplemented this excellent foundation by earnest technical reading. At the close of his school life he was apprenticed for a period of four years to George A. Byles, and remained in the employ of Mr. Byles three years after his apprenticeship had expired. In 1898 he founded the business of which he is still the head and leading spirit, and which he has always managed independently. It is the largest concern of its kind in Newark, employing between fifteen and twenty men throughout the year. They manufacture all varieties of light and intricate patterns, both in metal and wood. Among these are the various parts for gasoline and mining machinery, etc. A large portion of his orders consists of pattern-making for inventors, in which his plant has obtained a justly deserved reputation. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Jarvis are with the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and he is a member of the Newark Board of Trade and the Greater Newark Committee. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. By far the greater portion of his time is necessarily devoted to the calls of business, and he has but little to spare for active participation in political matters. However, he takes the natural interest of a good citizen in municipal affairs, but has never aspired to holding office. Throughout his career he has had the respect and confidence of all with whom he has dealings. It has been one of his pleasures to start others on the road to success which he has so brilliantly traveled, and many a young man, now successfully rising in the business life of the city, owes his first upward step to the guidance and substantial help given by Mr. Jarvis.

Mr. Jarvis married February 2, 1898, Isabella M. Dunlap, of Newark. They have no children.

GEORGE P. HOERNER

Among the important industries at the present time in the city of Newark, New Jersey, is the plant of the Hamburg Pearl Button Company, of which George P. Hoerner is the treasurer.

Charles L. Hoerner, his father, was a native of Germany, from which country he came to America in 1848. He was actively engaged in business as a cabinet maker, in which he was very successful, until his death in 1894. He married in Germany, Gertrude Christman, also born in that country, died in Newark, February 12, 1912.

George P. Hoerner was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1857, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native city. This was finely and practically supplemented by attendance at a business college, upon leaving which he entered into a business engagement with Hayes Brothers, manufacturing jewelers, with whom he was associated in various capacities until 1896, a period of sixteen years. He then formed a connection with the Hamburg Pearl Button Company, which has been in uninterrupted force since that time.

Mr. Hoerner married in 1882, Sadie Hamburg, of Newark, and they have been blessed with three children: Gertrude L., Edna C., and Walter R. The business ability of Mr. Hoerner has been recognized by election to

membership in the Newark Board of Trade. In political matters he is a staunch Republican, but does not hesitate to express independent opinions, when conditions appear to warrant them. He has many friends in the social as well as the business world, and his warm sympathy and ready assistance have helped many a less fortunate man over dangerous places.

MICHAEL T. BAUDERMANN, JR.

There is no trade in which, in recent years, so many improvements have been made as in that of plumbing and heating, and it is the one on which the health of the community depends in a great measure. Active and careful attention to all details of this branch of constructive work is an essential fact. Among those engaged in this occupation in the city of Newark, New Jersey, whose work, whether the contract involved was a large or small one, has given entire satisfaction in every instance, is M. T. Baudermann, Jr., plumbing and heating contractor, whose place of business is at No. 159 William street. He has been established in business for himself for a number of years, and has gained the confidence of all who have had dealings with him.

Mr. M. T. Baudermann, Jr., was born in Newark, June 13, 1874, his parents having also been natives of this city, where his father was successfully engaged in harness making for many years. Mr. M. T. Baudermann, Jr., was a pupil at St. Mary's School, and his education was supplemented by a thorough course at Coleman's Business College; he is also a graduate of the Public Drawing School. When he entered upon his business career, his first position was with the W. P. Dunn Company, No. 42 Mechanic street, Newark, with whom he remained for a period of twelve years. During this time he had an opportunity of becoming thoroughly master of all the details of the plumbing and heating business, both theoretically and practically. In 1902 he established the business of which he is still the head, and located it in the heart of the city, No. 159 William street. Mr. M. T. Baudermann, Jr., gives every contract his personal attention, irrespective of the fact whether it is a large or a small one, and a guarantee of satisfaction is given with all his work. Estimates are furnished on application, and numerous contracts have been awarded him. For a considerable length of time he has been connected with the Kinney & West Building and Loan Association, and is now serving as one of its directors.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, Br. Baudermann, as a thoroughly patriotic American, was one of the first to volunteer his services in defence of the rights of his country, and served for a period of eight months, being mustered out in November, 1898. He is a member of Camp Mitchell Post, No. 13, Spanish American War Veterans, of Newark, New Jersey. His counsel is of great influence in trade circles, and he is a member of the Master Plumbers' Association of Newark, New Jersey, and is the financial secretary of this august body. His fraternal membership is with the St. Leo Society, and he is a devout member of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Baudermann married, June 29, 1904, Louisa A. Weber, of Newark, and they have children: Winfield S., Gerard, Elsie and Paul. Mr. Baudermann is strong, direct and straightforward in his business methods, and of indomitable perseverance in any thing he undertakes. His self-reliance never fails him and he has the courage of his convictions.

HENRY C. BEACH

The real estate business in a city which, like Newark, has grown very rapidly of recent years is one which affords scope for the activities of many able men, and prominent among the names of these is that of Henry C. Beach. It is a field where the business imagination and executive ability are called constantly into play, and that perhaps is the reason why so many men who have won their spurs in other lines of activity find themselves turning to it as they reach the maturity of their powers.

Henry C. Beach was born in Newark, October 13, 1866, and is the son of Abraham and Julia (Fox) Beach, the father being a native of New Jersey, and the mother of Connecticut. His grandfather, Abraham Beach, was the warden of the Essex county jail and one of the pioneer settlers in that part of the country. His son, the present Abraham Beach, after having been identified with the jewelry manufacturing business for a number of years, is now retired from active life. The latter part of his business career he served in the industrial department of the Prudential Life Insurance Company in the capacity of superintendent.

Henry C. Beach was educated in the public schools of Newark, passing through the high school as well. At the age of sixteen he entered upon an apprenticeship to the jewelry business. This was followed by a period when he engaged in the cigar trade, manufacturing, jobbing, etc. About this time his attention had been called to the possibilities in the rapid development of Newark for the real estate man, and in 1899 he seriously engaged in this line of work. A remarkable success has attended his efforts and he has won an excellent reputation in the community for business acumen and good judgment. For the last dozen years he has been kept very busy buying, selling, and exchanging, his operations including homes of a high class, apartment houses, and business sites.

He married, in 1891, Gertrude L., daughter of Louls and Sarah M. (Libby) Jennings, the latter being descended from an old New England family of Wolfborough, New Hampshire. They have five children: Raymond H.; Helen; Henry C., Jr.; Kathryn Rummell, and Donald.

CHARLES GRANT TITSWORTH

Charles Grant Titsworth is a native of the city of Newark, which is and always has been his home with the exception of a few years spent in the West. He was born June 14, 1860, son of Judge Caleb Sheppard Titsworth and Frances Caroline (Grant) Titsworth, both of fine old representative families. Although the son of an able and distinguished father, Mr. Titsworth has won recognition for himself through his own ability, both in his profession and by his well directed efforts in the interests of the public welfare.

After finishing a course at the Newark Academy, he entered Princeton University and was graduated from there with honors in 1881. His special law training was obtained in the Law School of Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1884. He was admitted that same year to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney. Until 1886 he was a member of the law firm with his father, but this connection was severed by the death of the latter. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar as a counsellor and about this time became associated in a partnership with Edward M. Colie, but this partnership only lasted two years owing to Mr. Titsworth's health falling. With a view to recuperating he removed to Denver, Colorado, and continued the practice of law in that city until 1896. It was during his residence



H. C. Brach

in Denver that Mr. Titsworth became interested in matters pertaining to municipal reform, and he was nominated by his political friends for the office of city supervisor. Although defeated, he received a larger vote than any other member of his party, and at the subsequent election, as chairman of the Reform Committee, he did splendid work for his party, resulting in their obtaining several of the most important offices, which were formerly held by their opponents.

Upon his return to Newark, he again became a partner of Edward M. Colie, and the partnership also included the present Supreme Court Justice Francis J. Swayze. In 1899 he became associated with the Fidelity Trust Company, as title officer, and at the present time (1913) is still ably filling that position.

Mr. Titsworth has held important public offices and has always used his position with a view to the advancement and improvement of the community rather than as a gratification of private ambition. He was a member of the Board of Trade in 1903 and it was largely as a result of his efforts at this time that the Newark Shade Tree Commission was ultimately promoted. This commission has control of the shade trees of the public places within the city limits. Mr. Titsworth was a member of the first commission by appointment of Mayor Henry M. Doremus, and also for a period acted as secretary of the organization, being an active leader in the initial labors of the project. He was president of the commission for four years and during this time more than 10,000 trees were planted. The commission has control of the city parks of Newark and the benefit thereto is very obvious, making Newark the pioneer city in this plan of beautifying municipal property.

Mr. Titsworth has not confined his public spirited efforts to one direction. In charitable matters his motto is "Help him to help himself," and this really practical idea resulted in his organizing a free employment bureau during the panic of 1907, the affairs of which were managed by a committee, he being chosen chairman of same, and in a very short time more than three hundred and fifty men were placed in positions and therefore saved from becoming objects of charity, and the consequent benefit to the city was very great. Mr. Titsworth is also one of the directors of the Associated Bureau of Charities, and has served as chairman of the committee, composed of delegates from a number of charitable organizations, which was appointed for the purpose of distributing milk to the infant poor of the city. The crusade against the "Great White Plague" (tuberculosis) has received great aid and endorsement from Mr. Titsworth both in the city of Newark and throughout the State of New Jersey. He is also trustee of and counsel for the Job Haines Home for Aged People. He is a Presbyterian in religious belief and has been trustee of the First Presbyterian Church for many years, and also serves that body as elder; he was superintendent of the Sunday School from 1902 to 1907.

Mr. Titsworth married, June 4, 1901, Elizabeth Linen, daughter of the late Ichabod W. Dawson, of Newark. Mrs. Titsworth died in 1911. They had children: Mary Linen, deceased; Charlotte Grant; Randolph, deceased; Grant.

EDWARD GEORGE KEMPF

Edward George Kempf, a prosperous civil engineer, of Newark, New Jersey, was born in that city, March 16, 1868. He is a son of Christian E. and Emma A. Kempf.

Christian F. Kempf was born in Stuttgart, Germany, August 8, 1840, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. At an early age he chose and mastered the jeweler's trade, at which vocation he worked in Stuttgart for several years. In the year 1860 he came to America and settled in Newark, New Jersey, where he engaged in the manufacture of jewelry until his death, which occurred on May 27, 1880. He was married, January 1, 1865, to Emma A. Schoenheit, daughter of Christian and Johanna Schoenheit, natives of Koenigseh, Saxony. Five children were born to them: Offelia Eliza, Edward George, Emma Marie, Louisa Mathilda, and Charles Robert.

Edward George Kempf was educated in the schools of his native city, and in 1887, he took up the profession of surveying and civil engineering with a prominent firm in that city. He remained in the employ of that firm for thirteen years and during that time had extensive practice in various lines of engineering. In 1900 he became surveyor for the Fidelity Trust Company, of Newark, which position he held until 1902. He then opened an office for himself at No. 164 Market street, Newark, New Jersey, and has engaged in general engineering work to date.

Mr. Kempf has met with marked success in his profession and is considered one of the most efficient and reliable engineers of his city. He has won a wide circle of friends. He takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of his city. For several years he has been a member of the Newark Board of Trade in which he has taken an active part.

Mr. Kempf was married, May 24, 1893, to Margaret A. Ackerman, daughter of David G. and Adelaide V. Ackerman of Newark. They have one child, Spencer Edward, born February 25, 1894.

CHARLES PIERCE TAYLOR

The story of the life of Charles Pierce Taylor, an engineer of wide repute in Newark, and at present the president of that city's Board of Education, is one of steady and persistent effort towards worthy ambitions, and of the success which step by step has been won by his industry and talents. Occupying a recognized and enviable position among the well-known citizens of Newark, he might point with pride to the fact that he has gained this place owing to no favor or mere accident, but to his own native ability and good judgment, and to the wise foresight by which he carefully fitted himself for the work towards which his inclination directed him. High ideals have been coupled in him with that force of character and that tenacity of purpose which inevitably bring forth fruit in a well merited success.

Of the old English stock which so largely colonized the eastern portion of Virginia, the Taylor family, like many others of that breed, possessed in full measure the Saxon staying power. That quality in the race has made English the language of the North American continent, and has put under Anglo-Saxon domination the most valuable regions of the new world. The same quality in the individual singles him out and sets him in a position of respect and influence in any community in which he may live.

The grandfather of Charles P. Taylor was Henry Henderson Taylor, a farmer of Virginia, and a man of weight and influence in his county. His son, Oliver Henderson Taylor, was born in November, 1836, and having no taste for agricultural pursuits early in life entered into business. After some years of experience he became engaged in the manufacture of shoes.



Chas W Taylor



THE HISTORY OF
THE WORLD IN THE VISION



THE HISTORY OF
THE WORLD IN THE VISION

[Handwritten signature or inscription]

During the Civil War period he was in sympathy with the Union cause, and at that time he took the oath of allegiance in support of the government. He is still (1913) living at the age of seventy-five. Oliver Henderson Taylor married twice. His first wife was Mary White, and of this marriage there were born six children, Lynn F., Rowland (deceased), Llewellyn, Gertrude, Oscar Henderson (deceased), and Charles Pierce, whose biography is the subject of the present narrative. The second wife of Oliver Henderson Taylor was Alice Aydlotte, and of this union there were also born seven children, John S., Oliver H. Jr., Lois, Beulah, Moody and Wallace.

Charles P. Taylor was born in Virginia, September 16, 1872, and his early education was gained in the public schools of his native State. He was later sent to private schools in Baltimore, and there gained something of the polish and urbanity that characterize the man, and which is the boast of the cultivated society of that aristocratic city. He was a boy of a wise patience and of an unconquerable ambition. Determining to go to work, he obtained while still a young boy a position in a confectionery store. Though this was not at all in the direction of his ambitions and inclinations, he accepted it with cheerfulness and worked here with faithfulness and loyalty for a year. At the end of that time, opportunity opened her doors to him, and he was able to enter upon an apprenticeship with the Southern Electrical Company. In this employ he remained for eight years, accumulating an invaluable fund of knowledge of the subject and of experience in the various fields of electrical engineering. In this time the many qualifications of the young man did not escape the notice of his superiors, and his enthusiasm and untiring energy reaped their reward in his promotion step by step to more and more responsible positions. He left this company to enter that of the General Electrical Company, for which he did some important construction work during a period of two years. At the end of that time he was sent to Lexington, Virginia, where for a years he had charge of the installation of a large electrical plant. His reputation was now steadily and rapidly increasing, and he was becoming known as an engineer with whom promise and performance went hand in hand. His next large commission was from the town of Buenavista, Virginia, he being placed in charge of the installation of its municipal plant, a piece of work upon which he spent a year. This completed, he returned to Baltimore, Maryland, and there and in Delaware installed important electrical plants. While he was in Delaware he organized the Delaware Electrical Company and during the two years and a half of his sojourn in that State he served as its manager.

In 1900 Mr. Taylor moved to Newark, New Jersey, and this city he has made ever since then his residence. Here he has won and maintained by his abilities and his absolute integrity a high position not only with the engineering fraternity but also with the public at large. In 1910 he bought out the old Beaver Construction Company and effected an entire reorganization under the name of the Beaver Engineering Company, the firm continuing the work of its predecessor and winning wide recognition as one of undisputed efficiency.

Two years before this, in 1908, Mr. Taylor had been appointed a member of the Board of Education of Newark by the Mayor, this board being the first small Board of Education in the city of Newark to be created under a new law reducing the membership to nine, for the administration of its educational affairs. This appointment was for two years. At the end of that time he was reappointed, this time for a term of three years. His untiring devotion and his good judgment in the administration of school

affairs made him a marked man among his associates, and when, in May, 1911, a vacancy in the vice-presidency was caused by the resignation of Mr. Tomkins, Mr. Taylor was elected to fill the position for the unexpired term. At the close of the year he was re-elected, and upon the retirement of Mr. Taafe, in February, 1913, he succeeded to the presidency, which office he is now ably filling.

In politics Mr. Taylor holds with the principles of the Democratic party. He is a member of Roseville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and belongs also to the Electrical Workers' Union. He is a member of the Union Club, and is a director in the Stratford Building and Loan Association, and a member of the Newark Board of Trade.

Mr. Taylor married Hattie C., daughter of William and Amanda (Hudson) Quinn, of Virginia. Her father was a prominent educator and a leader in many movements towards the furtherance of education in the State. During the Civil War he entered the Confederate army and served with gallantry, receiving a severe wound which was ultimately the cause of his death. For a number of years after the war he held the position of county clerk, the ill health superinduced by his wound latterly obliging him to give up the post and seek treatment in the Soldiers' Home in Richmond, Virginia. During his sojourn here he died.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taylor have two children, Margaret Ellen, born in 1898, and Oliver Pierce, born in 1899.

WILLIAM F. HAAS

W. F. Haas, superintendent of the Newark branch of the Pure Oil Company of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1873. He was the son of Frederick and Rosa Haas. Frederick Haas, of the Police Reserves of Philadelphia, died in 1876 and his widow had the good fortune to later place her son at Girard College, Philadelphia, where he received an excellent education. He graduated from Girard College in 1891 and removed with his mother to Newark where he entered the Newark Business College. While still attending the Business College he sought and found employment with the Pure Oil Company of East Newark. So efficient did he prove that on April 15, 1910, although still under thirty years of age, he was appointed superintendent of the large plant of the Oil Company at Newark. The Pure Oil Company, founded originally by Pennsylvania farmers who had found oil on their land, is an independent concern, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey and having main offices at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The oil refinery is situated at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. The president of the Pure Oil Company is Michael Murphy, of Boston, Massachusetts; vice-president, E. H. Jennings, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; secretary and treasurer, N. H. Weber, of Philadelphia. Under the able direction of Superintendent Haas the Newark branch of this company has been doing an increasingly large volume of business.

Mr. Haas is a member of the Board of Trade of Essex and Hudson counties and of the Newark Credit Association. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; the Redmen of Philadelphia; Newark Lodge, No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Commercial Club of Newark.



Chas. G. Rice



Chas. M. Exoffimce

CHARLES MANDRED LUM

Charles Mandred Lum, whose public spirit has furthered every interest of his native town, was born March 9, 1860, in Chatham, Morris county, New Jersey. He is a descendant of Rev. Abraham Pierson, Obadiah Bruen, and many of the first settlers of Newark.

Having taken the usual preparatory education in public and private schools, he entered Columbia College, New York City, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1881, and is president of his class. His standing entitled him to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. His legal studies then progressed in the office of Guild & Lum in Newark, where he read for three years. In 1884 he was admitted as attorney to the bar of New Jersey, and as counselor five years later. At the date of his final admission, February, 1889, he became a partner in the firm which is now known as Lum, Tamblin & Colyer, the personnel of the firm members having changed. Their offices are in the Firemen's Insurance Building, Newark, and they conduct many of the most important cases that are brought before the Courts of New Jersey. Mr. Lum is more interested in the smooth working of the details of office work, the study of legal principles to be applied, and the general practice of a counselor. Many estates and corporations show their preference for his integrity and ability as a lawyer by retaining him to look after their interests.

The little town of Chatham has greatly benefited by his residence there. His sane advice and personal partiality for the place have produced improvement in many directions. He is much interested in the Chatham Free Public Library, of which he has been its first and only president. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Essex Club of Newark, vice-president of the Canoe Brook Country Club, and a trustee of the Washington Association of New Jersey. His literary tastes and enjoyment of abstruse subjects induced him to become trustee and vice-president of the New Jersey Historical Society. The many important questions which have tested the statesmen of our country during the past fifty years have received his consideration, and his patriotic sentiments are well known. He has been a devoted supporter of the party which has ruled during the majority of those years and has kept the best interests of the commonwealth before his eyes.

He married, October 4, 1894, Elizabeth S., daughter of Jacob H. and Sarah H. (Swinnerton) Kirkpatrick, of Chatham. They have one child, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick.

CARL AUGUST GIESE

Carl August Giese was born January 7, 1861, on Washington street, Newark, and has resided there all his life. His early and only education was received in the old Green Street German and English School. His father, Albion Giese, and his mother, Doris (Stohman) Giese, were both born in Germany where they married and came to this country in 1851. They are now deceased. He entered the employ of P. Ballantine & Sons in 1882, beginning with a clerkship and advancing gradually to superintendent, the position he now holds. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and has always affiliated with various German societies of the city.

PHINEAS JONES

In every community there are men who, in addition to the proud distinction of being self-made, may also claim the honor that comes to a member of a family upon whose shoulders for generations the burdens and responsibilities of the growing republic have been laid. It is no little merit for a man to have risen by his own unaided efforts out of comparative poverty into the possession of a fortune and the power to benefit and influence large numbers of his fellow citizens, but he may be pardoned if he points with just pride to a stalwart ancestry, who have done their share in forwarding the development of their country. This nation, unlike the older ones of Europe, has been in process of making, and the men who came here in the early days and took their part in the shaping of the new state, and passed on these patriotic obligations to their descendants, showed themselves thereby men of unusual calibre, and furnish an explanation for the virility and force that marks their present representatives.

Of such a stock of intrepid men came Phineas Jones, the second of the name, who made for himself a prominent position as a manufacturer and man of affairs not only in Newark, the city of his adoption, but also in the larger community of the State itself. The Jones family, of which he was a member, may be traced back to the days of the Protector Cromwell, the earliest American ancestor, Josiah Jones, from whom Phineas Jones was the fifth in descent, having been born in 1643. They intermarried with the well-known New England families of Woodward, Bancroft, Metcalf, Stone and Whipple. One of the ancestors of Phineas Jones, on the maternal side, was Jonathan Phillips, who came to America with Governor Winthrop.

Phineas Jones, who was identified with the manufacturing interests of Newark, was the son of another Phineas Jones, a patriot who had taken part in the Revolutionary War. This first Phineas had come from Charlton to Spencer, Massachusetts, in 1786, and had there cultivated a large farm, becoming as well the proprietor of a hotel. These road houses were, in the days of the stage coach, important places of rendezvous and served not only as places of rest and refreshment, but as clearing houses for public opinion and a forum for debate upon every political question of the day. This first Phineas Jones was a man of great force of character, a leader of opinion for the whole country side, and a representative in the State senate.

With such surroundings and such a background, Phineas Jones, the second, was born April 18, 1820, in Spencer, Massachusetts, his mother having been Hannah (Phillips) Jones. His early education was that of the country boy at the district school of the neighborhood, being later sent to the academy at Leicester, a school which was also attended by the famous educator, Charles W. Eliot, ex-president of Harvard University. Of a keen, eager and active mind, he graduated with credit at the end of his course, and returned home to take charge of his father's farm, the latter being now advanced in years and unable to assume the entire responsibility of the place. It is a testimony to the high sense of duty that marked the man's after career, that he remained in this, to him, uncongenial work, until after his father's death in 1850. Thrown now upon his own resources he obtained a position as teacher in his native town, and as an outside avocation took up the practice of surveying in his leisure time. Neither of these occupations were sufficient to satisfy the ambition or the abounding energy of the young man, and in order to gain experience in business, he established a large country store in Spencer. This store became the centre for the discussion of all political questions of the day, much in the same

way that his father's hotel had been a rallying place for debate, and a forum, for contests, between every shade of opinion on local and state affairs. He was a ready, fluent and convincing talker, and took a frequent part in these debates, his wit being quoted far and wide. His services as an auctioneer were in frequent demand, and he gained the reputation of being the best in the vicinity. His ambition, however, still called for a larger scope, and he determined to sell his store in Spencer and establish himself in the manufacturing business in Elizabethport, New Jersey, where an opening had appeared. This move was made in 1855, to be followed three years later by the removal of the business to Newark. Here he formed a partnership with William H. Baldwin, and a factory was established on a much larger scale, the firm engaging in the manufacture of carriage wheels, they being the first to make them by machinery. The style of the firm was Phineas Jones & Company. In 1864 the firm moved to its present location on Market street, and year after year the manufacturing facilities have been increased and the volume of business has augmented. Many additions have been made to the plant and it is considered one of the largest and best equipped in the country, the goods of the house take precedence over all others in their line, gaining this position through the reputation they have won during many years of absolute and unvarying reliability. They are used not only all over the United States, but are also exported to Canada, England, Germany, and other European countries.

Mr. Jones was a man of decidedly mechanical bent, and was himself the inventor of a number of appliances which were patented and became very valuable in some of the processes of the manufacture. He always made it a rule to give a strict personal supervision to the factory, and there was no detail of the work with which he had not made himself familiar. It was probably this deep interest in the processes of the manufacture, and exact oversight of the smallest matters on the part of the chief, that explained the success of the enterprise during a long series of years. In politics Mr. Jones was a Republican, and a resourceful and able speaker, he was ever ready to defend the principles that he advocated. Through his position as a business man of recognized efficiency and influence, he early obtained the public esteem as evinced by election to offices of trust and responsibility. Within one year after his coming to Elizabethport he was elected a member of the common council and served for two years in that body. He was one of the original twenty-five men who founded the Newark Board of Trade, established in 1868. He also served on the board as a director and took a vigorous and continuous share in all its activities. He was a director, also, in the Peoples' Insurance Company, established in 1866. In 1874 he was elected a member of the general assembly, giving great satisfaction to his constituency during his term of office, and being re-elected the following year to the same post. In 1881 Mr. Jones was sent to the Forty-Seventh Congress, and served to the end of his term, although it was at the cost of much suffering on account of an illness he had contracted in Washington. He was forced on this account, therefore, to decline the nomination to a second term that was tendered him. While a member of Congress he spoke at length and with much ability on the river and harbor appropriation bill, also on other subjects which may be found by consulting the records. He was a very intimate friend of President McKinley, and had predicted his elevation to his high office when he, too, was a mere congressman. Mr. Jones was a member of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, and one of its board of directors. He was deeply interested in all the subjects under its jurisdiction. Mr. Jones sold his

interest in the firm in 1896, to the present owners, Phineas Jones & Company. He died April 19, 1884, and in his death the community sustained a great loss. Aside from the position he had won as a business man of ability and sterling integrity, he was a man of many friends, his genial manners, keen wit and strongly marked individuality bringing him always much to the front in all matters that concerned the welfare of the community. He was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and also a member of the George Washington Association, whose membership descends only through the eldest son of the family. He was also eligible to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Jones married three times. His first wife was Emmeline Baxter Lamb, born February 12, 1824, died February 5, 1847, daughter of Austin and Nancy Lamb; his second wife was Harriet Whittemore, and he was survived by a widow who was Laura Hamblett, daughter of David and Emma Hamblett, the former having been a large lumber dealer of Manchester, New Hampshire. There are four children living: Henry P., son of the first wife, and head of the firm of Phineas Jones & Company; Frederick A., of New York City, son of the second wife; Gertrude (Jones) Bruchon, and Eleanor, the two latter, children of Laura (Hamblett) Jones.

AUGUST V. HAMBURG

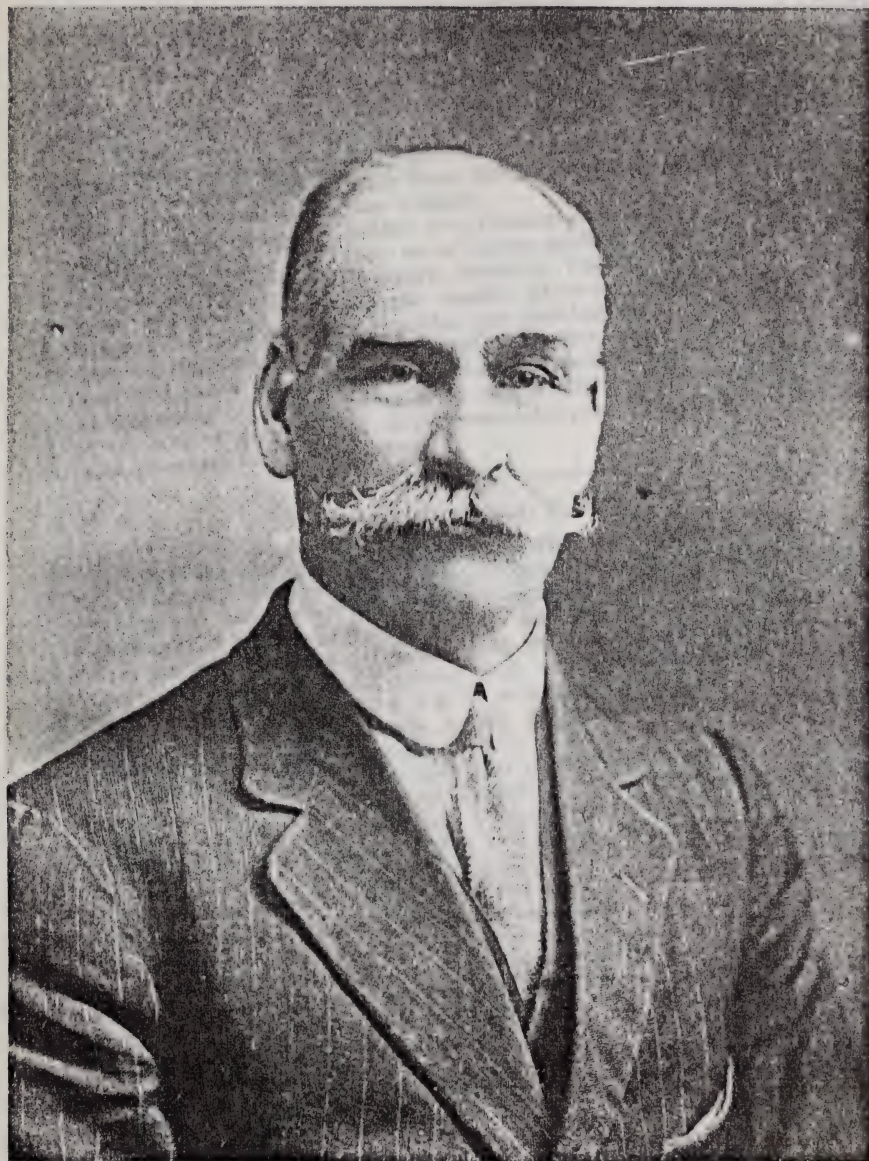
Among the men of the city of Newark, New Jersey, who have been successfully identified in recent years with much of the improvement and development of the business interests of the city, the name of Augustus V. Hamburg, president of the Hamburg Button Company of Newark, takes high rank. To the progressive ideas which generally characterize the normal American citizen he adds the conservatism which he has inherited from his honored German ancestors, a combination which has been proven to be a most happy and beneficial one. He is the son of Augustus and Margaret (Bremer) Hamburg, who were married in Newark, October 6, 1852. The former was born in Germany, March 25, 1831, the latter in New York City, July 4, 1834.

Augustus V. Hambug was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 4, 1858. He was a very young child when his parents selected Newark as their place of residence, and his education was acquired in the public schools of that city. This was supplemented with a course in the New Jersey Business College. At an early age he commenced his business career, the knowledge he had already imbibed serving him in good stead. His first position was with a firm of dry goods merchants, with whom he remained for a period of five years. He was then offered, and accepted, a position with a New York notion and button house, doing an extensive annual business, and there he was called upon to shoulder important responsibilities, which he did to the entire satisfaction of his employers. Seventeen years ago he organized the Hamburg Button Company of Newark, a corporation which occupies an important place in the button industry, being one of the largest concerns of its kind in this section of the country. Mr. Hamburg was elected president of this corporation, an office for which his executive ability eminently fitted him, and which he has filled worthily since that time up to the present (1913). Under his able management the annual output of the firm has increased in a steady and consistent manner, and its affairs are in a most flourishing condition. Among the other business interests with which Mr. Hamburg is connected is the Ironbound Trust Company, of which corporation he is a vice-president.



A. V. Hamburg,





Archibald F. Bull



Wm. H. H. H. H.

Mr. Hamburg takes a rational interest in the political situation of the city, but has never had any desire to hold office. His fraternal affiliations consist of membership in Roseville Lodge, No. 143, Free and Accepted Masons, the North End Club, the Union Club, and the New Club. In religious matters, he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Hamburg married in Newark, February 23, 1882, Ella, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth Hedden, of Newark. They have one daughter, Mabel J., who was graduated from the public and high schools of Newark, and was a student at Vassar College.

The high esteem in which Mr. Hamburg is held in the business world is indicated by the fact that he is at the present time filling the important office of president of the Newark Board of Trade. Reared, as he has been, in an atmosphere in which the leaders of great industries were constantly moving, he has the opportunities for gaining rich experiences. His well poised judgment and his keen and analytical mind readily gain the confidence of those with whom he associates, and he has remained true to the high principles which he laid down for himself since his earliest youth. His fellow citizens regard him as one who gives his earnest devotion to the best interests of the community.

ARCHIBALD F. BULL

Archibald F. Bull, president of the Bull Construction Company of Newark, was born on Long Island, and his early education was gained at the public schools of his native locality. As a very young boy he gave evidence of an unusual aptitude for business and showed other indications of a strong character. He was only thirteen years old when he started to work in Roosevelt, Long Island, and was fortunate enough to get at once into the work to which he was to devote his life. He is the patentee of a form of re-inforced concrete which is possessed of such great advantages that it will be of enormous benefit to the building trade of the future. Its efficiency is due to the ease and rapidity with which it is made, and to the fact that it is absolutely fireproof. His intention is to build a large number of small houses of this material in the Oranges and in the suburbs of Newark. This project which is an excellent one from the point of view of business has also a bearing upon the development of the region that has also its side of civic usefulness. The firm of which Mr. Bull is the president is capitalized at \$50,000 and is an extremely successful and busy one, doing a general contracting business in the erection of docks and lighthouses and in the doing of masonry and concrete work of all kinds.

Mr. Bull has been married twice, he having married (first) Miss Hannah E. Platt, and of this marriage there were four children: Mrs. J. S. P. Dorlan, of Roosevelt, Long Island; Alfred, secretary of the Bull Construction Company; Vera M. and Percy. Mr. Bull married (second) Mrs. Snediker. Mr. Bull is somewhat of a veteran in the construction business, he having been in it for twenty-five years.

PETER MARTIN MULLIN

In Peter Martin Mullin, the well known and efficient undertaker of Newark, New Jersey, we have a man, young in years, yet with a devotion to the duties of his calling which might well do honor to a much older man. His well poised judgment and keen, analytical mind enable him to carry

out the oftentimes difficult and delicate duties of his profession in a manner which wins the confidence and respect of all who have had dealings with him.

His father, Peter M. Mullin Sr., was a blacksmith in his earlier years, then engaged in the undertaking business, with which he was connected until his sudden and untimely death in November, 1891. He was killed by a railroad train at Market street depot. He was one of the most prominent undertakers of the city, and was a freeholder of Newark for many years. Earnest in his endeavor to advance the interests of the city in every possible manner, he was an ardent supporter of Democratic principles, and was an active worker in the ranks of that party. He married, May 21, 1871, Annie Kelley, and had children: William, an undertaker in Newark; Joseph, engaged in the same business in Newark; Grace, married John Coburn, of Newark; Louis, died at the age of fourteen years; James, an undertaker of Newark; Isabel, married Charles Mulvihill; Anna, lives in Newark; Marie, in Newark; Peter Martin, whose name heads this sketch. Two magnificent silver trophies were presented to Mr. Mullin, upon which was the following inscription: "Presented to Freeholder Peter M. Mullin from the members of the Board of Freeholders of Essex County, on the 20th anniversary of his marriage, May 22, 1891." On June 25, 1890, a beautiful gold-headed cane was presented to Mr. Mullin by his friends. At the time of his death the following resolutions were presented to his family:

"At a special meeting of Branch No. 10, District No. 4, St. Patrick's Alliance of America, Held Sunday afternoon, November 8, 1891, the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to suddenly call our beloved Honorary Member Peter M. Mullin, we deem it a time to express to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy and sorrow. Resolved, that through his death the Branch has lost a true friend and earnest worker, and that we profoundly and deeply mourn the loss of our late worthy member. Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased a suitable copy of these resolutions, and resolved that a suitable copy be spread upon our minutes and that the Branch attend the funeral in a body. Committee: Thomas F. Durning, Joseph P. Finnigan, Peter J. McKenna, Timothy O'Leary, John P. Mulberriek and John H. Russell."

Peter Martin Mullin, the particular subject of this sketch, was born in Newark, New Jersey, April 24, 1892. His early years were spent entirely under the supervision of his mother. For a time he was a pupil in the St. James' Parochial School, then became a student in the St. Rose of Lima School, from which he passed to St. Benedict's College.

Upon the completion of his education he entered upon his business career by associating himself with his brother William in the undertaking line. After a short time he abandoned this and entered the employ of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company. On April 1, 1913, Mr. Mullin decided to continue the undertaking business of his father, now known as the Estate of Peter M. Mullin, at No. 228 Lafayette street, which is equipped in the most modern manner for the accommodation of his numerous patrons. Mr. Mullin is a devout member of St. James' Church, and is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. He is a very bright and energetic man of business, progressive in his ideas, and is an active member of the Concordia Building and Loan Association. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Holy Name Society.



Robert D. Munn



[Handwritten signature]

JUSTUS GOSLAU

Successfully identified with some of the most important improvements in the board of public works is the name of Justus Goslau, a German-American of whom the city of Newark may well feel proud.

He was born in Leipsig, Germany, 1878, and came to America with his parents in 1887. They decided upon Baltimore, Maryland, as their future home, and Mr. Goslau attended public and private schools in that city. Later he matriculated at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, in Baltimore, being graduated in the class of 1897. He was then for a time a demonstrator of chemistry in the same institution, and finally attended the Wisconsin Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1901. Going then to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he commenced practicing his profession as chemist to several firms manufacturing chemical and pharmaceutical products and went from there to Newark. Among the various places in which his services have been called into requisition, may be mentioned: The Clark Thread Works, National Brewers' Academy, The R. B. Davis Company, J. W. Howard, and a number of other firms. In all of these positions he acquitted himself with honor, and was appointed to his present position, as chemist of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners in 1907, being recommended by Morris R. Sherrerd, chief engineer. At first the appointment was as assistant to Mr. William A. Howell, Engineer of Department of Streets and Highways, and later, when his superiors became familiar with his experience and training, had him do such work as found necessary in the water and sewer departments. Lately Mr. Goslau has taken up the microscopical examination of water to a large extent, and since 1912, bacteriological water analysis has engaged his attention. Besides this work, which is for the Department of Water alone, Dr. Goslau attends to the testing of paving and sewer brick, portland cement, asphalts, wood block, road oils, lubricating oils and the official rain gauge register for city.

Mr. Goslau may look back with pleasure and satisfaction to the work he has accomplished which has earned him commendation from all of his superiors in the department, for the careful attention given to details, and the painstaking and perfect manner in which it is accomplished. One may look forward into the future and confidently predict that before many years Mr. Goslau will have risen by many degrees above his present position, honorable and responsible as that is.

ROBERT SPENCER TERHUNE

Robert Spencer Terhune, a prominent member of the Newark bar, was born in that city, October 12, 1871. He is a son of the late Albert Hammel and Gertrude Ann (Smith) Terhune. Albert H. Terhune was also a native of Newark, and was a prominent shoe merchant. He served in the Civil War, and took part in a number of engagements, including Antietam and Fairfax Court House.

Robert S. Terhune was educated in the public schools of his native city, and began the study of law immediately upon leaving school. He entered the office of Malcolm MacLear, now deceased, judge of the District Court of Newark, and completed the work in the New York Law School. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1902, entering at once upon the practice of his profession in Newark. Mr. Terhune has won the esteem and confidence of his brethren of the bar and of the wider public of the town. In 1904 and 1905 he held the position of the journal clerk of the House of Assembly.

From the time of his first entrance into professional life, Mr. Terhune has taken a keen interest in political affairs. His first vote cast for President of the United States was that for Benjamin Harrison. At the regular election in November, 1909, he was elected to represent the Imaginary District, comprising the Eighth, Eleventh and Fifteenth Wards, in the New Jersey Legislature, as a Republican. He holds the position of auditor of the Northern Republican Club, being at the same time a member of the club. He is a member of the Republican Indian League, elective member of the Essex County Republican Committee, and member of the Lawyers' Club of Essex County. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Newark City Camp, Modern Woodmen of America.

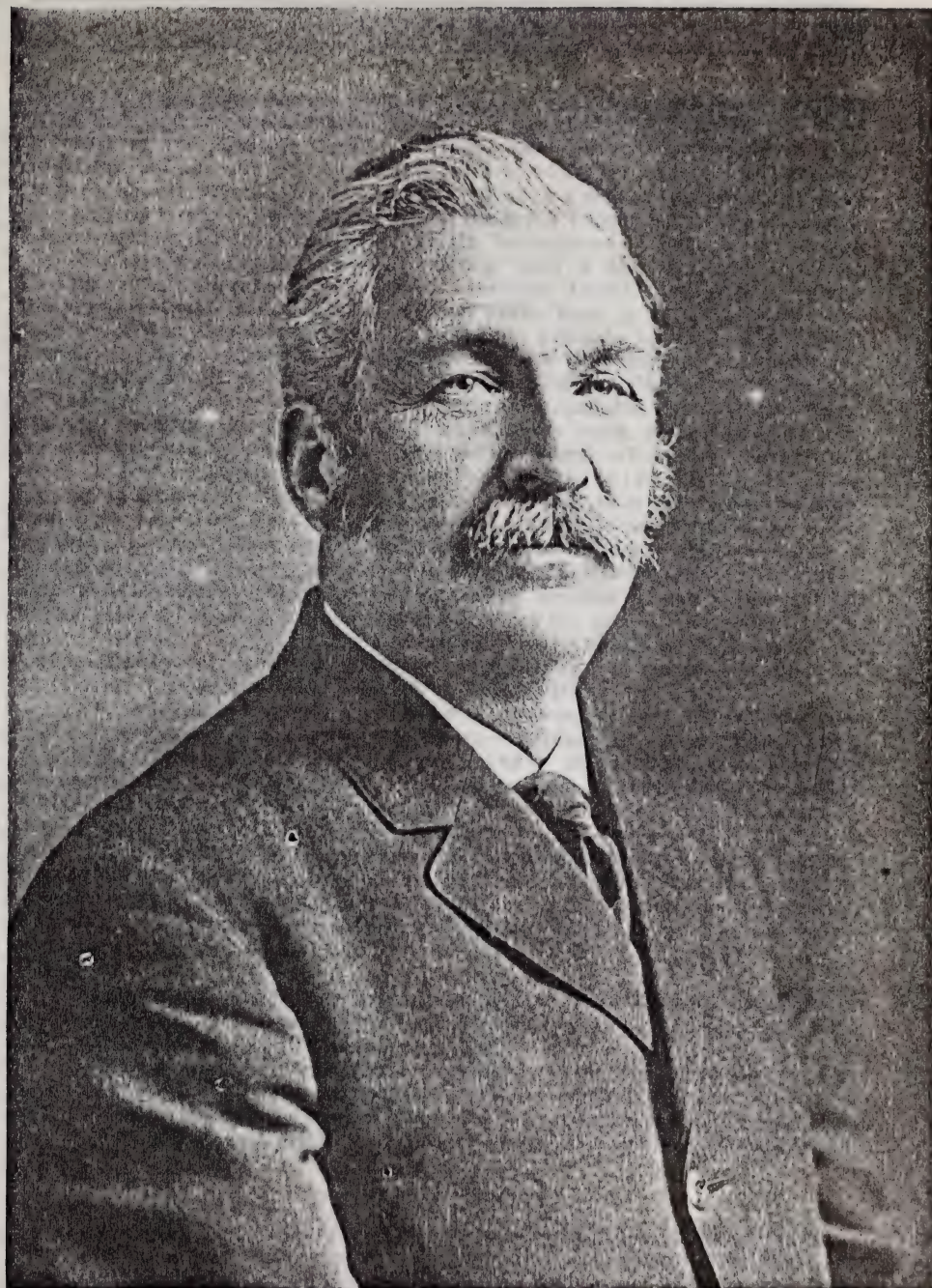
GEORGE HENRY SIMONDS

George Henry Simonds, who for almost a quarter of a century has been associated with the Home Life Insurance Company, is one of the most widely known and highly respected business men of Newark, which has been his home for many years. His business career has been varied and he attained gratifying success in each of the various fields of endeavor which gained his attention; yet none appealed to him with such force as that with which he has now been connected for so many years. From the first his adaptation found recognition, and he enjoys the reputation of being a master mind in the field of life insurance—a profession imposing upon its followers wise judgment, a minute knowledge of what has become a mathematical science, and those qualities of personality that attract friends and insure confidence.

Mr. Simonds is a native of New Hampshire, born in Fitzwilliam, May 26, 1851. His father was George Washington Simonds, a well-known manufacturer of Winchendon, Massachusetts, who removed to Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, where he married Clarissa Stone, daughter of Moses and Eliza Stone.

George Henry Simonds attended the public schools of his native town, and having exhausted their capabilities, and being ambitious of gaining a more thorough educational equipment, he entered the New Ipswich Academy, where he remained two years, and leaving that institution with an ample store of knowledge and newly awakened ambition. Diligent, watchful, and alert to grapple with new opportunities, he determined upon New Jersey as a more promising field for his endeavor than New England. Accordingly, in 1878, he went to Newark, where he entered the employ of a jewelry house, this marking the beginning of his real entrance upon business life. After a year he withdrew from this connection to accept a position as traveling salesman for the Waterbury Button Company, and in which he found gratifying success. After two and a half years he became associated with the City Button Works of New York City, in the same capacity, and his relations with this house were so satisfactory that he remained with it for a period of eleven years, when he resigned, much to the regret of his employers, and only because he had found a new field which he believed to be more acceptable. This new life began in 1891, when he accepted the position of general agent for the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, and which he has held to the present time, a period of twenty-two years, and entirely to the satisfaction of his superiors, who number him as one of their most thoroughly equipped and successful representatives. During these years he has vastly extended his acquaintance with men of large affairs, and numbers among them a host of warmly attached friends.

Almost from the day of his coming to Newark, Mr. Simonds has been



Geo. H. Simonds.



of the ...
The ...

1893

active in community affairs, playing his part with the same hearty enthusiasm that marked his business conduct. Since 1902 he has been a valued member of the Newark Board of Trade, and during the greater part of that time he has served as chairman of one of its important committees—that on new membership. In 1906-1907 he was a school commissioner from the Eighth Ward. During his term he rendered excellent and highly appreciated service, having introduced certain innovations of decided value, and winning generous commendation. Gifted with a fine baritone voice, an intelligent and discriminating musical taste and broad knowledge of music, both secular and religious, he has for years been a social favorite, and particularly in musical circles. For thirty-five years he has been approvingly heard by social circles and churchgoers. His first service was with the quartette choir of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Newark, and he has served in the same capacity with the quartette choir of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, seven years, resigning from it to take a position with the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, and which he held for seventeen years, resigning on May 1, 1912. During this long period of service he has witnessed and borne part in a marvelous development of church music—from the sensuous operatic adaptations in vogue when he began, to the stately devotional works of the present day, and of which one well known to Mr. Simonds (Dudley Buck) was one of the earliest and best exponents. Mr. Simonds is also a member of the Orpheus Club of Newark, the leading musical organization of the city; of Northern Lodge, No. 25, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Corinthian Council, Royal Arcanum; and of the Down Town Club of Newark. He is a member of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Forest Hill.

Mr. Simonds married (first) Alice E. Wilson, of New York, who died December 9, 1893, leaving four children—Clarence E., born 1876; Ralph W., 1878; Marion A., 1884; and Alice C., 1893. Of these children, Clarence E. and Ralph W. are deceased. The last named, a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1899, was killed in action before Manila, February 5, 1899, in the first battle with the insurgents. He was the first soldier to fall upon the field of battle in that conflict, and his devotion to his country, his soldierly gallantry and his untimely taking-off, have been appropriately commemorated in a memorial tablet in the hall of the Barringer High School, where he was once a student, with the classical inscription "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*"—"Sweet and proper it is to die for one's country."

Mr. Simonds married (second) January 15, 1896, Nita H., daughter of the late Captain J. T. Douglas, of Toronto, Canada. Of this union was born one son, George Douglas, December 16, 1896.

Of Mr. Simonds it is justly to be said that he is a type of the best American citizenship—a man of the purest integrity, the loftiest ideals, devoted to the obligations of family and friendly attachment, most attractive in his personality, and, with his family, holding an enviable social position.

BENJAMIN HERBER

One of the most energetic and progressive business men of Newark, New Jersey, engaged in the general plumbing and heating business, is Benjamin Herber, who, in the comparatively few years since he has been at the head of an establishment of his own, has worked up a trade which might well be envied by those who have been in business a far longer period of time.

Born in Germany, June 16, 1867, Mr. Herber came to the United States in 1881, when he was a young lad, and located in the city of Newark. He brought with him the habits of thoroughness and fidelity which are such distinguished characteristics of all of German birth, and had no difficulty in obtaining employment. He learned the plumbing trade in Newark, where he obtained a thorough and practical knowledge of all the details of this trade, which is much in advance of that in Germany. In 1907 he decided to establish himself in business independently, and the success with which he has met has amply justified the wisdom of this decision. His business is constantly branching out; his work is all guaranteed and apparently gives the greatest amount of satisfaction, as he retains all of his old customers, and they are continually recommending him to others as deserving of patronage. Mr. Herber has many other business interests, many of them being connected with building and loan associations, in several of which he serves on the board of directors. He is a member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church and also of St. Peter's Young Men's Orphan Aid Society, having been connected with the latter for a period of thirty years.

Mr. Herber married Elizabeth Robrecht, of Newark, and they have one child: Leona T., who is now six years of age. The educational advantages of Mr. Herber were confined to his very early years, and it may be truly said of him that he is self-educated. He has decided opinions, which are voiced in a firm and dignified manner, and has earned the esteem and respect of all who know him.

JAMES TAAFE

Among the many successful business men and naturalized citizens of sterling worth to be found in this country who have been recruited from the British Isles, must be mentioned James Taafe of Newark, New Jersey, who was born in County Louth, Ireland, January 6, 1850. He arrived in this country April 18, 1867, on the "City of Dublin," after a long and stormy crossing, in the company of his father and mother, John and Ann (Callan) Taafe of Rokeby Hall, Ireland. Although John Taafe had been successful as a florist, having become sufficiently prominent to be made a judge at the famous horticultural expositions of Dublin, and had secured several gold medals with his exhibits, he had high hopes of advancing himself by coming to America, that land of bright promise. Accordingly he, with his wife and four children, Andrew, Patrick, James and Mary, left Rokeby Hall, and sailed for America. On arriving they established themselves at Newark. James, being seventeen years of age and having received a sound elementary education at the national schools of Ireland, was at once apprenticed to the carpenter's trade and worked as a carpenter until 1875. When a good business opportunity was offered him he gave up the work of his trade, and started in the grocery business at the corner of Plane and Bank streets, Newark. After two years the call of the West, which had lured him to America, urged him still further afield, and leaving Newark he settled at Butte City, Montana. There he entered the general merchandise business, but in 1882 he deemed it advisable to return East for various reasons, and selling out his interest in the concern he returned to Newark and started again in the grocery business at the former locality at the corner of Warren and Colden streets. Having accumulated sufficient capital to make an independent move, he retired from the grocery business and returning to the carpentering trade (Taafe & Callan) he became a contractor on a large scale.



Francis Green



James M. [illegible]

For eighteen years he continued in contract work, at the end of which time he became one of the incorporators of the J. F. Glasby Lumber Company, of 5-21 Badger Avenue, Newark. So successful was he in his connection with the firm that he was made president of it, a position which he still holds. Mr. Taafe has been the treasurer of the Seventh Ward Building & Loan Association for twenty years.

Business affairs have not, however, entirely engrossed Mr. Taafe's activities. He has always been deeply interested in the municipal progress of Newark, and has given generously of his time and means to the furtherance of all projects for the betterment of the city. He was a member of the City Library Board for ten years and was one of the committee that bought the site and built the Free Library building. He has long been on the Board of Education for the city of Newark, and in 1912 was elected president of the Board. A devout member of the Roman Catholic church, Mr. Taafe has been associated with many of the societies of his church. He is the president of the Holy Name Society of St. Rose of Lima, and a member of the Knights of Columbus, Olive Branch Council, No. 63. He is also president of the Millmen's Club of Essex County and vicinity, and the president of the Material Men's Club of Essex County. Although so deeply engaged and interested in both the public and private business of his adopted city, Mr. Taafe has never forgotten the home of his childhood and has found time during the past year to revisit its scenes. On July 27, 1912, he started for a two months' vacation in Europe and the British Isles and spent a large part of the time in his native place in Ireland. In politics Mr. Taafe is a Democrat with Independent tendencies.

He married, December 26, 1889, Mary E., daughter of William and Hannah Condon, of Harrison, New Jersey. They have three children: Anna M., Marie E. and William J.

FRANCIS S. GREEN

Among those foreign-born citizens of Newark who have achieved business success and a position of honor in the town of their adoption, is Francis S. Green. He is of English parentage, having been born in England in 1860. Until he was twelve years of age he went to the English schools, but in 1873 his family came to the United States and established themselves at Hartford, Connecticut. There his education was continued at the public schools, and when he had finished the course offered in them he further prepared himself for practical life by work at a business college of the town. After completing his course here, and being thoroughly equipped for business, he obtained a position with the Colt Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, and here he remained for four years, gaining much valuable experience. In 1879, at the end of this period, he determined to come to Newark, and there obtained a position in the employ of the firm of McWhirter & Wilson, who had then a large dry goods store on Market Street, where the Goerke store now stands. On the day that President Garfield died, and the whole country was plunged into mourning, Mr. Green went to New York to engage in business, and from thence to Philadelphia. After six years he returned to Newark, and in 1888, once again started in business as a manufacturer and retailer of umbrellas. The start was made in a comparatively modest way in a store on Market Street, opposite Beaver Street. The undertaking met with a well-merited success, and after two years it became necessary to find more commodious quarters. In 1890 he removed to the

basement store under the Firemens' Insurance Company Building, at the corner of Market and Broad Streets. Here he remained for eighteen years, carrying on a business which gained steadily in popularity. In 1909 it became necessary to vacate, as the old building was about to be torn down to make room for the more modern structure which has taken its place. He then moved to 740 Broad Street and there located in quarters that were better suited to the amount of business that he was doing. Mr. Green may have reason for just pride when he surveys what he has accomplished in the years in which he has lived in Newark. His success has been wholly due to a scrupulous business integrity, and to his own unflinching tact, good judgment and devotion to work. Mr. Green is a member of Cosmos Lodge, No. 106, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also past supreme president of the order Sons of St. George, and is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, Grand Fraternity of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Irvington Board of Trade, and president of the Greater Newark Building & Loan Association of Irvington.

Mr. Green married, in 1882, in New York City, Jennie R., daughter of John Heybourn, a prominent manufacturer in the shoe business of New York City. They have seven children living, who have all been educated in the schools of Philadelphia and Newark. They are: 1. Iola A., married Harold Eames, of Irvington, where they reside. 2. Alfred William, married Marie Ohl, and resides in Chicago. Child: Alfred William Jr. 3. Jennie R., married Clifford Briscoe, of Irvington, where they reside. 4. Elsie D., attends the Irvington Grammar School. 5. Herbert W., also attends the Irvington Grammar School. 6. Roberta, also at school with her brothers and sister. 7. Francis S. Jr., in school with the others. Mr. Green's first wife died in 1906, and he married (second) March 9, 1912, Eleanor Raybould.

REV. THOMAS JOSEPH MARTIN

Rev. Thomas Joseph Martin, one of the most widely respected and influential assistant priests of the city of Newark, was born in this city, October 16, 1882, and was the third of the five children of Stephen and Mary E. (McDonald) Martin. The other children were: William A.; Mary E.; Stephen E.; and James F. Our subject attended St. Joseph's Parochial School, Newark, where he showed the promise that was afterwards fulfilled of unusual gifts of mental endowment and of character. From St. Joseph's he went to the school of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, graduating from this institution in 1897. He then entered Seton Hall College, South Orange, New Jersey, and graduated in 1904, with the degree of A.B. After three more years of study he was ordained to the priesthood at Seton Hall, December 21, 1907, having the year previously received the degree of A.M.

He was forthwith appointed the vice-president of Seton Hall College, serving in this capacity until September, 1908. He has been since that time an assistant of the Sacred Heart parish, Bloomfield, New Jersey, of St. Mary's parish, Jersey City, New Jersey, and latterly of the parish of St. Rose of Lima, Newark, doing there a valuable work. He is a member of Division No. 6, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Jersey City, New Jersey; of Seton Hall Seminary Alumni Association, South Orange, New Jersey; and of the St. Rose of Lima Holy Name Club, Newark, New Jersey.

WILLIAM P. O'ROURKE

William P. O'Rourke, superintendent of buildings for the city of Newark, was born in Newark, in 1871. Before 1907, when he was appointed superintendent of buildings, he was one of the leading architects of the city. His education was acquired at St. Patrick's school, and at St. Benedict's College and Newark Academy, from which latter institution he was graduated. During his earlier professional life he was associated with his father, who was acknowledged to be one of the leading architects of the city. The firm went under the style of J. O'Rourke & Sons. Mr. O'Rourke is an enthusiast on military matters and is a member of the Joel Parker Association, Gottfried Krueger Association and New Jersey Naval Reserves. During the Spanish-American War he served as ensign, and has also been lieutenant in the New Jersey Naval Reserves. In his political beliefs Mr. O'Rourke is a Democrat, and is in his religious faith a Roman Catholic, and a member of St. Patrick's Cathedral. One of the influential citizens of Newark, Mr. O'Rourke has won by his personal merits the unique position of respect which he holds in the community.

SAMUEL HUGH McILROY

Samuel Hugh McIlroy, a highly esteemed member of the fraternity of educators of Newark, and the principal of the Madison School, one which has shown a remarkable growth in the past few years, is a man of influence in the Newark community. He is not a Jerseyman by birth, but one of those many citizens of the town who have come from the State of New York. He was born, December 24, 1869, in Greigsville, Livingston county, New York. His parents were James and Nancy (McClelland) McIlroy, whose other children were: Alexander M.; George A.; Ida J. A country boy, Samuel Hugh had the benefits and the disadvantages of a country education. It will be generally agreed that the benefits far outweigh the disagreeable features. For a boy of good health and ambition can easily surmount the difficulties of circumstance and forge for himself a character that has an inestimable quality in it of rugged strength. He got the best that was to be derived from the district schools of the neighborhood, and then went to the Geneseo State Normal School and graduated in the class of 1894. This was followed by a course at the Teachers' College of Columbia University, from which he received in 1910 the degree of B. S.

His professional career began in 1890, when he obtained a position as teacher in the schools of Livingston county, New York. This was followed by his appointment to the post of principal of Middlebury Academy at Wyoming, New York, which he held from 1895 to 1900, becoming principal of the Highland Falls School (New York), in 1900, and remaining there for seven years, which period he filled with work of real service to the public. In September, 1907, he was elected principal of the South Sixteenth Street School in Newark, accepting which he removed to that city and has in the time that has since elapsed built up a reputation as an educator of the first rank. In 1910 the name of the school was changed to the Madison School, and of this Mr. McIlroy still continues in charge. It is one of comparatively recent organization, having been opened February 15, 1905, with twelve teachers, and with W. J. Eckoff as principal. During the following year Lewis H. Carris was principal, and after him Mr. McIlroy took the charge. It has grown to the grade of a full Grammar School with a force of thirty-one teachers and is equipped with shop, kitchen, gymnasium and a fine

auditorium. The first graduating class to be turned out by the school was in June, 1912, and numbered sixty. Mr. McIlroy is a member of the High Street Presbyterian Church. He belongs to Newburg Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of the Schoolmen's Club, of the Principals' Association, and of the Newark Public Schools Athletic Association.

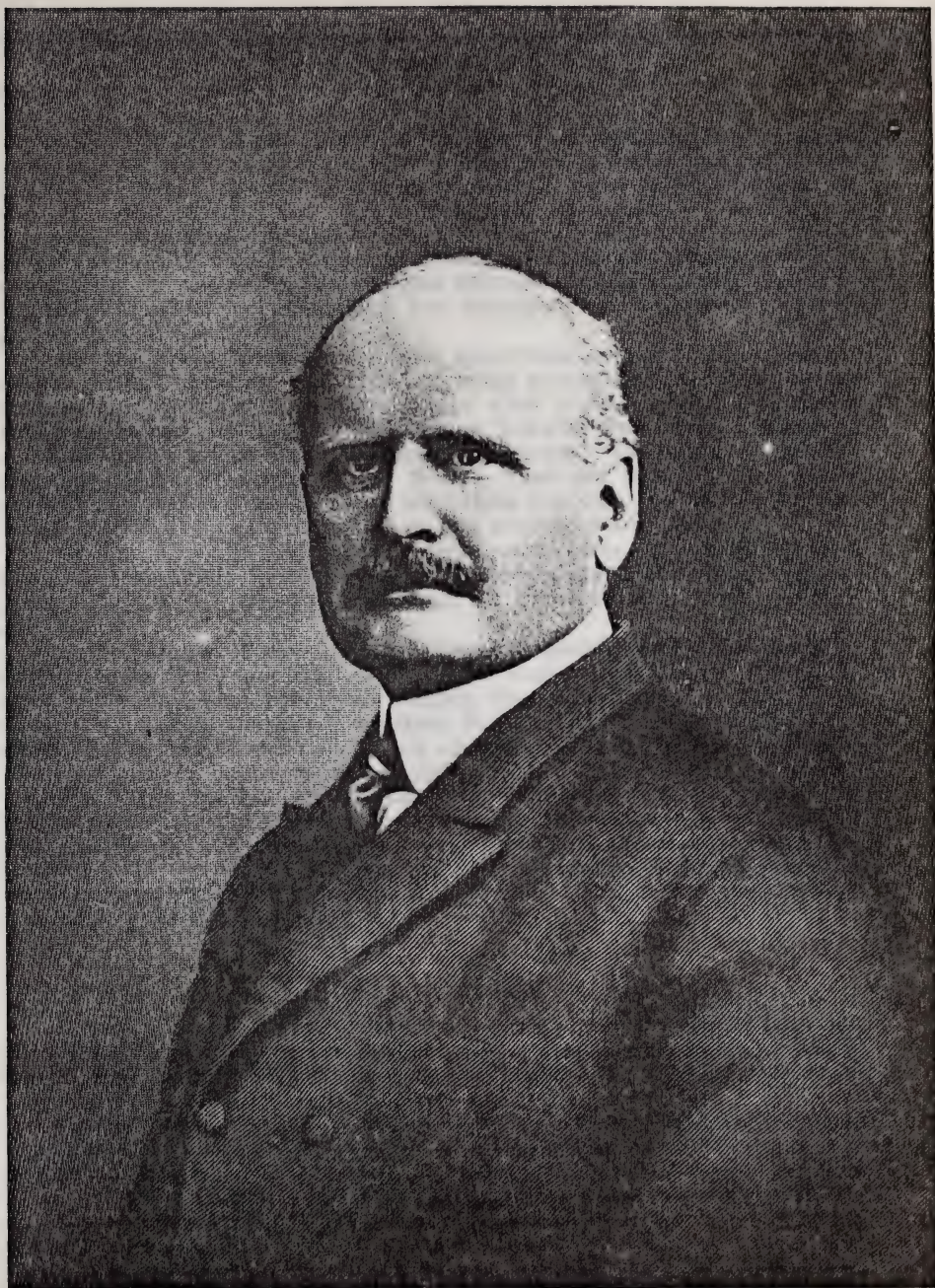
He married at Wyoming, New York, August 12, 1900, Mary, daughter of Henry and Francena (Bond) Strong, the former of whom served as a cavalryman in the Civil War. The sister of Mrs. McIlroy is Nellie Rose (Mrs. Henry S. Hubbell). Mr. and Mrs. McIlroy have one son, Malcolm Strong, born August 28, 1902.

MARTIN LUTHER COX

The science of pedagogy has become more and more fully recognized as one of vast importance in the progress of the community and, foremost in the ranks in this profession in the city of Newark, New Jersey, stands Martin Luther Cox, whose exceptional devotion to the duties of his profession have done wonders in furthering the cause of education. A descendant of one of the old families of the State of New Jersey, he has a title to nobility as desirable as any bestowed by any earthly potentate.

Arthur Cox, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer of Lafayette township, New Jersey, and a man of importance and influence in the community. His son, Martin Luther Cox, or Colonel Luther Cox, as he was familiarly known, was engaged in the commission business in the city of New York, while he resided in Lafayette, Sussex county, New Jersey, being colonel of the militia in that county. John Backster Cox, a son of the preceding, was born in Lafayette, and was engaged in business as a merchant. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he abandoned his business interests in order to tender his services in defence of the rights and liberties of his country, and was in active service for a period of two years. He was a member of Company D, Second New Jersey Volunteers, and was honorably discharged on account of illness contracted while on military duty. He married Caroline, daughter of Samuel and Mahala (Ryan) Cooper, and granddaughter of Moses and Sarah (Clifton) Cooper, all of Dover, Morris county, New Jersey, and had children: Martin Luther, whose name is at the head of this sketch; John B., Jr., deceased, who had children, John S. and Albert; and Frederick L., assistant manager of Belding Brothers Silk Manufacturing Company of New York, whose children are: Asenath S. and James S.

Martin Luther Cox was born in Rockaway, Morris county, New Jersey, March 1, 1867, and received his education in the public schools of that township. In the fall of 1883 he commenced teaching in the same public institutions, and from the outset of his career he exhibited remarkable aptitude for the calling he had adopted. That the success he achieved was appreciated by those in authority is attested by the fact of his rapid advancement, for, in September, 1887, he was appointed as principal of School No. 3, where he displayed remarkable executive ability, and filled the responsible position until August, 1893. At this time the State Board of Education expressed their appreciation of his services by appointing him Superintendent of Schools for Morris county, a new field of work which gave Mr. Cox additional opportunities for introducing his original and advantageous methods. In the meantime he had been exceedingly active in pursuing his studies in the science of pedagogy at the University of New



Martin L. Cox



W. J. Sturges

York, and his degree of Master of Pedagogy was awarded him in June, 1897. In 1900 Mr. Cox resigned his position as Superintendent of Schools in order to accept the appointment of principal of the Ann Street School of Newark, filling this position very capably until September, 1903, when he was called to assume the heavier and more responsible duties of principal of the Thirteenth Avenue Grammar School, which is the largest school of its class in the entire city, and is also distinguished by the fact that it is the only school of the city which has maintained a "School City" for a period of eight years.

Mr. Cox keeps in close touch with everything connected with the profession he has made his life work and holds membership in the following named organizations: The Schoolmasters' Club of New York, Schoolmen's Club of Newark, Principals' Association of Newark, New Jersey Council of Education, New Jersey State Teachers' Association. He is also a member and past master of Acacia Lodge, No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons, of Dover, New Jersey. His religious affiliations are with the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark, of which he is a consistent member.

Mr. Cox married, June, 1897, Harriet, a daughter of William Wallace and Jane (Fairchild) Hennion, and an adopted daughter of the late William Henry and Harriet (Miller) Dickerson, of Denville, Morris county, New Jersey.

In the paternal line Mrs. Cox is a lineal descendant of Johann Hennion, one of the earliest Dutch settlers of Bergen county, New Jersey. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cox are: William Henry Dickerson, born April 8, 1898, a student in the Barringer High School; and Edmund Halsey, born December 21, 1902. Mr. Cox is easy of approach and affable in conversation, and has the happy faculty of gaining the confidence and affection of those he has in charge. He is broad and comprehensive in his views, and is ever on the alert to follow up new methods which appear to be practical and practicable. He has a keen appreciation of the requirements of the community in the educational line, and the tact and wisdom he displays in all his connections with the student body have earned him liberal commendation from all quarters.

ROBERT E. DUCEY

Robert E. Ducey, at the present time (1913) representing as alderman the Fourth ward of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is a member of a family which from the time of its advent in this country has distinguished itself by its patriotism and devotion to public duty.

Henry Ducey, his father, was born in Ireland in 1840, and came to this country as a lad of eleven years. He found his way to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was apprenticed to learn the machinists' trade, and later made his home in Gloucester City, New Jersey, where he worked at his trade in the White Mills. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Massachusetts Infantry, and was in active service at Fredericksburg and many other hotly contested engagements. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war and returned to his more peaceful occupations. He is a member of James A. Garfield Post, No. 36, Grand Army of the Republic. He married Mary A. Nelson, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and of their eight children, Frederick H., Walter T., Louis, Chase and Harry are deceased; Robert E., is the subject of this sketch; Olive T., lives in Gloucester City, New Jersey; and Bertha M., married Howard Anderson, of Gloucester City.

Robert E. Ducey was born in Gloucester City, Camden County, New Jersey, April 6, 1871, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. In 1905 he decided to remove to Newark, and since that time he has resided in that city. Nineteen years ago he formed a business connection with the firm of C. D. Gibbon & Son, and has been occupied as a shoe salesman during that long period. Public affairs have always held an especial interest for Mr. Ducey from the age when he was old enough to entertain an opinion about them. In particular the affairs of the municipality in which he had taken up his residence engaged his attention, and he was ever foremost in advancing its welfare in any manner which lay within his power. The community was not slow in recognizing his public spirit and, in 1912, Mr. Ducey was elected as alderman to represent the Fourth ward. In connection with this office he is chairman of Hospitals, Weights and Measures, and a member of the following committees: Construction and Alteration of Buildings, Licenses, Hospitals, Public Markets, Municipal Lighting and Band Concerts. He is president of the Ajax Building and Loan Association and a member of Newark Lodge No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Knights of Columbus; and various other political and social organizations.

Mr. Ducey married, October 16, 1902, Marie Delphine, born in Boonton, New Jersey, daughter of Toussaint and Louise (Gerard) Poirier. Mr. Ducey has earned high praise for the meritorious manner in which he performs all duties which come in his office. He is possessed of great energy and determination, and is of a natural shrewdness which enables him to judge of character with accuracy. The earnest spirit which has marked him from the commencement of his career is still in evidence, and even better and more important things are confidently expected of him than he has already achieved. He is a profound thinker, and gives closest attention to the public matters which he is called upon to consider.

EDWARD WALTER McDONOUGH

One of the most energetic and enterprising of the younger generation of business men of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is to be found in the person of Edward Walter McDonough, a real estate and insurance man, and connected with a number of other business interests. He is the son of John Francis McDonough, who was born in Ireland, June 2, 1839, and came to this country with his mother in his early youth. He was the leading florist of Newark, having been engaged in this business for the long period of forty years, and retired to private life in 1905. He married Mary A., daughter of John Radel, a native of Bavaria, and they had children: Mary, who married Daniel T. Fitzpatrick of Newark; John, deceased; Agnes, married James McKeon; Margaret, married Assemblyman John A. Matthew; Joseph F., a florist of Newark, married Mary B. Maher; Anna; Henry, married Agnes B. Everett; Andrew, clerk in the Federal Trust Company; Edward Walter, see forward; George, associated in business with the preceding; Richard, president and treasurer of R. A. McDonough, Inc.; Walter, a student at Seton Hall College.

Edward Walter McDonough was born in Newark, February 19, 1887. His education was acquired in private schools, and he then became a pupil in St. Antonius' parochial school, St. Patrick's Cathedral school, and finally attended Seton Hall College from 1901 until 1907. In the latter year he commenced his business career by engaging in the real estate business, in which he has been signally successful. He opened an office at No. 776 Broad street, and is located at 207 Market street at the present time (1913).



[Faint, illegible handwritten text or signature]



Jacob Häfslund



James H. H. H.

He is progressive and farseeing in his business methods, and by the care and attention he has given to the interests of his customers has gained their confidence and esteem. Ever on the lookout to increase the scope of his business operations, he added, in June, 1912, the agency of a prominent automobile concern. In the course of time he has become the representative of a number of corporations in the insurance line, among these being: The Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, Millers National Insurance Company and the Michigan Commercial Insurance Company. He is president of the McDonough Motor Car Company and treasurer of the Simplex Hydrometer Company of Newark and a member of the Newark Board of Trade, where his opinions carry weight.

That Mr. McDonough is an important factor in other directions is evinced by the fact of his appointment as a police justice of South Orange by Governor Woodrow Wilson. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus.

Quick witted and broad minded, the career of Mr. McDonough shows that he has a wide knowledge of business laws, together with a large fund of common sense, and his methods are celebrated for the latter trait. He is plain and unassuming in his habits, and highly respected for his unswerving integrity and great perseverance.

JACOB HAUSSLING

Jacob Haussling, serving at the present time (1913) as Mayor of Newark, in which capacity he is giving eminent satisfaction by an administration in which all the best interests of the people as a whole have been ably and zealously defended and advanced, is a native of Newark, born February 22, 1855, in the ward in which he has ever since resided.

Henry Haussling, the father of Jacob Haussling, was a native of Bavaria, from whence he came to this country in 1848, in young manhood. He learned the trades of blacksmith and locksmith, and for a number of years after his arrival in this country worked along these lines. Later in life he engaged in the mineral water business, an industry which has been carried on by his son upon a more extensive scale. In the beginning, one horse and wagon was all that was necessary for the deliveries, but as their patronage increased others were added from time to time, and it is now one of the largest concerns of the kind in the city. Mr. Haussling's business sagacity saw the need for the manufacture in large quantities of the machinery for making soda water, and consequently he organized a corporation for that purpose which has proved a highly successful venture. Mr. Haussling was a man of marked influence and popularity in the German-American community of Newark, and he bore a reputation for public and private integrity which was indeed enviable.

Jacob Haussling was educated in St. Mary's Parochial School, the Second Ward Grammar School, and then pursued a course in Stratton's Business College. He then served an apprenticeship at the trade of marble cutting, thus following the old German idea of his father to learn a trade to have as a resource upon which to fall back upon in case of need. It is said that the sons of the Kaiser are all taught a trade, the Crown Prince being an expert cabinetmaker. At the age of seventeen, after serving his apprenticeship, Jacob Haussling went into business with his father and has continued in the same to the present time, achieving a large degree of success, the result of industry, perseverance and excellent business methods.

In 1888 Mr. Haussling, having formerly allied himself with the Democratic party, received the nomination for the office of sheriff, and was elected by a large plurality vote. In 1889 he received the nomination for county register, but after a hotly contested fight was defeated by a margin of seventeen by the Republican candidate, Richard Coogan, the total number of votes polled being 62,000. In 1896 the Democratic party had been decimated by the defection of many of its numbers, through the free silver agitation, and it was with reluctance that Mr. Haussling consented to stand as candidate for sheriff; he was defeated by his opponent, Mr. Doremus, although Mr. Haussling ran 8,000 ahead of his ticket. In 1898 he was nominated by his party for the Assembly, the ticket of that year being popularly known as the "Big Ticket," on account of all the Democratic nominees being men of such prominence. In 1899 Mr. Haussling ran as shrievalty candidate for the third time; his opponent, the Republican nominee, John Bonnell, retired a week before the election, but the Republicans nominated George Virtue in his place and Mr. Virtue received the larger number of votes. In 1900 he again ran for the office of sheriff and was elected with a plurality of 3,000 over his Republican opponent, Henry M. Doremus. In 1906, at a time when political excitement ran high, Mr. Haussling consented, not without considerable urging from his friends, to run for the office of mayor. The recent legislation with regard to the liquor traffic by the bill known as the Bishop's Bill, and the heavy increase in the taxes in Newark, had combined to produce an exceedingly tense feeling in the political situation. Notwithstanding this Mr. Haussling received the nomination over a number of other candidates at the primaries and in the election was victorious, gaining the majority over the votes cast for the Republican and Independent opponents. His term as mayor of Newark began January 1, 1907, and he was again elected in 1908, the second term dating from January 1, 1909, and in 1912 was again re-elected with a majority of over 6,300, this fact testifying to his popularity and his efficiency. Mr. Haussling is a man of ability and tireless energy, which, coupled with his high character, has won for him merited distinction.

Mr. Haussling married, January 11, 1874, Ellen Elligott. Children: Henry J., Elizabeth, Jacob, Josephine.

LOUIS O. FAULHABER

Louis O. Faulhaber, widely known in the business and social circles of the city of Newark, resident manager of the Casualty Company of America for the State of New Jersey, is one of the most energetic and enterprising men of the city.

His father, Oscar Faulhaber, late professor of the French and German languages at Philips-Exeter Academy and Robinson Seminary, was born in Isny, Württemberg, Germany, January 4, 1832. He was educated at the universities of Stuttgart and Tübingen, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the latter institution in 1855. The next three years were spent in France where, for a portion of this time, Mr. Faulhaber served in the French navy. While still living in Germany he had served in the German army. From France he traveled to England, but his sojourn in the latter country was of short duration. He came to America and entered upon what proved to be a prominent educational career. The modern languages, more especially German and French, were his more particular field. He taught in a Chicago high school from 1873 until 1876, and was connected with the high school in Haverhill, Massachusetts. In 1874 he was

appointed instructor for the French and German languages in Philips-Exeter Academy, in the course of time being advanced to a full professorship, in which he served with zeal and ability until his resignation in 1894. For a somewhat longer period of time he was connected with the Robinson Seminary in a similar capacity. For a number of years his place of residence was in Haverhill and in Exeter. Dr. Faulhaber was also an instructor in the Department for Modern Languages of Harvard University. His general attainments were of a high order, and as a linguist he occupied a commanding position. His command of the English language was exceptionally fine, and he was familiar with all the leading languages of Europe. Extensive reading and careful consideration of what he had read, combined with what his trained mind had observed in the course of his numerous journeys, had made of him a remarkable character. Gifted by nature and education as a brilliant conversationalist, he was an effective speaker and a fine lecturer. His love for the land of his birth was ardent and unabated but he was imbued with an intense patriotism for the land of his adoption. Public spirited as a citizen, he was enabled by means of his oratorical powers to further the cause of progress and development in the places of his residence. He had almost completed his seventieth year at the time of his death, and the mourning for him was sincere and widespread. While private funeral services were held at his former home in Haverhill, the burial took place later at Exeter, the committal service being read by Dr. Goodridge, and the pallbearers being four members of the Academy faculty—Professor Francis and Instructors Ford, Bowles and Segerblom.

Louis O. Faulhaber was born May 13, 1875. He was educated at Philips-Exeter Academy under the personal supervision of his father, and received a most excellent education. Business life appealed more strongly to him, however, than a classical education, and he left the institution before having graduated. Engaging in the insurance business as a clerk in the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company in 1894, he remained with this corporation for some time, then accepted a position with the Fidelity & Casualty Company, being made assistant State manager of Connecticut in 1906. Subsequently he resigned his position in this company and formed a connection with the Casualty Company of America, being advanced to the office of State manager of New Jersey in 1908, with his headquarters in the city of Newark. In this responsible position Mr. Faulhaber has often and amply demonstrated the wisdom of his choice in preferring a business to a college life. He is by nature endowed with remarkable executive ability, and has great talent in the systematizing and developing of affairs. He is a member of a number of insurance organizations, of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club, and of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Faulhaber married in 1902 and is the father of one son. He possesses in an eminent degree the power of concentration, and this power, combined with other natural and acquired gifts, makes him one of the foremost men in his particular line of business.

JULIUS STROMBACH

Julius Strombach, a prominent and influential business man of Newark, New Jersey, has for many years been an important factor in various circles of that city. Of German birth, there are united in him a number of the best traits which distinguish the German and American nations, the latter having been acquired during his residence of many years in this country. For

many years he has been identified with architectural work, and his labors in this field have been attended with unqualified success.

Mr. Strombach was born at Rhineland, Germany, in 1863, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth Strombach. His father was a farmer by occupation, and also, in a moderate degree, followed the trade of tanning. The early school education of Mr. Strombach was acquired in his native town, where he also served his apprenticeship to the callings of millwright, carpenter and iron construction. When the proper time arrived he entered the German military service, remaining in the army his full allotted time, and was discharged with high official rank, and the commendation of his superior officers. He had always been more than ordinarily progressive in his ideas, and having decided that America offered a better field for the advancement of an active young man, he came to this country in 1888, locating in Newark. For two years he was actively occupied in the trade for which he had been fitted, then returned to Germany in order to study architecture.

When he returned to his mother country it had been his intention to make there his permanent home, but finding conditions there unfavorable compared with those in America, he returned to this country with a thorough preparation for the vocation which he has followed since that time, 1892, and with results which have been exceedingly satisfactory from every point of view. Because of his liberal and broad-minded study of his profession, and the soundness of his judgment, his opinions carry weight in the architectural world, being regarded as particularly clear in statement and readily comprehensible.

Mr. Strombach is actively connected with a number of fraternal and social organizations, among them being: Schiller Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master; Gottfried Krueger Association; president of the German Singing Society; and member of the Newark Turn Verein and the Harmonie Singing Society.

He married, in 1904, Helen M., daughter of Dr. Guenther, a popular physician of Newark. Mrs. Strombach is a woman of diversified talent, and has attained distinction in the field of painting, both in water colors and oils. They are the parents of one daughter, Alma Elizabeth.

In every capacity and relation of life Mr. Strombach has exhibited marked ability. Possessed of broad and liberal views on all subjects, he displays commendable public spirit and enterprise. He has not aspired to holding public position, although eminently fitted to fill office in the gift of the people. He has, however, taken an active interest in all matters concerning the public welfare, and has always striven to the utmost to do his duty as a good citizen, an effort in which he has most certainly been successful. In social and business, as well as in private life, he is universally respected for those traits which make the loyal friend and the honest man.

AUGUST A. SIPPEL

Among the German-Americans who have achieved a notable degree of prominence in business, political and social circles in the city of Newark, a well-known name is that of August A. Sippel, who has exerted a widespread and beneficial influence.

Mr. Sippel was born in Germany, September 12, 1847, and received an excellent scholastic training in his native land. It was there, also, that he gained his first business experience. In early manhood he decided to come to this country, holding the opinion that it offered better opportunities for



W. D. Kinner



the advancement of a young man of energy and ambition. In this opinion he was not mistaken, as subsequent events have amply proved in his case. He came to America in May, 1867, and immediately took up his residence in Newark, which has remained his home city since that time. Entering the employ of Julius Gerth, a dealer in paints, wall papers, etc., at No. 93 Market street, Mr. Sippel soon proved his worth. His careful attention to detail, his executive ability and, last but not least, the evidence he gave of having his employer's interests thoroughly at heart, were not passed by without attracting attention. The result was that he was advanced from position to position until, April 1, 1876, when he succeeded to the business in which he had at first started his business career in this country, and has been in successful conduct of it since that time. He remained at the old location until May, 1910, at which time he removed to larger and more commodious quarters, such as the increased volume of business imperatively demanded, at No. 63 Market street.

Mr. Sippel is a man of diversified pursuits and many-sided ability. Educational matters have had the benefit of his attention and, from 1883 to 1885, he represented the Second ward as a member of the Board of Education. When the Sixteenth National Saengerfest was held in Newark in 1891, Mr. Sippel was prominently identified with its proceedings, being the Fest Marshal of that occasion. The festival brought thousands of visitors to the city of Newark and redounded greatly to its credit as well as that of its managers.

For thirty-three years Mr. Sippel has served as secretary of the German Hospital and is one of the directors of that praiseworthy institution. Building and loan matters have also engaged considerable of his time and attention, and he is president of the Central, Washington and Grand Building and Loan Associations. He has always taken an active interest in the political situation of his city, state and country, and in 1898, the time of a hotly contested election, Mr. Sippel was elected as alderman by the Democrats of the Second ward by a plurality of two hundred and eighteen votes, although this ward had elected Republican aldermen for many years prior to this election. The president of the board of aldermen appointed Mr. Sippel chairman of the committee on railroad and franchise, in which office his rulings earned general commendation as being just and unprejudiced. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of a number of other fraternal and social organizations. In private life Mr. Sippel is acknowledged by all to be a man of sound common sense and original ideas. He gives careful consideration to any enterprise in which he engages, and only forms his opinion after cool and mature deliberation. It is well for the high standing of a city or corporation when men of the caliber of Mr. Sippel are actually and actively engaged in the management of affairs.

The event of Mr. Sippel's marriage to Anna B. Blaicher occurred in 1870. Their children are: August F., Hugo C. and Ida, who is the wife of William Lipfert, of Newark, and who have one daughter, Edna Rose.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE WINNER

William Wilberforce Winner, a prominent educator of New Jersey, was born November 10, 1863, in Pennington, New Jersey, son of William Wilberforce and Virginia (Bergen) Winner. His grandfather, the late Rev. Isaac Winner, D. D., was one of the first Methodists in the State, and famous as a man never overcome in argument, who achieved some renown as a pulpit orator of convincing tongue, and was an indefatigable circuit rider in Mercer

county. Virginia Bergen descended from the Von Beregen (or Bergen) family, of Manhattan. Their estate was situated at the Battery, extending north to Cortlandt street, and was one of the earliest grants as its position indicates. Its original owner, and the progenitor of the family, was Hans Von Beregen. Through another line of descent Mr. Winner is related to some of the earliest landholders in Philadelphia under Sir William Penn. The sturdiness of Puritan, Hollander and Quaker find place in the character of their descendants, and the blend of stern and honest qualities, faithfulness to trust, unswerving perseverance, religious fervor, and kindness, made young Mr. Winner deservedly successful, and awoke universal regret by their loss in his death November 3, 1907, at the age of forty-four years.

William W. Winner began his education in a little old-fashioned country schoolhouse, built in the woods at Dutch Neck, Mercer county, New Jersey, where he attended between the ages of five and ten. His parents then moved to Newark, giving up agricultural life, and in that city he attended the usual schools, gaining a thorough course of education in the elementary, academic departments, high school, and business school. He also took some post-graduate courses in the science of pedagogy. The business college which he attended, and of which he was the head and the first graduate, was the Newark Business College, whose founder, Professor Martin Mulvey, A. M., regarded him as a young man with a peculiar faculty for the work of a teacher. He accepted a position on the staff of teachers of the college, and thus began his remarkable career as an educator, covering a period of twenty-five years. For ten years he was also a teacher in the Newark Academy, known throughout the union for its thorough college preparation work. Another ten years found him in a like position at Dearborn Morgan School, a similar institution in Orange, New Jersey. Five years at Seton Hall College, South Orange, were followed by three more years in the East Orange Institute. Finally he devoted five more precious and diligent years to instruction of classes in the Orange Young Men's Christian Association.

His knowledge of business methods, and the value of the instruction given by him at the Newark Business College, made him a well-known friend of every business man in the community. The annual enrollment rose to a number exceeding six hundred students. Discipline was maintained, the best traits of every student cultivated, the most backward boys were taught the possibilities of their own minds, and in short his wonderful creative intellect left its mark upon every graduate that left the college halls. Moreover, Mr. Winner had talents of a mechanical kind, and was considered a remarkable artist in the lines of penmanship and engrossing. His combined classes in penmanship for many years included as many as a thousand pupils a day. In New Jersey courts he was considered not only a master of penmanship, but an expert in determining the characteristics and verification of signatures and other handwriting over whose reliability question had been brought. Literature and nature study were among his favorite recreations. In sports of an out-of-door form he was fond of wheeling, boating, fishing and traveling. A diversion which to others would have appeared as another kind of labor, was carpentry, and he delighted in using the tools to add to the attractiveness of both the interior and exterior of his home.

Although a man who possessed hundreds of friends, most of these were in the business world, as he had little time to devote to acquiring acquaintances of a merely social sort. He joined, however, the Knights of Pythias,

and was connected with various educational organizations, such as the National Commercial Teachers' Federation, the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, and the Private Commercial Schools Managers' Association.

Mr. Winner married (first) in 1887, Anna Knox Canniff, of Caldwell, New Jersey, who left four children, of whom three survive. He married (second) Myra L. Havens.

With the death of Mr. Winner, the prosperity of the Newark Business College would have declined if public confidence had not been restored by its management being placed in the hands of Mrs. Winner, who for some time had been her husband's assistant and thoroughly understood his methods. In fact many improvements during his lifetime were made by her advice, and her many valuable suggestions helped him greatly in carrying his responsibilities. Mrs. Winner has become the principal of the college, and is also its proprietor and manager.

CHARLES WILLIAM HEILMANN

Charles William Heilmann, the well-known undertaker of the city of Newark, is one of the representative German-American citizens of the city. He has identified himself closely with the interests of the city in a number of directions, always greatly to the general advantage of the community. He was born in the Rheinpfalz, Germany, in 1857, and was the son of Martin and Rosina Heilmann. His father, a machinist and millwright by occupation, erected numerous mills which were operated by water power, which was the principal motive force in that section of the country.

Mr. Heilmann received his elementary education in his native country, and came to these shores when he was ten years of age. His family settled in Newark, where he attended the public schools for a limited period of time. Becoming the only support of his widowed mother, he was obliged to leave school at an early age and contribute to the family income. He was apprenticed to learn the machinists' and toolmakers' trade, and followed that vocation until 1882, when he entered the business of undertaking which had been established by his father-in-law. In addition to this, he is one of the partners in a large livery establishment operated under the firm name of Erb & Heilmann, is a director in the Modern, Passaic & Aetna Building and Loan Association, and has a number of other business ventures.

His interest in the political affairs of the city has been a lively one, and he was the Republican member of the County Board of Taxation until his party was put out of office by the election of the Democrats. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders for six years (three terms).

Mr. Heilmann married, in March, 1879, Sarah, daughter of Frederick C. and Julia Hexamer, and has four sons and four daughters now living. Mr. Hexamer founded the undertaking business in which Mr. Heilmann is now engaged.

Mr. Heilmann is a member of a number of fraternal and other organizations, among which may be mentioned: Schiller Lodge No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; he has been past district deputy of the Eleventh Masonic district; Jersey City Council, Scottish Rite Masons; Salaam Temple; president of the German Past Masters' Association; Knights of Pythias; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; in the last-named order he has been past district deputy of the subordinate lodge and of the encampment degree; Arion, Germania, Harmony and Phoenix singing societies; Improved Order of Heptasophs; Newark Turn Verein. He has been president of the United Singers of Newark for the past three years (1912). Much

might be said of the benefit derived by these various organizations from Mr. Heilmann's connection with them. He is a man of great concentrative power, and whatever engages his attention has the advantage of his calm consideration and mature and well-formed opinion.

ERNEST A. GEOFFROY

Credit is due to any man who makes a success of his business life, but in a far greater measure is it due to the man who has worked his way up from small beginnings and owes his rise to his unflinching determination and ambition. Such a man is Ernest A. Geoffroy, one of the representative men of the city of Newark, New Jersey, treasurer of the Heller Brothers Company, and a leading spirit in several other business enterprises.

His father, Nicholas C. Geoffroy, was born near Bellefort, France, and came to this country at the age of seventeen years. He was the owner of a cider mill, which he kept in active operation for many years at Madison, New Jersey, and married Francois Duclos, a native of Lyons, France.

Ernest A. Geoffroy was born in Madison, Morris county, New Jersey, May 4, 1857, and acquired his education in the public schools of that township. Immediately after his graduation from the public school he entered upon his business career. His first position was with Heller Brothers & Company as an apprentice, and, commencing at the very bottom of the ladder, he has, by perseverance and faithful performance of the duties assigned him, won his way to the topmost round, now holding official position in the same concern which was the scene of his initial struggles. He is not only treasurer of the Heller Brothers Company, but he has an interest in the business. The Heller Brothers' Tool Company is another concern with which he is connected, also in the capacity of treasurer. He is also manager of the Heller Brothers Steel Works. In the Woodside Building and Loan Association he has held the position of treasurer for the long period of twenty-eight years, since its organization. As a member of the Newark Board of Trade his opinions are listened to with the closest attention and his counsel is eagerly sought by those interested in financial matters. In political affairs he takes no active part, simply casting his vote as an honest, right-minded citizen who has the public welfare at heart. He is not a member of any social or fraternal organizations, preferring to spend his spare moments in other forms of recreation.

Mr. Geoffroy married, in 1883, Elizabeth C., daughter of Alfred and Phoebe (Sturgis) Eagles. Mr. Eagles was in the coach lamp manufacturing business in Newark, the firm being known as Eagles & Lockwood, one of the oldest concerns in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Geoffroy have been blessed with two children: Francois, who married E. A. Ward, a mechanical engineer, and Rhoda, who lives at home with her parents. The life of Mr. Geoffroy has been an unusually active one, and, although he has reached the prime of life, he still occupies a position of eminence in the business world which is second to none. His important business enterprises have not been permitted to occupy his time to the exclusion of charitable work, and his benefactions have been large and carefully applied.

REV. M. P. CORCORAN

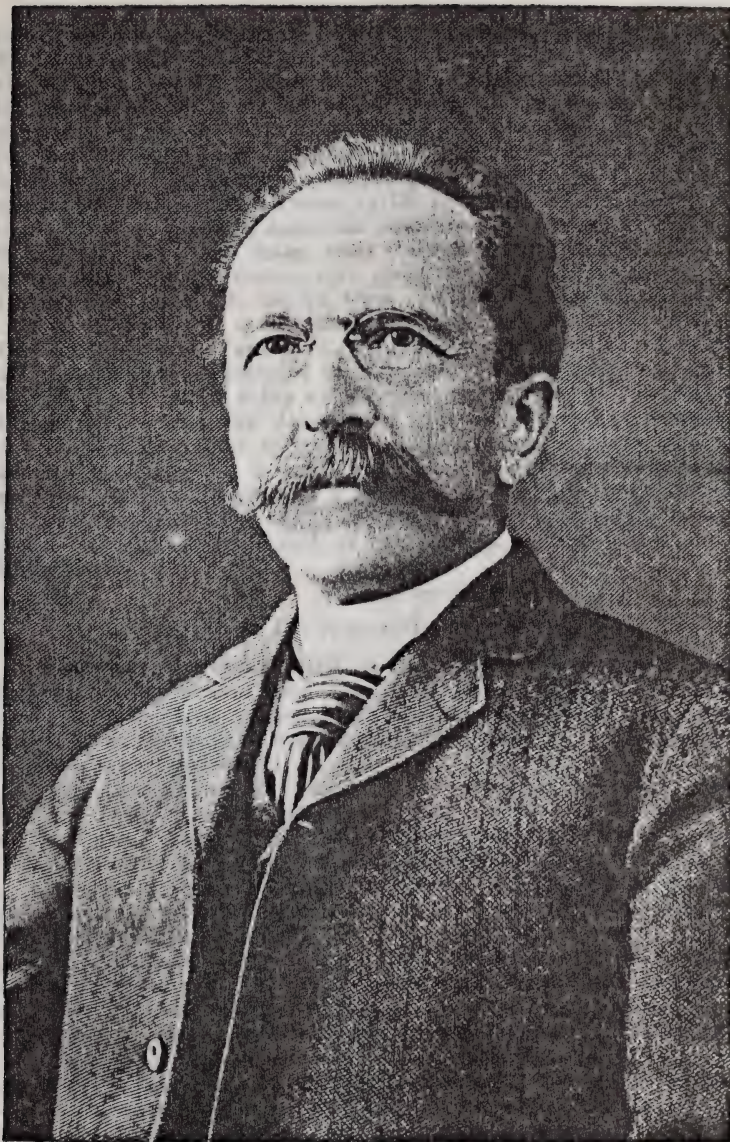
Among the services rendered by good citizens to the community of which they form a part, not least is that done by the preaching and example of a high-minded priest and spiritual guide. Of this number is Rev. M. P.



Ernest A. Geoffroy



Ernest A. Hofford



J. A. Lebkuecher.



Handwritten signature

Corcoran, now an assistant in the parish of St. Rose of Lima, of Newark, New Jersey. He was born in Jersey City, June 30, 1876, the son of Michael and Bridget (Mullen) Corcoran, who were both natives of Ireland. He was the eldest of a family of seven children, the others being: Mary A., Margaret V., Matthew J., David B., Helen A. and Hannah A. Showing from his earliest years those marked mental and religious qualifications that have unfolded with the passing years, he was sent as a young boy to St. Bridget's Academy, after which he went to the Academy of the Immaculate Conception. He completed his academic studies at St. Vincent in Pennsylvania. He then matriculated at Seton Hall College, South Orange, New Jersey, and after completing the course with credit received his degree of A. B. in 1897. He received his A. M. degree from the same institution in 1899.

In 1901 he was ordained priest of St. Patrick's Cathedral by the Right Reverend James McFaul, D.D., Bishop of Trenton. Soon after his ordination he was appointed curate of St. Joseph's, Newark, entering upon his duties July 5, 1901. After doing an excellent work here he was transferred to St. Joseph's, Paterson, New Jersey. In 1907 he returned to Newark to assist in the spiritual oversight of the parish of St. Rose of Lima, into which charge he was installed June 6, 1907, and where he still continues to do a valuable service. Father Corcoran is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Olive Branch Council. He is the chaplain of the Newark Fire Department, and is the spiritual director of the Newark Federation of the Holy Name Societies.

JULIUS A. LEBKUECHER

Germany has contributed to the United States many bright and progressive business men who have attained prominence, occupying positions that have marked influence in the development of the communities in which they locate, and among these is Julius A. Lebkuecher, of Newark, a well known jeweler.

Mr. Lebkuecher was born in the province of Baden, Germany, February 9, 1844, son of Francis and Louise (Kurz) Lebkuecher, who emigrated to the United States in 1848, taking up their residence in Jersey City, New Jersey, from whence they removed to Newark, same State, in 1852. Julius A. attended the public schools, completing his studies in the high school of Newark, from which he graduated in the class of 1860. He at once turned his attention to the mastery of the jewelry trade, and by strict application and perseverance became thoroughly familiar with the various branches of the trade, and in 1869 was competent to embark in business on his own account, joining George Kremenz in the organization of the firm of Kremenz & Company, whose business constantly increased in volume and importance year by year, and at the present time (1912) is one of the most extensive and most successful business enterprises of its kind in the city of Newark. They carry a full line of high grade goods, and the courteous treatment accorded their patrons secures to them their constant and liberal patronage. In connection with his other interests Mr. Lebkuecher is vice-president and a director of the Union National Bank, the Franklin Savings Institution, and is president of the Fourteenth Ward Building & Loan Association.

In public affairs Mr. Lebkuecher has been quite prominent, having been called upon to fill a number of positions of trust and responsibility, but he would never consent to accept public office until the spring of 1894 when his name was placed on the Republican ticket as a mayoralty candidate

in Newark. He was elected by a majority of nearly five thousand, this being an unmistakable evidence of the trust and confidence reposed in him as a man of splendid business qualifications and unquestioned integrity. He entered upon the duties of his office, May 7, 1894, and in the beginning of his administration placed the general business of the city upon a business footing. Extravagances in the purchase of supplies were cut off; the cost of sewers, paving and other improvements was lessened; the business methods of the department were put on a more practical and therefore economical basis; the long out-standing claims due the city from various corporations were collected, including one of eighty-nine thousand dollars against two railroad corporations, which money was devoted to the increase of public school accommodations in the city, and he secured the passage of a state law encouraging street paving. Considering the fact that great improvements were made during his term and that there had been but a slight increase in taxable valuations, owing to the depressed conditions of the times, the tax rate of the city was reduced, rather than increased. Mr. Lebkuecher, however, was not successful in his candidacy for re-election, although supported by the most substantial and progressive citizens, those who had the future welfare of the city at heart, as had Mr. Lebkuecher.

Mr. Lebkuecher married, (first), July 20, 1870, Mary Hayden, a native of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, who died in 1893, leaving three children: Frank, Carl, Mary. Mr. Lebkuecher married (second) Mrs. Louise Burger.

This brief resume of Mr. Lebkuecher's many spheres of activity proves the broadness of his mental vision, and whether considered as employee, employer, business man or as executive head of a large and thriving city, he has ever been found true to himself and true to his fellows. Through a long period of time he has been accounted among those whose enterprise and splendid judgment have contributed to the general prosperity, and he bears the honorable record of a conscientious man, who by his upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellowmen.

HUGO GOERKE

Among the leading real estate men of Newark, and a business man who commands the respect and confidence of the whole community, Hugo Goerke is a well-known figure. Of German birth and extraction he is an ardent and patriotic supporter of all the activities of the German-American society of the city. But his keen interest in all that pertains to the fatherland detracts in no respect from his allegiance to the land of his adoption, and he is a citizen who may always be counted upon for the support of all movements looking towards the public welfare. Gifted with great business ability and executive powers of a high order, he is also endowed by nature with the social qualities which make him cordially welcomed amongst a large circle of friends. In his business relations his record has been high and his name is synonymous with upright and honorable dealing. No business man in Newark has achieved a more enviable reputation.

Mr. Goerke was born July 5, 1855, in Dantzig, Germany, and is the son of Ferdinand and Paulina Goerke, his father having been a well-known financier of that city. His parents were anxious to give the promising boy the best educational advantages and he was sent at an early age to the Real Schüle. Here, besides the general academic work which was taught in the thorough German fashion, he took an exhaustive course in the study

of economics. The benefits of this work in the theory of interchange, and in the philosophy of business relations became evident, when at the age of twenty-three years he determined to come to the United States and enter upon a business career in a fresh field.

The first year after his arrival was spent in New York. After this an advantageous offer took him to Chicago where he remained four years. At the end of that time he returned to New York and after a short stay removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he has since remained. He has identified himself in a generous way with the best life of the city and has been one of those citizens that have been of great worth and value in the development of the higher life of the town. His first position in Newark was in the employ of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. Here he remained for seven years acquiring an invaluable fund of business experience and giving evidence of those qualities of faithfulness, reliability, and integrity that have been the foundation of his business reputation in the succeeding years.

Feeling that the time had come when he might venture into the business world on his own account, he left the service of the Prudential Life Insurance Company to enter the advertising business. His confidence in his own powers was justified by the flattering success which he met with from the outset. He was at the same time connected with the German Theater, this business interest being one that continued for twenty years. After a period spent in the advertising field he was strongly attracted by the possibilities in the real estate business, and he decided to engage in the operations of that market. In this work he has continued ever since, building up for himself a business that is highly successful and well established in the esteem and respect of a large clientele.

Mr. Goerke, like most Germans, is extremely social in his instincts, and is a popular member of many musical and fraternal societies. He is a member of Schiller Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of the Schlaraffia Society; of the Germania Singing Society; of the Deutsche Sprach Verein, and of the Musical Society Elntact. He belongs also to the Technical Verein of Newark; to the Skat Club; to the New York City Society; and to the Kreutzer Quartet Club. He has a fine musical taste and a great enthusiasm for the art and he has been active in promoting the organization of various musical clubs. He was also the organizer of the House Owners' Association of Newark. While his business interests are in Newark, Mr. Goerke makes his residence in East Orange.

Mr. Goerke married Mary Frey of Newark. They have no children.

BENEDICT PRIETH

Benedict Prieth, the successful and brilliant journalist, was born in Graun, Tyrol, January 7, 1827, died in Newark, New Jersey, October 29, 1879, after having contributed much to the furthering of German-American interests in New Jersey, and assisting in the upholding of the Federal government during the Civil War. His father, Gabriel Prieth, was a clerk in the courts of Graun, and came of a good burgher family, as did also his mother, Anna Prieth.

Benedict Prieth received his early education at Graun. Taking up a course of legal study he pursued it at the schools and colleges of Innsbruck, Gratz and Vienna. In 1848, the year of so many European insurrections, he joined the student company at Vienna which took part in a revolutionary uprising in that city. Like many of his fellow students, Benedict Prieth,

when this revolt was over, was thrown into prison by the authorities at Salzburg, for treasonable actions, and was not released for a year.

He returned to Tyrol in 1849 and became interested in the expression of his ideas through the medium of the press. Soon he became attached to the staff of the Bozener "Zeitung." Leaving Tyrol for Switzerland, and settling at Berne, he found employment in connection with the Bund, at the same time continuing his legal studies. Going thence to Munchen and Tubingen he soon received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. The stern laws then prevailing in central Europe, and the generally distressing conditions among the poorer classes turned his attention to the new world where all things at that time attracted the attention of emigrants by promises of more favorable and comfortable modes of living. He therefore determined to cross the ocean, and find this wider field for his ambition, without fear of interference from the authorities whose disfavor he had gained in 1848.

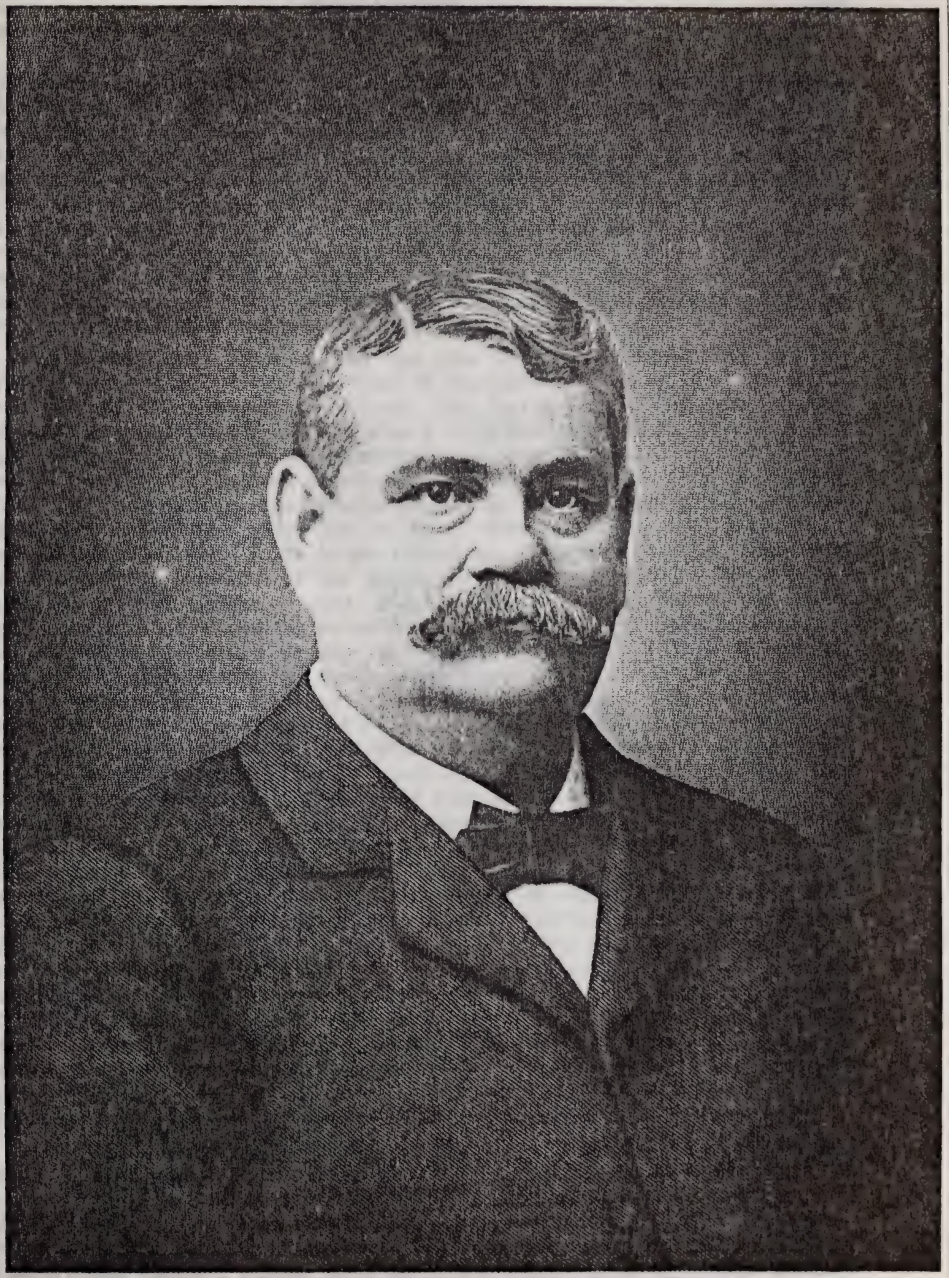
In August, 1857, Mr. Prieth left Germany, and soon was settled in Newark, New Jersey, where some members of his family had already preceded him. Journalism proved, however, a more promising opportunity than law, and he enlisted his services as a writer in the employ of the New Jersey "Zeitung." This paper was published in Newark, the city in which Mr. Prieth resided from the time of his immigration, and his connection with the paper continued for more than twenty years. The following year, he was able to make a more important connection with this journal. He bought out the former owners, and on April 26, 1858, became sole proprietor and owner of the paper. Its name, however, was changed to the "New Jersey Freie Zeitung," and with the increase of its popularity it became a tremendous power among the large German-American element that had settled in New Jersey.

The remarkable executive ability of Mr. Prieth and his progressive ideas soon rendered the newspaper a very valuable piece of property. Known as the best and foremost German American newspaper in that portion of the United States, the views expressed in its editorial columns soon became of power throughout a wider field than New Jersey. Mr. Prieth's editorials were characterized by forcible and clear expression, shrewd argument and keen judgment in the weighing of political and social affairs. He allied himself with the Republican party and earnestly advocated its principles. Throughout the Civil War his paper was an active factor in supporting the cause of the Union. In New Jersey politics he was also an influential leader, and did much good work during the settlement of the difficult problems following the war of the rebellion.

Benedict Prieth married, in 1854, Theodora Sautermeister, before his coming to America. His wife survived him many years. Their children were: 1. Bertha, married Charles A. Feick; 2. Anna, married L. W. Faber; 3. Theodora, married Henry Thielen; 4. Benedict (2); 5. Edwin S.

CLARENCE M. HEDDEN .

Clarence M. Hedden, a well-known manufacturer of Newark, and a man of the highest position in the business and social circles of that city, came of an old and distinguished family. The name with its corruptions of Heddon and Hoddon is of English origin, though it is also found in Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The fact that the crescent occurs in the armorial bearings of the family shows that they fought in the Crusades. Their crest is an eagle erased, with the motto, "Suffer." Jared Hedden,



Levee Historical Pub. Co.

Clarence M. Hadden

the first of the family to come to this country from England, was born about 1608, and is mentioned as having come in the fleet with Winthrop. He settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was a man of substance and great influence in the community. In the next generation Edward Hedden went to New Jersey and settled at the "Mountain," now in the vicinity of South Orange, where he received grants of land. His sons were the owners of the tracts later known as the "Hedden tracts" at South Orange, at the Mountain, near Luddington brook, and on the Rahway river. These Heddens of New Jersey were noted for their patriotism and devotion during the Revolution, and many members of the family took an active part in the struggle that was made in that part of the State.

Clarence Myers Hedden was the son of Charles Israel and Matilda Ward (Myers) Hedden, and was born at Orange, New Jersey, June 25, 1856, and was the third of seven children. His father was a prominent citizen of the Oranges, and his mother was a daughter of Zebulon Myers, and a granddaughter of Judge John Lindsley, and was related to the well-known families of Day, Condit and Ward, and other early settlers. His first school work was that done in the private schools of Orange, and here he studied until he was fourteen years old. In 1870, when he was a lad of fourteen, serious business losses came to his father as a result of the Civil War, and necessitated the removal of the family to a plantation in North Carolina. Here his mother very soon died, and his education was still further interrupted. After a few months of school in Massachusetts, it became necessary to help with his own support. It was at this juncture that the innate strength of character of the youth made itself evident. By the practice of self-denial, and by his untiring energy and perseverance he put aside from the small wages that he earned a few hundred dollars. The possession of this small capital furnished him later with the opportunity to put in practice his excellent business ability and good judgment, qualities that were to put his name among the foremost men of his class in the community. When he was twenty-five years of age he entered into an association with his father in the manufacture of hats in Newark. In 1899 the firm was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and of this corporation Clarence M. Hedden became president, his wife, Nellie H. Hedden, being vice-president, and William H. Fltz, secretary. Besides the hat business, Mr. Hedden carried on for several years an extensive real estate business. The absolute integrity of his character was shown in every transaction of whatever nature, and put him on the highest plane in the estimation of his associates. Of a rigorous conscientiousness in regards to his obligations to his customers and friends, he was, as an employer, a man of the greatest kindness and generosity. His keen sense of justice and ready sympathy made him a friend to his people such as is seldom seen. And yet so unobtrusively was all his kindness done that few ever knew of it except those whom he benefited.

He was a member of Newark Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was also an active member of the West End Club upon the board of governors of which he served for a number of years. His largeness of heart and breadth and liberality of view made him a genial companion, and a welcome member of every circle. He was connected with the Sixth Presbyterian Church, having been for twenty-eight years an active member and sixteen years of that time a member of the board of trustees. By his death, May 11, 1904, Newark lost an exemplar of the purest and highest type of American citizenship, a man who in both business and in private life gave evidence of a nobility and blamelessness of character that is at

once the justification and the pride of our republican institutions. Though not long when counted by the years, his life did not lack a certain element of finality which is the test of one well spent.

Mr. Hedden married, at Haydensville, Massachusetts, Nellie Frances, born at Shelburne Falls, November 2, 1857, daughter of John Royal and Sarah Clarissa (Mather) Hamilton. John R. Hamilton was a descendant of an old pioneer family of Vermont. Their children were: Frances Matilda, born September 2, 1880; Lulu Josephine, born October 12, 1882; Clarence Hamilton, born July 1, 1885; Nellie Estelle, born December 14, 1887; Charles Leslie, born January 1, 1890; Ernest Myers, born September 28, 1892; Albert Henry, born June 23, 1895; Walter Page, born June 25, 1898; Dorothy, born December 28, 1902.

WILLIAM H. BEIDELMAN

The name of William H. Beidelman is synonymous in Newark with expert business capacity and professional honor of that unusual kind that, not content even with high ability, ever seeks to develop and improve itself for the more adequate service of those who seek its assistance. He is of Holland extraction on his father's side, and English on his mother's, being thus a typical American of the new generation, full of the vigor and health of many races.

He is a son of Solomon and Maria Elizabeth (Sargeant) Beidelman, and was born on April 8, 1879, in Newark in which place he has always made his home. His early education was gained in the Newark public schools, where he quickly displayed ability as a student, graduating from the high school in 1897 at the age of eighteen. The science of accounting and business auditing appealed strongly to his interest, and he could not help but be conscious of marked ability on his part in this line of work; so marked, indeed, that he determined to devote himself to it as a business career. To this end he studied under private tutors for a considerable period, and later associated himself with Frank G. DuBois, one of the most prominent accountants of Newark. But Mr. Beidelman is one of those men who is wise enough to perceive that a too close application to the details of a subject does not by any means produce the highest degree of proficiency therein. Rather he knew that to familiarize oneself with many cognate branches is the best means of reaching the highest mastery. Accordingly, he associated himself successively with a number of business and professional interests of the city.

With this firm foundation for his career, he established himself as an accountant in 1906, opened his office, and was soon on the highroad to business and financial success. Yet even this did not content him. In 1907 he obtained the degree of certified public accountant in New Jersey, and has recently taken a special course of study at the Newark University Board, a school of commerce, accounts, and finance, for the purpose of mastering the most abstruse branches of his chosen study, and thus rendering himself of the greatest possible value to his many prominent clients. He now stands, despite his youth, in the forefront of his profession, having built up for himself a large and important clientele for which he acts in the capacity of auditor and consulting accountant. He is also a fellow of the society of Certified Public Accountants of the State of New Jersey, and a fellow of the American Association of Public Accountants.

Mr. Beidelman's devotion to his profession does not, however, prevent his taking part in other of the community's activities. He serves on the

commission of county affairs, is a member of the Board of Trade, and secretary of the Indemnity Building and Loan Association of Newark, in which work he is very active. He is an enthusiastic automobilist, and a member of the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club.

Mr. Beidelman is a Presbyterian in religion, and is associated with the Knox Presbyterian Church of Kearny.

VICTOR PARSONNET, M. D.

Among the large number of physicians in the city of Newark, New Jersey, there is none with a more enviable reputation than Dr. Victor Parsonnet, nor any who enjoys in a greater degree the confidence of his patients and the good will of his colleagues.

Born December 15, 1871, at Balta, province of Podol, Russia, he came to this country in his early manhood subsequently bringing his parents, Ephraim and Rachell (Ricoff) Parsonnet, the former a commission merchant of Newark for many years, and now living in retirement.

His preparatory education was acquired in an eight years' course in the gymnasium at Odessa, and upon coming to America he entered the Law department of the Boston University, where he pursued his legal studies for a period of one and one-half years. Deciding at that time to follow the medical profession instead, he transferred his allegiance to the Tuft Medical College, where he remained one year. He then became a student in the Long Island Medical Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, from which he was graduated 1898, the degree of Doctor of Medicine being conferred upon him. For one year he was connected with the Woman's Hospital, Central avenue, Newark, and at the expiration of this period established himself in the general practice of medicine. He has, to a certain extent, made a specialty of gynaecology, and has been appointed gynaecologist to the Beth Israel Hospital of Newark, in which capacity he has rendered efficient service. His general practice is a large and lucrative one, and is constantly increasing. Dr. Parsonnet is a member of the Medical League of Newark, the Essex County Medical Society, New Jersey State Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey and the American Medical Association. He is identified with a number of business enterprises and is one of the influential stockholders in the American National Bank and in several building and loan associations. He has the welfare of the city in every direction closely at heart and is one of those public spirited and courageous citizens, who dare to have the courage of their independent convictions in the matter of politics.

Dr. Parsonnet married Augusta, daughter of Thomas Lavine of Newark, and they have children: Eugene, who is a student at the Newark Academy, Thomas and Marian. Mrs. Parsonnet is president of the Ladies' Guild of Beth Israel Hospital, is a power in the interests of a number of charities, and active in the Newark Political Union and the cause of the New Jersey Suffrage League.

Both Dr. Parsonnet and his wife are lavish entertainers, and consistent patrons of music and the fine arts. They are well known in the musical circles of Newark and of New York City. The summer home of the family is at Bradley Beach, New Jersey, where the open-handed hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Parsonnet is appreciated to the fullest extent by a large circle of intellectual friends.

EDWARD STRATEMEYER

While Newark is principally recognized as a great manufacturing center, and is known as such throughout the world, wherever American commerce extends, it is also true that its citizenship comprises men of established reputation in all the walks of life, in science, in art, and in literature. Among the latter class is to be recognized a famous character in the person of Edward Stratemeyer, a favorite author of juvenile works, and proprietor of the Stratemeyer Literary Syndicate.

Mr. Stratemeyer is a native of New Jersey, born in Elizabeth, in 1862, son of Henry J. and Anna (Siegel) Stratemeyer. He began his education in the public schools of that city, and afterwards had the advantage of a private tutor. Even as a student he gave promise of a literary career, and early productions of his pen gained for him the recognition of discriminating publishers. Soon after completing his studies he entered the employ of the well-known publishers, Street & Smith, as editor of their juvenile publication, "Good News," and was also associate editor of "Young People of America," on similar lines. This venture demonstrated that he had found his true field of work, and he made rapid advancement. To him was due the establishment of "Bright Days," a journal for young people, whose spirit is evidenced by its happy title. His industry was unflagging, and in addition to caring for these publications he was also a valued contributor to "Golden Days," of Philadelphia, and "The Argosy," of New York. He then became interested in book work, and brought out his first juvenile volume, entitled "Richard Dare's Venture," which he followed with a number of similar works in rapid succession. All of these strongly appealed to the young of both sexes, aside from their literary excellence, exercised a strong moral influence, while in no way descending to the puerile inanities that marked the juvenile literature of a preceding generation. In 1898 Mr. Stratemeyer brought out a more pretentious work which was eagerly caught up by the boys throughout the country—"Under Dewey at Manila," and which ran through a dozen editions and is yet sought for. Responding to the patriotic spirit thus awakened in the boys of America, he made this the forerunner of a notable series of volumes of military and naval life—"Old Glory Series," 1898-1902; "Soldiers of Fortune Series," 1900-1904; "Colonial Series," 1901-1906; "Pan-American Series," 1902-1909; "Dave Porter Series," 1905-1913; "Flag of Freedom Series," 1899-1905. He was also author of "American Boys' Life of William McKinley," 1901; "American Boys' Life of Theodore Roosevelt," 1904; "Rover Boys Series," 1899-1910; "Frontier Series," 1903-1907; and "Boys' Hunters Series," 1906-1910; many of the latter being issued under the nom-de-plume of "Capt. Ralph Bonehill" and "Arthur M. Winfield." Of these the "Rover Boys Series" has reached a circulation of one and a half million. Mr. Stratemeyer also completed a work of "Oliver Optic," under the title of "The Undivided Union," and various works of Horatio Alger, Jr.

In 1906 Mr. Stratemeyer founded the Stratemeyer Literary Syndicate, which handles the works of many writers of juvenile literature, furnishing employment to writers and supplying publishers with a great mass of serial and book matter. At present their lists number some two hundred and seventy-five titles, which are issued by seven of the leading publishing houses of the United States. It is probably only the truth to say that no writer for juveniles has ever had so large a reading clientele among children as has Mr. Stratemeyer.



Jean R. Tack



John A. [unclear]

He married, in Newark, in 1891, Miss Magdeline B. Van Camp, and they have two daughters: Harriet, attending Wellesley College, class of 1914; and Edna Camilla.

JEAN R. TACK

It is the amount of general business transacted in a city which gives it standing and rank in the country, and the men who conduct these business transactions, form the bulwark of the country. Prominent in the business section of Newark, New Jersey, is Jean R. Tack, one of the leading jewelers of the city, now at the head of the business founded by his father. Jean Tack, the father, organized the business in 1872. He was born in Germany, came to Newark in 1871, and not long afterward married — Locher, also of Newark.

Jean R. Tack was born in Newark, in 1875, and was the recipient of an excellent education which he has supplemented by careful reading and close observation. For a time he attended the public schools of his native city. He spent eight years at the Green Street German School, and completed his school education by a complete course at the Newark Business College. Upon leaving college he entered the business of his father, with whom he was associated until the retirement of the latter in 1899, when Mr. Tack assumed entire control of affairs, an undertaking in which he has prospered to an unusual degree. His business methods are founded on honesty and integrity, and all who have had dealings with him once, are certain to be retained as his customers. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter, No. 7; Damascus Commandery, No. 5; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; New Jersey Consistory of Thirty-second Degree Masons; and was commodore for a period of three years and of the Newark Yacht Club. He is an active member of the Board of Trade, and for many years secretary and treasurer of the South Broad Street Merchants' Improvement Association. Mr. Tack married Amelia Eberle, also of Newark. He is a man of genial and social disposition, and is noted for his open-handed hospitality. In private circles, as well as in the course of business, he has won high esteem for his many sterling virtues.

ALBERT SCHURR

The dominant trait of the German-Americans has been the indefatigable perseverance with which they pursue any object, whether it be scientific investigation or the furtherance of a business project, and this united with the progressive methods in vogue in this country, form a combination which is well-nigh invincible. Albert Schurr, prominently identified with a number of the most important and extensive business enterprises of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is a notable example of these characteristics. Coming to this country when he was but little more than an infant, the fine traits inherited from his German ancestors were developed under careful supervision and according to the best American ideas, with a result which has proved eminently satisfactory in every respect. He holds official position in a variety of large financial and other business ventures.

Mr. Schurr was born in Crefeld, Germany, August 6, 1866, and was three years of age when he came to this country with his parents, so that, in everything except the actual fact of birth, he is a thorough American, and his intense patriotism is of an intensive order, although he has never lost

that love for the land of his birth which lies deep in the heart of every true man. From his earliest years he was an earnest student and a great lover of books, and his career in the public schools which he attended in the city of New York, was a most satisfactory one. Upon completing the course in them, he entered the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated, and commenced to study pharmacy at the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. He then engaged in business as a chemist and druggist, and was thus occupied for a considerable period of time. Numerous other business enterprises then claimed his attention. His main business connections have been with insurance and real estate matters, in which his record is as follows: Manager for the New York Life Insurance Company, having charge of the department located in Reade street, New York City; one of the organizers of the North American Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, being director and manager for the state of New Jersey, and is now in office in this company as the third vice-president; president of the North American Building and Loan Association; director in the United Building and Loan Association of Hackensack, New Jersey, and in the White Way Building and Loan Association of Newark. His interest in educational matters has always been a lively and beneficial one; and he has served as a member of the Newark Board of Education for a period of four years.

The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Schurr are numerous and include: Northern Lodge of New Jersey, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Consistory of New Jersey; Royal Arcanum; Modern Woodmen of America, in which order he is a past state councilor and past state deputy; and Newark Lodge, No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of New Jersey. In spite of the numerous demands made upon his time by his varied and important business interests and his fraternal connections, Mr. Schurr keeps well abreast of the times by wide and diversified reading. He is a ripe scholar and an impressive and pleasing conversationalist, and his opinions are expressed in language which is both rich and choice. He is personally interested in young men in whom he recognizes traits and ambitions worthy of assistance, and has aided many in their first difficult steps in the business world.

LEOPOLD JAY

There is always an element of interest attaching to the history of a man who has shown his ability to cope with others in the exciting race toward the goal of success, where each must fight his own way to the front. Leopold Jay, engaged in real estate operations in the city of Newark, New Jersey, has not alone shown his ability to make this fight, but his power of maintaining the position he has won, regardless of the efforts of others.

Mr. Jay was born in Newark, and practically his entire life up to the present time has been spent in that city. His education was acquired in the public schools, through which he passed with a record which reflected credit on pupil and teachers alike. His first venture in the world of business was in the leather and findings line, with which he was connected until 1882, when he transferred his energies to the men's furnishing line, in which business he established himself, and was identified with it until 1910. He had been very successful in all his business operations, and by this time had amassed a considerable fortune, a goodly share of

which he had invested in large tracts of land in the vicinity of Newark. Having sold his men's furnishing business in 1910 to good advantage, he turned his attention to real estate operations. He has been an active member of the Business Men's Association, and is also actively connected with the Business Men's Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Jay married Regina Strauss, of Newark, and their two children are: Theodore, a student at the New York Law School, and Gertrude, who is now a pupil at the Newark High School. Mr. Jay is a member of the board of directors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Newark; of Triluminar Lodge, No. 112, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is well informed upon all the leading topics of the day, as well as upon all matters connected with his business. His success is not to be measured merely by the rank he has achieved among his fellow men, but by the confidence which his associates place in him, and by the amount of real good he has been able to accomplish. His fidelity to principle has been a matter of comment in the business circles with which he is connected, and he is held in the highest esteem.

PAUL H. JAEHNIG

The field of electrical science, recently opened up, in which there have been astounding developments, and whose future possibilities are apparently illimitable, has opened doors of golden opportunity to a countless host of the brightest minds. Among such is to be given honorable mention to Paul H. Jaehnig, who has won for himself a foremost place among electrical engineers and demonstrators, and who, in the course of his career, has had the great advantage of personal contact with Edison, the wizard of the profession.

Mr. Jaehnig is a native of Germany, born in the famous city of Dresden, in 1871, son of Moritz and Anna Jaehnig. The parents came to the United States with their son, then two years old, in 1873. The father was a baker, and could only afford the son a public school education, but these advantages were utilized to the utmost, and young Jaehnig was advanced to the high school, which he left in his seventeenth year to engage in electrical work and study. He at once gave exhibition of a natural aptitude for his chosen calling, and of those other all-important qualities—industry and perseverance. He made rapid advancement, and his employer, William J. Hammer, made him his assistant, in which capacity he accompanied Mr. Hammer to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was placed in charge of the electrical display at the Cincinnati Exposition, aiding in its installation and remaining in charge until the close. His conduct of this important display won for him high commendation, and in 1889 he went to the Paris Exposition as assistant in the famous Thomas Edison exhibit, where he was thrown in frequent contact with that great scientist. After the close of the Exposition, Mr. Jaehnig came to New York City, where he was closely identified with Mr. Edison in municipal electrical construction work, and on the completion of this work associated himself with the Ward Leonard Company of New York City, with whom he remained for three years.

In 1893 Mr. Jaehnig located in Newark, New Jersey, where he gained instant recognition as a master of his profession. He at once established for himself the business in which he is now engaged and in which his success has been abundant—that of all kinds of electrical construction work and equipment. Beginning with modest resources he developed his enterprise

rapidly, necessitating the enlargement of his plant from time to time, and finally removal to larger quarters. His labors have extended into practically every field of electrical construction work, and his skill is manifest in practically every Newark institution where electrical devices are utilized. He is an active member of various important municipal and professional bodies—the Public Welfare Commission of Newark, the Board of Trade, of Greater Newark Committee, and the National Electrical Contractors' Association, of which he is representative in the State of New Jersey. He is also a member of Kane Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the West End Club of Newark. He is a member and trustee of the High Street Church, and director of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Jaehnig married Leonia A. Walsh, of Red Bank, New Jersey, where her father, James Walsh, was chief of police at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Jaehnig are the parents of one child, Marion, born in 1903.

RAYMOND E. SMITH

Raymond E. Smith, a name well and favorably known in the financial circles of Newark and its environment, has shown exceptional business ability, and to his wise direction is largely due much of the prestige and success of the banking institution with which he is personally connected. He has always taken a keen personal interest in its operations, and the results are to be seen in the reputation which it has acquired.

Mr. Smith was born in Orange, New Jersey, December 24, 1874, and is a son of Thomas J. and Emma Frances (McCoy) Smith, both natives of the same town. He acquired his preparatory education in the public schools of his native town, then became a pupil at the Caldwell High School, from which he was graduated in 1892. He at once embarked upon his business career with all the earnestness which had marked his actions as a student. His father was at that time in the employ of the Orange National Bank, with which he continued for a period of forty years, when he retired from active business life, merely retaining his position as a member of the board of managers of the Half Dime Savings Bank of Orange, and young Mr. Smith accepted a position in the Orange National Bank. His early training in this field and under such auspices was most naturally an exceedingly thorough one, and equipped him excellently for the financial enterprises with which he was later to be connected. For three years, however, from 1897 to 1900, he was engaged in the mercantile line of business, in the capacity of a traveling salesman, and while making a success in this field, it was not as congenial an occupation as his connection with financial matters. He accordingly returned to Orange, this time becoming associated with the Second National Bank of Orange, and remained with this institution until 1908.

About this time the project was set afoot of establishing the Roseville Trust Company, Mr. Smith being prominently identified as one of the organizers of the enterprise, his natural business acumen and experience practically in the field of finance making him a leader. When the enterprise had taken form Mr. Smith was elected secretary and treasurer of the institution, offices which he has filled with such ability that he has held them up to the present time with honor. This office is admirably adapted to his tastes and qualifications, and it would be a matter of some difficulty to efficiently replace his services.

While Mr. Smith identifies himself closely with all business matters with which he becomes connected, he does not allow them to engage all of

his time and attention, but reserves a sufficient portion for the social amenities of life. He is an esteemed member of the Roseville Club, Columbian Club of East Orange, and cherishes his affiliations with the Presbyterian church. His political support is given to the Republican party, and he takes an active interest in the welfare of city, country and state, giving careful consideration to all matters of public moment. He is naturally endowed with those qualities of intellect, courage and good nature, which make of him a companionable man, and has many friends throughout the community.

LOUIS EDOUIN COOKE

For almost a quarter of a century the Continental Hotel of the city of Newark, New Jersey, has been presided over by Louis Edouin Cooke, a man whose quaint humor and innate kindness of heart have endeared him to all with whom he has been brought into contact. His has been a varied and most interesting career and has brought him into business and social relations with a number of men of world-wide reputation.

Mr. Cooke was born in Jackson, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1850, and was but five years of age when he removed with his parents to what was then the wilds of Michigan. From his earliest years he was possessed of a fine and remarkably retentive memory and his powers of observation were naturally keen. These qualities were the means of affording him many interesting recollections of the early pioneer days spent in the comparatively unsettled regions. As a young lad he assisted in the cultivation of the farm and learned all the details of work necessary to be performed in an agricultural district. His leisure hours during the winters were spent in attendance at the district school of his section, where he acquired what was considered a fair education for that time. He also learned how to make shoes, and at the age of sixteen years was considered quite an expert at this sort of work. He was naturally apt and adapted himself readily to varied conditions.

Discontent with manual labor inspired him with the idea of taking up a higher class of work, and, going farther west, he found a position in a printing office and mastered this trade from the smallest detail up to the writing of editorials. When this had been achieved he looked about for new fields to conquer. A great believer in the value of proper and original advertising, he was far in advance of the generality in his ideas. As advance agent for Professor Martino, the California illusionist, he made his debut in the field of amusement advertising, but his other valuable qualities were soon recognized, and he became an assistant in the magic line, and gave popular sketches and impersonations. On numerous occasions while thus employed it necessitated a complete change of clothing from eight to ten times during each performance. After a varied career with companies equally varied, Mr. Cooke associated himself with W. W. Cole's circus company as a "middleman," and so thoroughly did he perform the duties pertaining to this office that he was soon advanced to the office of general agent, traveled with the Cole shows to Australia and the South Sea islands, and remained with this association for a period of ten years. During this period he originated some of the most attractive and unique advertising projects that had been seen up to that time, among them being the one-hundred sheet lithograph, which has never been excelled. When Mr. Cooke severed his connection with this company, he became general agent for

Adam Forepaugh, and so well were his plans formulated that he outwitted the great Barnum show and obtained control of the old Madison Square Garden in the city of New York. When P. T. Barnum heard of this proceeding he was immediately up in arms, having evidently never heard of Cooke prior to this time, and, after a friendly strife of some duration, during which time the Buffalo Bill Show was on exhibition in the Garden under the Forepaugh-Cooke management, the Barnum and Forepaugh shows 'compromised, and a combination was formed which was the greatest of its kind. There were two complete programs, two bands, three rings, two stages, and a spirit of friendly rivalry which was greatly to the advantage of the sight-loving audiences which constantly thronged the building. Subsequently, Mr. Cooke was in the employ of Mr. James A. Bailey, with whom he remained until the death of the latter. He frequently acted as escort to P. T. Barnum, and when the late King Edward and the royal family went to Olympia, London, Mr. Cooke stood arm in arm with Mr. Barnum to receive them. Mr. Bailey was in the habit of remarking: "If you want anything done and done quick, send Cooke." The partnership arrangement between Buffalo Bill (Colonel Cody) and Mr. James A. Bailey was the work of Mr. Cooke, also the combination of the Forepaugh-Sells Brothers shows, and that of Mr. Bailey and the Ringling Brothers. Mr. Cooke remained faithful to the Bailey interests after the death of Mr. Bailey, and he and Buffalo Bill have entertained a warm affection for each other for many, many years. In 1892 Mr. Cooke acquired the Continental Hotel, which, under his able control, has gained a reputation for excellence that has spread all over the United States. The cuisine is of the finest, the wines of the best, and the attendance leaves nothing to be desired.

Mr. Cooke married, October 20, 1881, Kitty, who died in 1900, a daughter of C. H. Barlett, a lumber merchant of Newark. They have had children: 1. Virgiline, who married A. P. Tisdell, an employee of the Public Document Department of the United States government. 2. Victor B., who is associated with his father in the conduct of the hotel, married Alice Kenny, and has two children: Louis E. and Victor B. 3. Viola E. 4. Vivian K. 5. Vulcan L.

Mr. Cooke is a member of the New York Press Club and the Friars' Club, in both of which associations he is an ever welcome personage. He is a man of a rare and refined taste and, in the course of his travels, has collected numerous interesting and valuable souvenirs. At social gatherings he is without an equal, having a never-failing store of anecdotes to draw upon, and these are related with a humor and originality all his own. It follows very naturally that he is the center of a large circle of friends, and this circle is materially increased by the unnumbered persons who have been the recipients of his large-hearted bounty.

WILLIAM L. HEINEKEN

William L. Heineken, one of the best known and most highly valued instructors of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is particularly adapted by many natural qualifications for the professional career he has chosen for his life work. Ambitious and determined from his earliest childhood, he applied himself with all the energy he possessed to the acquisition of knowledge. These efforts have been consistent and unchanged throughout his life, and he is possessed of a fund of learning which appears to be inexhaustible.

Mr. Heineken is a son of John F. D. Heineken, a physician, and was



J. E. Martin

THE AMERICAN THEATRE



Handwritten signature or name, possibly "J. B. Lawrence".

born in Columbus, New Jersey, November 19, 1857. His elementary and college preparatory education was acquired in public and private schools in Princeton, New Jersey, and in William Runkins' school, in Mendham, in the same State. He then matriculated at Princeton University, from which he was graduated with honor.

As a teacher he has been eminently successful, and has introduced a number of new ideas into the science of pedagogy. His interest in his calling has never abated, and he is a member of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York, and the Schoolmen's Club of Newark. In addition to these organizations he is a member of Joel Parker Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in which he has held office; Good Samaritan Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in which he is a past officer; St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar. He has never taken an active share in the political affairs of the city, but has given the support of a good citizen to the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Heineken married in Newark, Edith S. Young, of that city, April 2, 1903. Of his professional work it may be said that his ripe experience as a schoolman, his technical and expert knowledge of the subjects embraced in an up-to-date curriculum, his keen appreciation of the requirements of, and his tact and wisdom in his contact with, the student body, his power to discipline, together with his unfaltering determination to produce finished students out of the ordinary, without regard to cost in time, energy and money, have placed him in the foremost ranks as an educator.

DR. T. E. GURTNER

T. E. Gurtner, the head of the Electro-Therapeutic Institute of Newark, is of Swiss origin, having come to this country as a youth and with a very limited acquaintance with English. In the face of many difficulties he gained an education in what was to him a foreign tongue and supplemented his medical study in Switzerland by courses in this country. He had the energy and ambition that is always sure to succeed and now occupies an honored position in the city of his adoption.

The son of Daniel J. Gurtner, who had held high office in Switzerland, having for fifty-two years been the Secretary of the Interior, T. E. Gurtner was born March 28, 1878, and was one of a family of seven children, he having had three brothers and three sisters. His family were natives of Berne, and it was there that he received his first school training. He early showed an inclination towards the study of medicine, a taste which was carefully fostered by his parents. His school work was therefore immediately followed by a course of study at the University of Berne, Switzerland. Soon after his graduation, Roentgen discovered the X-Ray in 1895. His interest and amazement in this wonderful discovery decided him in favor of making Physiological Therapeutics his life work, especially as he had always ranked first in his classes in electro-physics and electro-chemistry. This decision, followed by years of hard study, has resulted in the present large institution in Newark, New Jersey.

In January, 1899, he came to the United States and went to Leland Stanford University in California, making it his chief object to gain a thorough knowledge of the English language. At the close of his term of study at this institution he went to Columbus, Ohio, and there entered the National College of Electro-Therapeutics, graduating with credit in the class of 1903.

Upon taking his degree he selected New York as the city in which to establish himself, but he changed his plans before very long and came to Newark. His work in this city has been attended with much success and, as he is a man of much kindness of heart, he does a great deal of good in his practice. The noble rule of the medical profession to regard themselves as the servants of suffering humanity finds in him a constant exemplar, and he has not only the esteem of his professional brethren, but the gratitude of scores of persons whom he has helped back to health. He is a member of the Swiss Medical Society and others. He is also a roster member of the State Chamber of Commerce and of Krueger's Association.

Dr. Gurtner married, in 1904, the widow of Dr. Carl Meyer, and they have one child, Theodora Elsie, born August 14, 1909.

THOMAS F. BOWERS

Proficiency in one line of endeavor is certainly an excellent thing; proficiency in two or more branches is most decidedly better. Among those men of the city of Newark, New Jersey, who have attained the latter standard, and maintained it with consistency, one is to be found in the person of Thomas F. Bowers, who has amply demonstrated his ability as a lawyer and as a practical man of business.

He is the son of Philip and Agnes Elizabeth (Donahue) Bowers, and was born in Harrison, New Jersey. A pupil at the parochial schools of St. John and the Christian Brothers, as well as of the public schools of the city, he went from these to Coleman's Business College, and was there thoroughly equipped for a business life. Upon being graduated from the latter institution he spent two years in the employ of a paint concern in the city of New York, then became a student in the Law Department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1893. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the bar of New Jersey in the same year, and entered the office of James A. Dempsey, of Newark. At this time he also received his appointment as master in chancery, in which office he was able to render very satisfactory service.

In 1897 he entered into a business partnership with his brother, Philip J., in real estate appraising and building, and this was in force until November, 1910, when it was dissolved by mutual agreement. Mr. Bowers again resumed his legal practice, and determined to devote himself to it to the exclusion of other business enterprises. He has the welfare of the community thoroughly at heart, and has become a power in the political discussions of the local Democratic party. He served as secretary of the Democratic committee for a period of two years; was president of the Jeffersonian Club of Newark from 1909 to 1911, inclusive, and was mentioned for membership of the street and water commission, but was defeated at the primary elections. As a member of the Newark Board of Trade, the influence of the opinions of Mr. Bowers is powerfully and beneficially felt. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus, and his religious affiliations are with the Catholic church.

Mr. Bowers was married to Mary Agnes, a daughter of Philip C. Walsh, and they have been blessed with three children: Arthur Roosevelt, Mary Frances and Agnes Margaret. His political adherents, as well as his numerous friends, look forward to the future and confidently predict a role of great prominence for Mr. Bowers, basing their judgments on his past achievements.



Matthew S. Ladd



William L. ...

FRED G. STICKEL, JR.

Successfully identified with a great deal of important litigation in the city of Newark, New Jersey, in all of which cases he has displayed marked ability in handling the interests of his clients, and exhibited a vigor and knowledge which would have done honor to a lawyer far his senior in point of years, Mr. Fred G. Stickel, one of the rising young men in the legal profession, may well feel proud of the record he has already achieved.

Mr. Stickel was born in Newark, July 2, 1887, and is a son of Frederick G. and Annie (Lawall) Stickel, his father having been for many years superintendent of the post offices of the city of Newark. Fred. G. Stickel, Jr., was sent to the public schools at the usual age, and was graduated from the high school in 1904. Matriculating at the Law School of the University of the City of New York, he was in due time graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted as an attorney to the bar of New Jersey in 1909. He at once established himself in the active practice of his profession, and met with immediate success. Quick witted and broad minded, he conducted cases to the admiration of lawyers and jurists of many minds, and gained the approval even of his opponents. Deeply interested in the political situation from the time he was able to form an opinion on subjects of such importance, it was but a short time when the sound good sense of his opinions was recognized by the Republican party, whose principles he had been active in supporting. In 1910 he was honored by election to the Assembly, of which he is the youngest member, having received a plurality of six thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight votes above his nearest opponent. He has been instrumental in introducing a number of important measures which have tended greatly toward the betterment of existing conditions, and he has been indefatigable in his efforts in behalf of the community he represents. Among the measures introduced and enacted into law by Mr. Stickel are: "The False Statement Bill," "The Automobile Reciprocity Bill." He also presented several others dealing with the elimination of grade crossings and with the affairs of the Morris canal. He is a member and secretary of the Morris Canal Investigation Committee created by the Legislature of 1912.

The plaudits and the good will of the whole city have been bestowed upon him and he enjoys a richly deserved popularity. He holds membership in a number of organizations, among them being: Lodge No. 143, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds office as senior deacon; Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Newark; Young Men's Christian Association Congress of Newark; the Taft Club, and the Seventh Ward Republican Club. Mr. Stickel is noted for his exceptional devotion to the calls of duty. He is possessed of inflexible determination to do that which is right and just in spite of all adverse criticism, and he is fully imbued with the courage of his convictions.

MATTHIAS LUDLOW

One of the most progressive business men in the city of Newark, New Jersey, is Matthias Ludlow, senior partner of the firm of Ludlow & Squier, one of the largest hardware concerns of the city.

Mr. Ludlow was born in Rahway, Union County, New Jersey, March 27, 1866, and obtained his elementary education in the public schools of that town. He then became a pupil of the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Newark, being graduated from that institution March 17, 1883.

Being thus thoroughly equipped theoretically for a useful business career, he accepted a subordinate position in the business of E. C. Faitoute, and in this he rose from rank to rank during the twenty-two years he remained there. February 1, 1905, Mr. Ludlow established himself in business, opening a hardware store and conducting this alone until February 1, 1908, when he associated himself in partnership with Henry S. Squier. This connection was continued until the first of January, 1909, at which time Mr. Charles R. Wilcox became a member of the firm, which continued to be known as Ludlow & Squier. While they carry everything in demand in the hardware line, they make a specialty of builders' hardware, factory supplies and mechanics' tools, and their trade is a wide-spread one. In politics Mr. Ludlow is a staunch Republican, and he is a member of Roseville Lodge, No. 143, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Royal Arcanum.

In the broadest sense, Mr. Ludlow is one of Newark's public-spirited men and has always lent his aid towards anything which stood for the advancement of the moral, material and intellectual welfare of the community. He is a director in the Market Street Business Men's Association; director in the Business Men's Building and Loan Association; also other building and loan associations; member of Newark Credit Men's Association. He is also actively identified in hardware association work, being one of the trustees in the Newark Hardware and Supply Association, member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Retail Hardware Association, and is vice-president of the Metropolitan Hardware Association.

Mr. Ludlow married, April 17, 1889, Eliza A. Downs, of Newark, and they have had three children: Leroy M., R. Archer and Chester, the two former being associated with their father in business. Mr. Ludlow is possessed of exceptional business ability, a fact which he has amply proved in the success which has attended his efforts. He is modest and unassuming in his manner, and of an affability and geniality which win friends for him in business as well as social life.

FERDINAND ST. ALBIN DAVID

Of the men who enjoy in a great degree the esteem and admiration of their fellow citizens for the excellent work they accomplish in their especial field of endeavor, the name of Ferdinand St. Albin David, of Newark, New Jersey, takes a prominent place. He possesses those traits of character which render him peculiarly fitted for the line of work he has chosen, and his position at the head of a detective agency has been of inestimable benefit.

His father, Ferdinand J. David, was a native of Belgium, and, during the early years of his life, followed the sea as a calling. At the age of eighteen years he came to the United States, arriving at New York City. Hearing of a suitable opening in Yonkers, New York, he went there and entered the employ of the John Warring Company, felt hat manufacturers. This company was one of the pioneers in felt hat manufacture in this country and, ever on the outlook for improvements of all kinds, it was not a long time before the natural ability and aptitude of Mr. David won recognition. He was advanced from grade to grade until he held the post of superintendent of the company. It was not the business ability alone of Mr. David that was appreciated. He was also an inventor of no mean ability, and one of his inventions was the first hat pouncing machines ever used in this country. When he severed his connection with the Yonkers

company, Mr. David removed to Newark, New Jersey, and there obtained an important position in one of the old established hat factories of the Oranges. Mr. David married Caroline Kieshegel and had children: Albert, deceased; Eugene, deceased; George; Ferdinand St. Albin, whose name heads this sketch. Mrs. David was born in Germany, and was the daughter of Ferdinand Kieshegel, who was a hatter by trade and, after making his home in Newark, the proprietor of a hotel which he conducted in Lafayette street. Two of her brothers, Ferdinand and Augustus, served as soldiers during the Civil War. The former was in active service throughout the war and was engaged in some of the fiercest and most important battles of that struggle. He was wounded and later taken prisoner and, for a long time, given up as dead. Subsequently it was discovered that he was on Governor's Island, having been exchanged as a prisoner. He was a jeweler by trade.

Ferdinand St. Albin David was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 16, 1868. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and upon its completion obtained a clerkship in the office of Paul Brothers, coal dealers of Newark. He left this in favor of a position with Hugh Kennard, painter and decorator, with his place of business on Clinton street. The postoffice service was the next scene of his activities, as Mr. David became a member of the letter carriers' force in 1887, and was thus occupied until 1895. At this time he resigned from the mail service and opened a hotel which he conducted for a period of two years. He then qualified for police service, and held a position on the force until 1905, when he opened a private detective agency, with which he has been successfully identified since that time. It is one of the best known of the detective agencies of the State of New Jersey, and has been conspicuously identified with some very important cases which had baffled the skill of a number of experts. In political matters Mr. David gives his support to the Republican party. He is a member of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Club and of the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

Mr. David married, March 15, 1894, Ida, daughter of Frederick and Caroline (Roeser) Sorder, and they have had children: Frederick, born 1895; George A., 1897; Clara, 1898; William, 1900; Nellie, 1902; Alma, 1904; Harold, 1906; Charles, 1908; Marlon, 1910, and Albert, 1912. The indomitable perseverance of Mr. David has been the secret of his success. His varied experience, his natural ability for judging human nature, and the boldness of his operations, have been of inestimable advantage to him in his present business. While respecting the opinions and theories of others, he has a power of concentration and of coming to conclusions for himself which render him to a great extent independent of all outside assistance. His honorable and upright methods of transacting his business operations have won for him the esteem of the entire community.

FRANK A. BOETTNER

It is a noteworthy fact concerning Frank A. Boettner, that in achieving his position at the bar he has relied not so much upon his eloquence and genius, which are of no mean order, however, as upon the unwearying diligence with which he studies and toils.

He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1882, from which city his family removed in 1890 in order to take up their residence in Newark, where Mr. Boettner has since that time made his home. The

public schools of Philadelphia and of Newark provided the means for acquiring his early education, and this was supplemented by a complete course in the New York Law School. For a period of four years he read law also in the office of Senator Harry V. Osborne, and was then admitted to the bar of New Jersey, where he has since practiced with a marked degree of success. Thorough and earnest in all he undertakes, Mr. Boettner could not well fail of achieving success.

Political matters have always gained a large share of his attention, as he has the true welfare of his country deeply at heart. His able and brilliant management, in 1909, of the political campaign of Senator Osborne, attracted wide-spread attention and gained for him a more than merely local reputation. A successful future is confidently predicted for him in public affairs, and the country might well be congratulated had it more young men of this caliber to take a serious interest in the political affairs of the nation. Mr. Boettner is prominently identified with a large number of fraternal and social organizations, at the meetings of which he is a forcible and brilliant speaker. He has already made his mark in the assembly, to which he was elected by a plurality of four thousand eight hundred and eleven votes over Gillen, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Boettner is well versed in the science of law and civil government; he is possessed of oratorical grace and is keen and skillful in debate. He is nerved with an indomitable courage and an inborn patriotism which will inevitably lead to his becoming a power in the land whose welfare he has so deeply at heart.

On June 30, 1910, occurred his marriage to Miss Lillian Spencer, of Albany, New York.

RUDOLPH G. SCHAAF

The importance of the city of Newark, New Jersey, as a business center, is constantly increasing, and for many years it has held high rank in business circles. Prominent among those men who have done much to establish its business reputation is Rudolph G. Schaaf, engaged extensively in the wholesale and retail grocery business. He has spent practically his entire life in Newark, having come to this city with his parents when he was a very young child.

Mr. Schaaf was born in the city of New York, April 8, 1863, and came to Newark in 1872. He was educated in the public schools of Newark, being graduated from the high school course, and then matriculated at the University of Cornell, Ithaca, New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886. After his graduation he went to Iowa, where he engaged in the packing business, with which he was identified for a period of five years. Upon his return to Newark, he established himself in the commission business, which he conducted two years; then entered his present line of business. In this he has been remarkably successful, and now operates three very flourishing stores—one at No. 506 Clinton avenue, Newark; one at Nutley, New Jersey, and one at No. 267 South Orange avenue.

Mr. Schaaf married, May 15, 1887, Susan Doud, of Newark, and they have children: A daughter, Eugenie, who married Alfred Intermann, a member of the firm of Root, Clark & Bird; Eli L., a son, associated with his father in business; a son, Royal A., who was graduated from Bellevue Medical College, New York City, and is now a physician; and two sons, students at the high school. Mr. Schaaf is strongly interested in the political

questions of the day, and gives his strong support to the principles of the Republican party. He was nominated for the office of alderman, but was defeated by the small number of eighty votes in his own ward. In 1912 he was chosen at the primaries for the office of City Home trustee, a fact which was equivalent to election. His fraternal and social affiliations are with: Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Junior Order of American Mechanics; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the West End Club; Road Horse Association; and a number of political clubs.

LOUIS PLAUT

In the mercantile world of Newark no establishment is more widely known or of more honorable reputation than the "Bee Hive" department store, of which Louis Plaut is one of the proprietors.

Louis Plaut was born December 29, 1861, in Hartford, Connecticut, of German descent. His parents were residents of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, before their immigration to this country, which occurred when their family consisted of L. Simon Plaut and Solomon Plaut, then aged four and seven years, respectively. They settled at Hartford, where Louis was born, and from whence he removed at the age of sixteen to engage in business with his brother, L. Simon Plaut, at Newark. The latter, in 1870, when only twenty years of age, had branched out in life for himself and formed the beginning of the now prosperous and successful business, in company with Leopold Fox, under the firm name of Fox & Plaut. Leopold Fox was a son of Gerson Fox, with whom L. Simon Plaut had been associated as a buyer.

After the death of L. Simon Plaut, in 1886, he by his will having devised the business to his widow and his brothers, Louis, Moses and Oscar Michael, the management devolved upon the three young men. With what wisdom and energy they met and discharged their obligations, time has demonstrated. At the start in 1870 the store gave employment to but one salesman, while now a force numbering 900 persons is required to attend to the demands of their trade. In 1890 it was found necessary to materially enlarge the store capacity, which was accordingly done.

The firm name is L. S. Plaut & Company, and under the sound and progressive business principles of its founders the name has come to be one of the best known in New Jersey. In 1912 Louis and Moses Plaut purchased the interests of their partners and are now sole owners of the business. Louis Plaut has contributed in no small degree to this success, and is regarded as an able and sagacious business man. Genial, affable and courteous during his entire career, he has gained and held the respect and good will of all who came in contact with him, both in business and social circles.

He was a director of the German National Bank of Newark, resigning at the end of five years' service, and is now a director of the Federal Trust Company, of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of the Hebrew Free School, and of the Home for Crippled Children; also a trustee of Temple Bnai Jeshurun. In these positions as well as others he has displayed his public spirit, thorough judgment and kindness of character.

Mr. Plaut married, in 1885, Miss Carrie Katz, and they are the parents of two children, a son, L. Simon, born May 11, 1886, and a daughter, Sylvia Lucille, born June 1, 1889.

LEON FEIST

Leon Feist, whose later interests have been in the real estate field and who has made for himself a respectable position amongst his business confreres, is a native of Newark, having been born there May 21, 1876, son of Moses and Fannie (Meyer) Feist. His father came to Newark in 1858 and died in 1911. He had the opportunity during that half century of seeing a sleepy provincial town blossom out into one of the most progressive and enterprising of modern cities, and one whose manufactures carry the coveted title "American Made" into the most remote regions of the old world. In this development he could claim a creditable share, as he was one of the most staunch and substantial and public-spirited citizens at a time when the type was much more rare than now. Engaged in the butcher business, the establishment of the first slaughter house in the town was due to his modern and enlightened methods, and his success put him in the front rank of the best merchants of Newark.

Leon Feist, the son of this gentleman, was given the advantages of a thorough education. He was a conscientious and painstaking student at the graded and high school, graduating from the latter in 1892. Going at once into business, the first opening that appeared was that of bookkeeper in a hat factory, and here he worked for a short period. The hat trade being, however, thus brought directly under his attention, he apprenticed himself to learn the trade, learning it thoroughly in every detail. He then went West where he was offered the management of a large hat manufacturing business at Wabash, Indiana, and this position he filled for two years, subsequently taking the western territory including Mexico, the Pacific coast and Alaska, and representing his firm as its western representative. In 1903 he engaged in real estate business, the enormous possibilities that Newark offered in that field attracting his keen intelligence. In this he has made a specialty of the study of factories and sites and he has done much to attract to Newark, manufacturers seeking suitable locations for their industries. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Hannah Lodge, No. 61, Wabash, Indiana; Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, United States, America; Valley of Jersey City; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Newark Board of Trade and of the Progress Club. Mr. Feist married Jeanette, daughter of Abraham Straus, of Wabash, Indiana.

ARNAUD G. HELLER

Arnaud G. Heller, member of the manufacturing company which is known in every country of the civilized world, is one of the most prominent business men of the city of Newark, New Jersey, and has inherited many of the traits which have rendered the name of Heller famous.

Elias Heller, grandfather of the man whose name heads this sketch, was a native of Germany, and came to this country in his early youth. In 1836 he organized a company for the manufacture of files and rasps, locating his plant in Hamilton street, Newark. From this has grown the enormous concern of the present day (1913). Mr. Heller was actively engaged in this industry until his death.

Elias G., son of Elias Heller, was born in the city of Newark in 1839, and succeeded to the business upon the death of his father in 1864. He removed the scene of operations to Mount Prospect avenue, and also con-



Copyright 1911 by the National Portrait Gallery

Amanda Keller



tinued in this industry until his death, at which time he was the oldest file maker in the United States, and his factory one of the largest in America.

In 1880 he enlarged his plant, adding the manufacture of other tools and steel forging. He was very charitably inclined and actively interested in every movement for the public benefit. The land on which the Forest Hill Presbyterian Church is erected was donated by him, and he also gave eighteen acres of land on Branch Brook to be used as a public park by the city. (See sketch of Paul E. Heller, elsewhere in this work).

Arnaud G., son of Elias G. Heller, was born in Newark, August 2, 1871. In the public schools of Newark he acquired his elementary education, and he was graduated from the Washington Street High School in the class of 1890. Upon the completion of his education he entered the business of his father, and became practically acquainted with every detail of the extensive concern. Upon the death of his father in 1912, Mr. Heller became vice-president and secretary of this corporation, and in this dual role his executive ability has had full play, greatly to the benefit of the business interests of the company. He has a number of other financial interests, and holds official position in some of them. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Modern Woodmen of America, Forest Hill Social Club, Forest Hill Golf Club, Automobile Association of New Jersey, and is secretary of the Forest Hill Association and Forest Hill Land Company.

Mr. Heller married, February 8, 1897, Harriet J., a daughter of Luther and Isabelle (Voorhis) Jackson, and they have one child, Elaine J., born November 24, 1901.

FRANKLIN S. BOLLES

A man of serious aims, broad views on all questions, generous ideals and shrewd business opinions, is to be found in the person of Franklin S. Bolles, funeral director in the city of Newark, New Jersey. He is genial and courteous on all occasions, and his accurate estimate of men has enabled him to fill the many responsible branches of his business with assistants who thoroughly understand the work they are called upon to perform, and conduct in the most masterly manner the numerous details connected with it. In one line of his family Mr. Bolles traces his descent to a Revolutionary hero, as will be mentioned in detail hereinafter.

Ezra Baldwin Bolles, the father of Mr. F. S. Bolles, was born August 16, 1821. He died July 11, 1898. When a young man he turned his attention to the business of taking charge of funerals. In this field he was a pioneer in many directions. He was the first man in Newark to use a hearse with glass sides, a cloth-covered coffin and coffin handles. The first draped hearse ever constructed by Turnbull is owned by this establishment at the present day. Ezra Bolles married Adaline Hunt, a daughter of George W. and Hannah (Terrill) Summers, and granddaughter of Amos and Phebe (Riggs) Terrill, the latter a daughter of Daniel Riggs. Amos Terrill was born February 8, 1756, died October 3, 1816, and was a member of the militia during the Revolutionary War. He held the rank of cornetist of a troop of horse.

Franklin S. Bolles was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 21, 1855. His education was obtained in the public schools and he was graduated from the grammar school. At an early age he showed unusual business ability and very methodical and systematic ways. These he put into practical effect while in office as assistant postmaster at Boonton, New Jersey, for a period of

two years. The next two and a half years were spent in the employ of H. W. Duryea & Company, hatters, in the city of New York, who were the successors of Rankin, Duryea & Company, and Duryea, Jacques & Company. In 1875 Mr. Bolles established himself in the funeral directing business in the city of Newark, where he has since conducted his establishment. His funeral parlors and offices at No. 516 Broad street are models of their kind, every appliance which modern progress and inventiveness in this line have brought forth being found there. Funerals are conducted in a manner which will least harrow up the feelings of the bereaved, and the innate gentleness and warm sympathy of Mr. Bolles have done much to alleviate the suffering peculiar to these sad occasions. The religious affiliations of Mr. Bolles are with the North Reformed Dutch Church, and he is a member of numerous organizations, among which may be mentioned Kane Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; Damascus Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar; Scottish Rite, Valley Jersey City, Thirty-second degree; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Newark; president of the Essex and Union Counties Funeral Directors' Association in 1904; was re-elected to this office in 1912; president of the New Jersey State Funeral Directors' Association in 1911-12, and served several years as chairman of the executive and legislative committees, and has always been an active worker in the cause of improving his chosen profession in every respect.

Mr. Bolles married in Newark, April 28, 1881, Laura, a daughter of D. Watts and Susan Caroline (Dean) Reeve, of Springfield, New Jersey. They have had children: Laurence Raymond, born February 7, 1883; Adaline, October 6, 1884; M. Emma, March 26, 1886; Alan Summers, November 6, 1898, and Elizabeth, April 21, 1900. Mr. Bolles gives his whole soul to whatever he undertakes, and allows none of the many interests entrusted to his care to suffer for want of close and able attention. As a citizen, he is universally esteemed, and in every relation of life has shown himself to be a man of high principles.

REV. JAMES J. MCKEEVER

Among those who have done much for the religious life in Roseville is the Rev. James J. McKeever, who is largely responsible for the founding and growth of the Roseville Roman Catholic parish, a church remarkable for its success and efficiency.

He was born in Newark, November 19, 1854, on Hoyt street, near Warren, and received his early school training in that city. He was first sent to the schools of the Sisters of Charity and the Christian Brothers of St. Patrick's parish, leaving which he for two years had some experience in business. He then began the study of medicine, putting himself under the tutelage of Dr. William O'Gorman, and continued at work on this subject for a year. He then decided to study for the priesthood, and to that end spent two years at St. Benedict's College, Newark, going from there to St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Maryland. This was followed by six years of hard study at Seton Hall College, and in June, 1881, he was ordained. Upon leaving college he was made assistant to Rev. Father Cody, at St. James' parish, in the "Iron Bound" district, doing excellent work in that capacity that attracted the attention of the Bishop. In course of time, when Bishop Wigger saw that the time had come for the establishment of a new parish in Roseville, he decided to put it into the hands of Father



Rev. J. J. McKenna



1880

Cody's able and efficient assistant. The success that has attended the parish from its first beginnings (founded December 6, 1888) fully attests the good judgment of the Bishop and the earnestness and executive ability of the man he put in charge. In the twenty-four years in which he has been there, the work has prospered so well that the congregation has provided itself with the church building, and all the activities of a parish are well under way. There is a Holy Name Society, a League of the Sacred Heart, and a Rosary Society. For a school for Catholic children, the Methodist Chapel, at the corner of Gray and Warren streets, was purchased and opened September 12, 1892, and in December, 1908, the new school, which had been erected at a cost of \$125,000, was opened. This has become one of the signal successes of the parish. These activities, with the growth of the membership from about seventy scholars in 1892 to over eight hundred in 1912, are some of the visible and tangible results of Father McKeever's work during this time, but below the surface of an active and inspiring parish organization is the fostering and tending of the religious life which for the true priest is the most important phase of his care of his people, and it is in this that Father McKeever has been especially faithful and especially successful. He has among his congregation those who have made the trip from New York to hear his forceful and inspiring sermons.

In 1887, he went abroad and spent several months traveling in Ireland and France, and going also to Rome, where he had the honor shown him of being granted a personal interview with Pope Leo. Although he is a man of great dignity, his manner is genial and he counts as his friends many outside of his own church. In common with many well known men, he is very fond of angling, and spends many of his vacations at this sport, which also serves him as a relaxation. After the first seven years of his connection with the Roseville Church had passed, his congregation was determined that he should have a much needed rest. He had worked very hard in that time and had practically done most of the hardest part of the paying off of the debt of \$35,000, and the raising of \$50,000 for the new structure to replace the old one that had served the congregation so long. To testify their appreciation of his faithfulness and devotion, his people, in a farewell reception tendered on the eve of the trip abroad upon which they were sending him, presented him with a purse of \$600 for his personal use. The affection and esteem of his people were evidenced in the feeling and complimentary terms of those who made the addresses on the occasion, among whom were Father Cody, for whom Father McKeever had formerly been curate, and John Conroy, the prominent leather manufacturer. On the trip Father McKeever was accompanied by his aged mother.

JOHN F. COSGROVE

Captain John Francis Cosgrove, now retired, has a record on the police force which is rarely equalled. After thirty-seven years of continuous service, he has retired without a single charge of neglect of duty ever being preferred against him. Such a record is well worthy of emulation, and is one of which any man may with reason feel proud. His father, Patrick Cosgrove, was born in Ireland and came to New York when a young man, engaging in the contracting business with Terrance Farley. He married Bridget, daughter of Cornelius and Bridget Farley, and had fourteen children: John F., Cornelius, Adelaide and Charles, being the survivors to grow to manhood.

John Francis Cosgrove was born in the city of New York, July 8, 1854, and was five years of age when his parents took up their residence in Newark.

He received his education in the public schools of that city and in the New Jersey Business College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1869. For a time he was employed as a clerk in a grocery store, but this occupation did not appeal to him, and he resigned it and learned the art of dressing morocco leather. He was engaged in this occupation until 1873, when he entered the employ of the Board of Public Works, remaining there until January 16, 1876. On that day he was appointed a member of the police force of the city of Newark, with which he was connected until his retirement, January 16, 1913. During this period he held in turn all positions on the force up to that of acting chief. He has been in close connection with the leaders of the detective work of the police force, his service covering a period of twenty-one years as a detective, ten years of which he held the office of captain. He has trained many young men in the work necessary for capable detective service, and they freely acknowledge their indebtedness to him. While Captain Cosgrove has retired from the police force, he by no means leads a life of idleness, but is associated with his son, Charles J., in the detective agency which has been established by the latter. Under their able co-operation the Cosgrove's Detective Agency is well known. While he was on the police force, Captain Cosgrove was chiefly engaged in detective work, and his services were often given to the secret service work of the Federal Government. In his political views he is a Republican, and he has fraternal affiliation with: Newark Lodge, No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Republican Indian League; Lincoln Republican Club; the Royal Arcanum, and the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

Captain Cosgrove married, December 31, 1872, Adelaide, daughter of Philip and Catherine Farrell, of Newark. Children: Ida, Charles J., who was graduated from the Newark Business College. He was associated with the firm of Wilkinson & Gaddis, butter, cheese and egg dealers, for a period of fourteen years, representing the firm at the New York Mercantile Exchange. He severed his connection with this firm in 1904 and established the Cosgrove Detective Agency, which operates in every part of the known world. Mr. Cosgrove married, June 17, 1903, Kathryn A., daughter of P. J. and Mary McGovern McHale, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and has children: John F. and Ida M.

The career of Captain Cosgrove is an admirable one from every point of view. Energy, determination and an unquenchable enthusiasm have always been strong characteristics of the man, and these qualities have been combined with a native intelligence and an executive ability of unusual excellence.

ALBERT VENINO

Albert Venino, head of the firm of Venino Brothers & Co., dealers in all kinds of electrical supplies, is considered by those best able to judge of such matters as one of the most enterprising as well as progressive and successful business men of the city of Newark, New Jersey. His father, Francis Venino, was a merchant in Kaiserslautern, Germany, and a prominent and influential citizen of that town. His family was one of the oldest as well as one of the most honorable in that section of the country. Mr. Venino was superintendent of road construction and a member of the board of councillors of the city. He married Barbara Meyer, and of their eight children those now living are: Albert, the subject of this sketch, and Julia, who married Jacob Helfenstein, of Union Hill, New Jersey.

Albert Venino was born in one of the Rhine provinces, Germany, October 28, 1838. The public schools of his native town furnished his scholastic education in that country, and upon his arrival in America in 1853 he spent one year in the acquisition of the English language in a school in New Durham, New Jersey. He next went to New York City, where he learned the trade of carving, entering the employ of Ino Higgins & Company, at No. 35 Vesey street, remaining there for a period of eighteen months. The firm of Brady & Company then engaged his services as a portrait painter, and his work soon ranked with that of the best professionals. Indeed, so excellent were the results he achieved, that he was sent by this firm to perform the same class of work in their atelier in Washington, District of Columbia, where the representative men of America were the subjects of the portraits. Wealthy relatives of the Venino family in Germany having died, Mr. Venino was obliged to resign this employment and travel to Germany in order to settle up the large estate. Upon his return to America he began the manufacture of wax and the materials in use in the manufacture of wax flowers. This wax was prepared after a secret formula whose composition was known only to Mr. Venino, and as it was far superior to all others manufactured for this purpose, the business increased with abnormal rapidity. It is still manufactured in the same manner and after the same formula, and there is a steady demand for it in almost every state in the Union.

In 1873 Mr. Venino went to California and organized the Pioneer Varnish Company, their place of business being at Twenty-fourth street and Portrero, San Francisco, and this plant is still in operation. Upon his return to New York, he entered the employ of C. T. Reynolds & Company, of Fulton street, New York City, who were dealers in all kinds of artists' materials. He soon resigned from this position, however, in order to organize a corporation in connection with General Brownell and Mr. Phillips, for the sale of artists' materials, a store being opened at No. 35 Barclay street. Mr. Venino disposed of his interest in this concern and commenced a hat factory in Orange, in 1884, under the firm name of Venino, Sparrow, Morrow & Wallace Company. After some time Mr. Venino also sold his interest in this business, commencing the manufacture of wax for artificial flowers, and, in connection with this, in 1896, organized the company known as Venino Brothers & Co., dealers in all kinds of electrical supplies, their specialty being electric motors and fixtures. The first place of business of this new venture was at No. 247 Market street, Newark, then they changed in succession to 261 Market street, 313 Market street, and, finally, to the present (1913) location, No. 13 Ward street. The spacious building in which the firm now transacts its business was erected by Mr. Venino, and, finding that he needed additional space a few years ago for storage purposes, he had the large building at No. 65 Hamilton street erected, and this has in recent times been also enlarged and extended to Lafayette street. Large as it is, it is used entirely as a warehouse. The gross yearly output of the firm has steadily increased until at the present time it averages one hundred thousand dollars annually. In political matters Mr. Venino is an ardent Democrat and has served with ability as commissioner of appeals for Orange.

Mr. Venino married (first) in 1867, Emily Hueter and they have been blessed with children as follows: Ferdinand, died in childhood; Henry, born in 1868, is associated with his father in business; Albert, a graduate of the New York Law School, is practicing law in New York City, and

married Barbara Wegelehner; Ferdinand, born 1874, is associated with his father in business, and married Barbara Loeffel. Mr. Venino married (second), 1875, Emily Schoemacher, and has had children: Emily and Armont, deceased; Julius Otto, a graduate of the New York Law School, is engaged in legal practice in New York City; Ottmar, electrical engineer in Jersey City; Aquila N., graduate of the New York University, is practicing in Newark; and Olga D., only daughter, residing with her father. She was chosen as Queen Titania the Eleventh in Asbury Park in 1911. Mr. Venino is held in high esteem by all classes of the community. His advancement in business life has been a strong and consistent one, and his personal efforts have been apparent in every onward stride made by the various concerns with which he has been connected. His advice and counsel are sought by others in the organization of corporations, and he has become recognized as a farseeing man of affairs.

JOHN ERB

One of the most popular and successful business men of the city of Newark, New Jersey, a man noted for his never failing good humor and ready sympathy with anyone in distress, is John Erb, the genial manager of the Essex County Brewing Company, whose output is justly celebrated.

Christian Erb, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Baden-Baden, Germany, in 1804. He was apprenticed to learn the curled hair and mattress-making business, then spent seven years in the military service of his country. Upon the completion of this strenuous duty he set sail for the United States, arriving at New York in 1832, after a voyage of ninety days. He went on to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, found employment there in a rope factory, but at the expiration of four years went to Newark, and settled there at a time when there were but seventeen Germans in the entire town. Engaging in the curled hair and mattress business, he conducted a prosperous trade until his retirement therefrom to private life in 1868. Christian Erb married Magdalena, daughter of Anthony Brueder, of Baden-Baden, Germany, and of the fifteen children born of this union a number of the younger ones died within a few weeks of each other during a fever and cholera epidemic. Those now living are: Christian, William, Thomas, George, who served with honor in the civil war; Louis and John.

John Erb was born in Newark, July 17, 1850. His education was a very thorough and practical one, being acquired in the Webster Street Public School and the House of Prayer private school. He was seventeen years of age when he entered the employ of S. B. Saunders, a wagon body builder, whose place of business was located in Market street, Newark. Mr. Erb, however, desired a wider horizon than that afforded by this line of business, and in 1875 associated himself in business with his brother, William, and opened a cafe at No. 338 Broad street. This was conducted successfully until 1900, when Mr. Erb assumed the duties of a collector for Mrs. Elizabeth Ziehr, owner of the brewery at the corner of Seventh street and Clifton avenue, Newark. June 4, 1901, Mrs. Ziehr sold her brewing plant to the Essex County Brewing Company, Mr. Erb becoming the manager of this corporation, a position he is still filling with a more than usual amount of executive ability. His son, John Erb Jr., is now associated with him. As a member of the Newark Board of Trade, Mr. Erb is an important factor in all matters of note which come under discussion. He holds membership in numerous organizations, among them being the following: The Demo-



Elias G. Hellen

David E. Hellen



Paul E. Hellen.



Paul E. Keller

cratic County Club, of which he was the honored treasurer for a period of five years; Eureka Lodge No. 39, the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, Tall Cedars of Lebanon, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Grant Lodge, Road House Association, Joel Parker Association, Gottfried Krueger Association, Smith Gun Club, Metropolitan Social Club, and a number of others.

Mr. Erb married Emily, eldest daughter of Ferdinand and Elizabeth Zuhr, of Newark, and they have had children: John Erb Jr., born December 27, 1882, married Elizabeth, daughter of Allen J. and Emily Hazelett, of Rutherford, New Jersey; Lily Elizabeth, born July 18, 1885; Clifford, born August 22, 1887, deceased; Emma, born August 18, 1890; William, born July 16, 1896. The success which has marked the management by Mr. Erb of the vast concern under his direction has very naturally attracted widespread attention, and many of the innovations he has introduced have been copied to their great advantage by other plants of a similar kind. He is a steadfast supporter of the cause of pure politics and his capable work in influencing others in this direction has gained him the respect and esteem of all classes.

PAUL ELIAS HELLER

The city of Newark, New Jersey, has gained a wide reputation as a manufacturing center, and one of the most important factories in the town is that for the manufacture of files, started by the father of Paul Elias Heller, who is now the president of one of the largest file factories in the United States. The Heller family is of Huguenot descent and were driven from their home in France, at which time they sought and found refuge in Alsace-Lorraine. Elias Heller, grandfather of Paul Elias Heller, at the age of twenty-five years, came to America with his parents and made his home for a time in Newark, subsequently removing to West Orange. He was engaged in the manufacture of files and rasps. He married Mary, a daughter of George and Catherine Laegle, natives of France. They had seven children.

Elias George Heller, son of the preceding, was born in Newark, April 27, 1837. He attended the public schools and obtained an excellent business education, was in the employ of Tiffany & Company, of New York City, for some years, then for a time with Paul A. Brez. He possessed much mechanical ingenuity and had a clear, level head for the conduct of business, and, in 1863, commenced working for his father, under whose careful supervision he became an expert in the manufacture of files and rasps. His brothers, Peter and Lewis, joined forces with him in 1865, and together they organized the firm of Heller Brothers. A plant was erected in the business center of Newark the following year, and since that time the needful additions have been made as the increased demands made necessary. In the course of time Lewis and Peter withdrew from the firm, and two other brothers, George and John, were admitted to a partnership. More spacious and modern quarters were imperatively needed and a large tract of land was purchased on Mount Prospect avenue, on the Greenwood Lake division of the Erie railroad. The northern district of Newark, in which this tract was located, is now known as Forest Hill, but was at that time entirely a farming district. A well-equipped plant was erected there with all modern improvements, and, as they had ample space at their disposal, the manufacture of other tools and also steel was added to their former industry.

Later Mr. Heller bought an additional large tract adjoining his factory property, being firmly convinced that this would in time become a fine residential section. He donated largely to public and private charities and the land on which the Forest Hill Presbyterian Church is located was one of his gifts. The appointment of a park commission was in large part due to his individual efforts, and he was the first man to make it a donation of land. This property consisted of eighteen acres of land along Branch Brook, and was the kernel from which grew the present Branch Brook Park. As the board of education had no funds with which to erect a schoolhouse which had become imperatively necessary in the vicinity of the factory, Mr. Heller set apart six of his lots for this purpose and, at his own expense, erected thereon a school building. At the expiration of two years the board of education came to the conclusion that it was inadvisable to have a public school in the ownership of a private citizen, and purchased it from Mr. Heller, who sold it at exactly what it had cost him. He was a member of Belleville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; New Jersey Historical Society; North End Club; Forest Hill Golf Club; Forest Hill Social Club; organizer and treasurer of the File Makers' Relief Association; president of the File Manufacturers' Association of the U. S. A. For two years he served the city of Newark as alderman, and for a similar period of time as a member of the board of education. His death occurred March 22, 1912. He married Sophia C., daughter of Nicholas C. and Frances (Doclow) Geoffroy, and had three sons, Paul E., Arnaud G. and Reuben A.

Paul Elias Heller, the eldest son, was born in Newark, February 6, 1869. His elementary education was acquired under private tuition, and he was nine years of age when he became a pupil of the public schools. His education in them was supplemented by a special course of study in the Newark Technical Academy, and upon the completion of this commenced his business career in the factory which had been established by his father. The mechanical genius he had inherited and which had been augmented by the special course he had received, there found ample scope for proper development. He introduced many innovations and, like his father, was ever ready to adopt new methods, when a proper trial had proven their practicability. Upon the death of his father he became the president of the corporation, his brother, Arnaud G., becoming vice-president and secretary. In the course of years the output of the plant has increased to such an extent that it is now annually about one million dollars and is constantly and consistently increasing.

Mr. Heller is a member of the following named organizations: Essex County Country Club, North End Club, Forest Hill Golf Club, Forest Hill Social Club, Deal Golf and Country Club, Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club, life member of the New Jersey Historical Society. His religious affiliations are with the Forest Hill Presbyterian Church, in whose interests he is an active worker. In his private life, as well as in his business capacity, Mr. Heller is a man of indefatigable energy and ambition, and can be as earnest in his endeavor to win at any sport as in conducting the most important business transaction. In other words he is a man whose power of concentration has been developed to a remarkable degree.

OSCAR C. MILLER

The Miller family is one of the oldest in the State of New Jersey, having come from the north of Ireland and settled at Logansville, New

Jersey, as early as 1713. His great-grandfather took an active part in the Revolutionary War, having served in the Morris County Militia.

Charles Miller, father of the subject of this sketch, removed from Logansville to Newark in 1842, and there found employment with John Jelliff, then located at No. 300 Broad street, and later at No. 794 in the same street. Mr. Jelliff soon learned to appreciate the sterling value of the business qualities of Mr. Miller, and the result was a partnership compact. This was in force until the death of Mr. Jelliff, when Mr. Miller carried on the business alone until his retirement to private life in 1894, his death occurring March 4, 1901. He married Lucy A., daughter of Horace Conger, of New Fairfield, Connecticut, and a lineal descendant of John Conger, who settled at Woodbridge, New Jersey, in 1667, just one year after the settlement of the first colonist at Newark. Children: Frank T., Frederick H., Oscar C., George H., Isabel, and M. Ingraham.

MAHLON S. DRAKE

A conspicuous figure in the business world of the city of Newark, and one who is known as earnestly devoted to the best interests of the community, is found in the person of Mahlon Smalley Drake, a lineal descendant of Sir Francis Drake, whose famous discoveries and other achievements were the most powerful agents in making England mistress of the seas. The great-grandfather of Mr. Drake was the American progenitor of the family, engaged in the milling business at Somerville, and was followed in this occupation by his son and grandson. His son removed the business to Scotch Plains, and the grandson removed it to Irvington, where for many years he held office as town collector and tax commissioner, and where his children—George D., Augusta, Mahlon Smalley, Nathaniel and Harriott—were born.

Mahlon S. Drake was born in Irvington, New Jersey, July 2, 1854, and acquired his preparatory education in the public schools of his native town. Later he became a student at the Newark Academy, and subsequently rounded out his preparation for business life by attendance at the Newark Business College. Thus amply equipped for life's battle, at the age of eighteen years he engaged in the ice business and in real estate, and for forty years has been continuously occupied in this line of business.

Mr. Drake is a man of more than ordinary business ability and acumen, far-seeing and conservative, yet ever ready to lend his support to soundly managed enterprises which seem assured of success and which will add to the material prosperity of the community. It is owing to his clear vision and just appreciation of the probable growth of the city that various sections have been developed. A type of the highest American citizenship, he has exhibited consummate ability in every relation of life. While never an office seeker, Mr. Drake has responded to the public demands made upon his time, and has served for two years as an alderman for Irvington. He is an influential member of the Board of Trade, and of the Irvington Club. His two sons are now in business with him. He married Mary Jeannette, daughter of Isaac and Margaret P. Wade, and their children are: Mahlon S., Jr.; Raymond W., Margaret C. and Helen Christine.

Of broad and liberal views, Mr. Drake rises above the prejudices of the hour and is an eminently just man. He is firm of purpose and resolute in the pursuit of the right as he sees it, and earnest and unflinching in his maintenance of it. Forceful and a keen student of human nature, he

possesses an unusually shrewd insight into character. In short, he is a man of strong mentality, whose face bears the impress of a striking personality.

AUGUST C. FINK

The history of the great business undertakings of modern times is still an unopened book, and mainly yet to be written. Hidden in the past, when man was more of brute than brain, is to be traced the still existent worship of heroes of war, that makes us stand in admiration of the romance of the field, whereon death has left its marks. Unfortunate as it may be, as long as there will be life in this world, there shall be struggle; but the field is rapidly shifting, for the brute gives way to the man, and the muscle to the brain.

When the romance enveloping commercial enterprise shall be told in language intelligible to the people, then shall it be known that many a Waterloo has been fought, lost and won within the four walls of an office, just over the wire, with no other means than the scratch of a pen, a mere word, but backed by a will, a brain. With modern methods, discoveries and inventions, business has place only for those who combine the capacities of both the general and the diplomat—qualities which are united in the person of August C. Fink, Jr., of Newark.

On Belmont avenue, in that city, stands out before the admiring gaze of the passer-by, a great building incorporating a gigantic enterprise, the main plant of the largest meat-packing business in New Jersey, and one of the greatest in the wide world—that of A. Fink & Sons. It was the father who laid the foundations of the mammoth enterprise in 1868, who projected it and resolutely adhered to his purpose in face of what appeared to be insuperable difficulties, and gave it a firm establishment. It was the sons who resolutely followed, and carried the purposes of the father to a higher consummation.

The family of Fink comes of sturdy old stock. The father, August C. Fink, Sr., was born in Breton, Baden, Germany. The glowing stories current in the old home country about the fortune lying in wait for the ambitious man in the land across the seas, appealed to his sturdy and ambitious spirit, and in 1868 he came to the United States and settled in Newark, New Jersey. If he had expected to find a gold mine which he had only to claim—an idea that was not rare then in Europe, and seems to have left up to this day an after effect—he must have felt a pang of disappointment, but he was not a man to sit down to bemoan the inevitable, and he started straight to work, establishing a meat business. It would be exaggeration to say that he saw at the beginning the great success which awaited him; but youth, energy, ambition, industry, honesty, perseverance, constant belief in himself, were his attributes, and he built up an extensive trade.

The small business had developed to such an extent that it demanded a greater field of activity, and in 1904 the business was incorporated, at which time the business of the Wagner Packing Co., also that of the Bender Packing Co., was taken over. Upon the death of Mr. Fink the same year, his son, August C., succeeded him to the presidency of the company, at which time Adolph became vice-president. He married Wilhelmina Wagner, and the children who survived were: August C., Adolph, Ernest R., who died January 30, 1909; Bertha and Louise.

Since the death of their father, the business has been conducted by his two sons, August C., Jr., and Adolph, and much credit must be allotted to them for the manner in which they have met the added responsibilities

which have been thrust upon them. Had it not been for their close connection in their untiring efforts in aiding their father to build up such a large business, this would have been impossible.

August C. Fink, Jr., was born in Newark, August 1, 1870. He received the education which the public schools of his native city afforded, but his real and practical education was experience, with his father as mentor.

The elder Fink was far from being a theorist, and at an early age the son became identified with the business, learning every detail, both outside and inside. He began at the bottom—nothing was too rough for him, and he climbed the ladder to his present position as head of the company, by giving to every detail, however insignificant it might appear, its due attention. He revolutionized his trade, installing modern machinery. The clumsy methods of distribution were discarded, and automobile trucks put in service for the rapid distribution of his products.

Here is, in short, the history of a man under whose wise management a small unknown concern has grown into the largest industrial packing company in the State, and one of the greatest in the world, with branches at Nos. 480 and 482 Tenth street and 372 Fifteenth avenue, Newark, and South and Elizabeth avenues, Elizabeth, doing a monthly business of over one hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars.

Mr. Fink was united in marriage to Kathryn, daughter of Henry and Mary Holzhauer, who has always proved a most helpful and cheering companion to her husband. In spite of the great activities that command his attention, they are insufficient to debar him from the pleasures and duties of social intercourse, Masonry and athletics, with a promiscuous field between, supplying the nature of his diversion.

As a business man, as a man of the world, Mr. August C. Fink has won a wide circle of friends throughout the State. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of his native city, and has attained the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite degrees. He is also an active figure in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Gottfried Krueger Association, the Newark Turn Verein, the Wein-obst und Gartenbau Verein, the Schnäbisher Saengerbund, the Arion Society, and lastly, though not least, the Newark Butchers' Association, and the Newark Board of Trade, where Mr. August C. Fink's words always spell "attention."

FRANK FOSTER CRISSEY

The city of Newark has an exceptionally fine record as far as the list and standing of its public citizens are concerned. In the character of its employees this is especially notable, and among those who have shown a many-sided ability must be mentioned the name of Frank Foster Crissey.

Born in Newark, May 18, 1860, he is the son of John H. and Josephine (Wall) Crissey, the former the son of William and Caroline (Whitfield) Crissey, of Belleville, New Jersey. The father of Mr. Crissey was the keeper of the military stores at Trenton, New Jersey, and retired under the Vredenburg Act. He served during the Civil War, at first as a private, later as a sergeant, and was then promoted to a captaincy in virtue of his office as keeper of stores. The maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Crissey owned a large estate on the eastern shore of Maryland, held many slaves, and was extensively engaged in the mercantile business transacted between Baltimore and New York City by steamboat. On his paternal side Mr. Crissey is a descendant of the famous Methodist, Whitfield.

Mr. Crissey obtained his education in the early years of his life in the public schools of his native city, and was graduated from the high school there. For a period of three years he was a student of dentistry, then engaged in the drug business in Bank street, and was connected with this for twenty years. While thus engaged he matriculated at the College of Physicians in the city of New York. The public affairs of the city and country had always been of intense interest to Mr. Crissey, and he had followed every matter of public importance with the closest attention. July 1, 1910, the common council of the city, upon the recommendation of the city clerk, appointed Mr. Crissey as clerk to this officer, a duty he is fulfilling with much ability at the present time. Of broad and liberal spirit and commendable enterprise, he has always taken an especial interest in furthering the cause of education, and for four years was a member of the board of education. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, in whose interests he has been an earnest worker. His connection with other organizations is confined to membership in the Lincoln Club and the Order of Foresters.

Mr. Crissey married Minnie B., daughter of William and Mary E. Clark, of Newark. Their only child is William Clark, born March 7, 1890, who was graduated from the University Law School of New York in 1912, and is now pursuing his legal studies in the office of Guild & Martin in Newark. The keynote to the success achieved by Mr. Crissey is the fact that he has been laborious, steadfast, and devoted to any task he undertakes. There is nothing shallow about him; everything has depth, and every matter is given serious thought. Deliberate in beginning any piece of work, there is no unnecessary delay in carrying it on to completion.

WILLIAM DAVID BLEICK

The medical profession, more than any other, demands intellect of a high standard combined with a number of other traits which are not so necessary in other walks of life. These admirable characteristics are firmly and evenly blended in the person of Dr. William David Bleick, of Newark, New Jersey, whose renown as a physician is far more than a merely local one. He was born in Vansburg, Prussia, Germany, January 23, 1871, a son of Carl and Justine (Hoffman) Bleick, and has a brother, Theodore, who is also a physician in Newark. His father was a shoemaker in Vansburg and came to this country with his family when the children were very young.

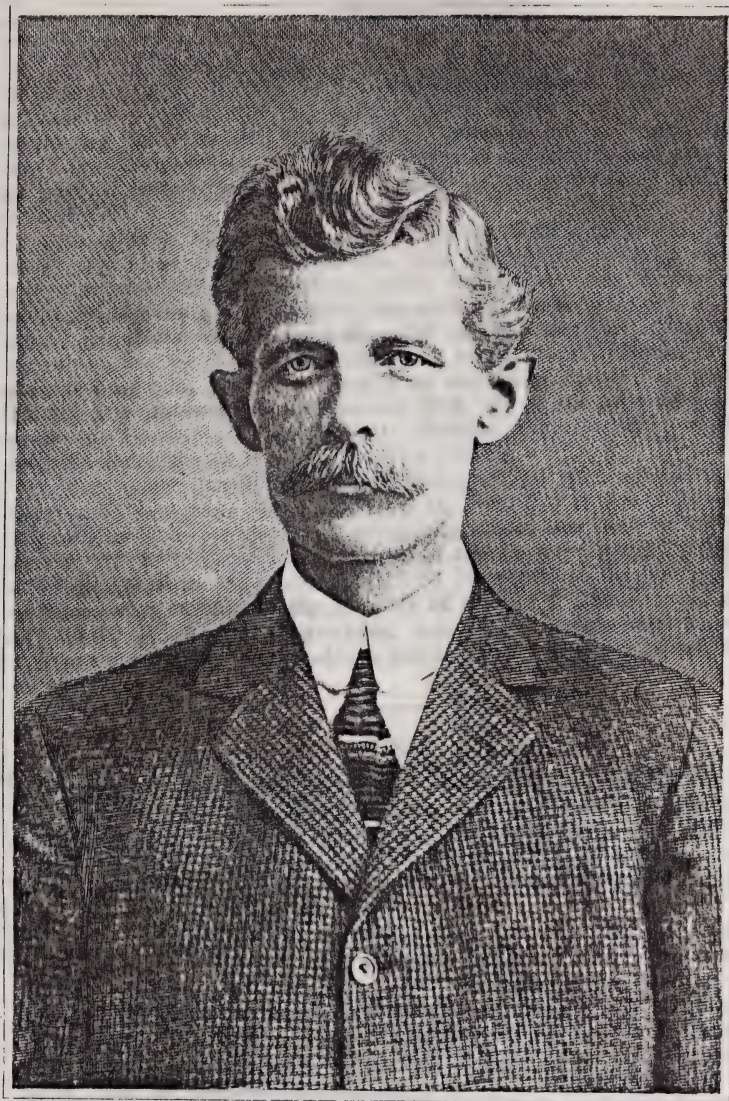
Dr. Bleick attended the public schools of Newark, the Jersey Business College, and took a two years' course in the Newark Technical School. In one sense he may be considered a self-made man, as he earned the means to enable him to pursue the studies necessary to the end he had in view. From his earliest years he was firmly imbued with the idea of being of definite use to the cause of suffering humanity, and considered that this end could best be served by taking up the study of medical science. Earnest, fearless, untiring and thorough, it is but a natural outcome that he has made a success in his field of endeavor. As a preparatory step, he took the Regents' examination, and passed this successfully in 1895. While using his spare time in preparation for this examination, his days were spent in the employ of the Bannister Shoe Company of Newark. His next step was to matriculate at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in due course with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession

The General Court, in 1711, passed an act for the better regulation of the courts of law and equity, and for the more speedy trial of causes. This act provided that the judges of the superior court should sit in three divisions, to be called the first, second, and third divisions, and that the judges of the inferior court should sit in three divisions, to be called the first, second, and third divisions. The act also provided that the judges of the superior court should sit in three divisions, to be called the first, second, and third divisions, and that the judges of the inferior court should sit in three divisions, to be called the first, second, and third divisions. The act also provided that the judges of the superior court should sit in three divisions, to be called the first, second, and third divisions, and that the judges of the inferior court should sit in three divisions, to be called the first, second, and third divisions.

The General Court, in 1711, passed an act for the better regulation of the courts of law and equity, and for the more speedy trial of causes. This act provided that the judges of the superior court should sit in three divisions, to be called the first, second, and third divisions, and that the judges of the inferior court should sit in three divisions, to be called the first, second, and third divisions. The act also provided that the judges of the superior court should sit in three divisions, to be called the first, second, and third divisions, and that the judges of the inferior court should sit in three divisions, to be called the first, second, and third divisions.

WILLIAM DAVIS IN 1711

The General Court, in 1711, passed an act for the better regulation of the courts of law and equity, and for the more speedy trial of causes. This act provided that the judges of the superior court should sit in three divisions, to be called the first, second, and third divisions, and that the judges of the inferior court should sit in three divisions, to be called the first, second, and third divisions. The act also provided that the judges of the superior court should sit in three divisions, to be called the first, second, and third divisions, and that the judges of the inferior court should sit in three divisions, to be called the first, second, and third divisions.



John R. Hardin



[Handwritten signature]

in Newark, being located at No. 526 Clinton avenue, and his excellent and successful treatment of the various cases with which he gradually became connected speedily established his reputation as a competent and trustworthy medical practitioner. The course of years has intensified this opinion, and Dr. Bleick is now one of the well known and best liked physicians of Newark.

Dr. Bleick has been closely connected with a number of reforms in a variety of directions, and this has been notably the case in connection with educational matters. He is an active member of the Clinton Hill Improvement Association; was medical inspector of the schools from 1902 to 1911; chairman of the school committee for the past six years, and is now second vice-president of that august body. In his political opinions he is a progressive Republican, and was elected as alderman for the Sixteenth Ward in 1912. His fraternal affiliations are with the South End Lodge, Independent Order of Foresters; Essex County Medical Society; State Medical Society; and the Academy of Medicine of New Jersey.

Dr. Bleick married Amanda Dobinski, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and they have one son: Willard, born in 1907. The professional life of Dr. Bleick has been a more than ordinarily active one, and although he is only at the commencement of the prime of life he has already achieved a degree of prominence in his profession which may well be the envy of many of his colleagues by far his senior in point of years. His reputation as a physician of ability is constantly growing, and he is frequently consulted by his brother practitioners on matters involving the nicest medical knowledge and experience.

JOHN R. HARDIN

Conspicuous as one of the most prominent members of the Essex County Bar, John R. Hardin commands a position of recognized prestige in his part of the State. He was born in Green township, Sussex County, New Jersey, April 24, 1860. His family is one of the oldest and most respected in the State, and he has inherited the ability for which his ancestors have long been known.

He was prepared for Princeton College, and after matriculating at that institution he was graduated with the class of 1880. His natural bent was for the exactness and analysis of the legal profession, and he determined to devote his life to the law. To this end he entered the office of the law firm of McCarter & Keen in Newark, beginning his course in June of the year 1881, and being admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1884, and as counsellor in June, 1887. He has practiced his profession since his first admission in Newark, and has achieved from the outset a marked success, and won for himself in the community a reputation for sterling integrity, and for a conscientious adherence to his duty wherever he finds it. Coupled with high character, he has given evidence of unusual ability and legal attainments of a most thorough type. He is identified with the firm of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner, one that has a very large and important clientele.

Mr. Hardin has taken part in some very important litigation, and has served as counsel for the business interests of many leading firms and corporations of the city and neighborhood of Newark. From April, 1887, to February, 1890, he served as attorney for the Newark Board of Health, giving great satisfaction for his work in that capacity. From February,

1890, to January, 1892, he represented the Fifteenth Ward of Newark on the Board of Aldermen and left an excellent record for zeal and public spirit. He was sent by the Sixth District of Essex County to the State Assembly in the term of 1891 and 1892, and while in that body served as chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, Passed Bills and Federal Relations, and was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and others. His work as a legislator added materially to his reputation as a zealous public servant, and as a man of courage and great practical ability.

He was appointed by the governor as one of the commissioners whose duty it was to secure uniformity of legislation, and was a member of the commission to report judiciary amendments to the constitution of the State, appointed in this case by the governor under authority of the Legislature in 1907. Under the appointment of Chief Justice Gummere he is a member and the treasurer of the Essex County Park Commission. He is also a member and the president of the Newark Sinking Fund Commission. He is a director of the Essex County National Bank, and of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. Appointments to the bench have been from time to time tendered to him, but he has always declined the honor, preferring practice at the bar. Though of late years not active in politics, he was in 1904, and again in 1908, sent as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. He is a member of the Essex Club and the North End Club of Newark, the Essex County Country Club, and the Baltusrol Golf Club.

Mr. Hardin married, February 1, 1894, Jennie Josephine, daughter of the late Charles Roe, of Newton, New Jersey, and has three children: Charles Roe, Elizabeth A., and John R., Jr.

ROBERT SELICK

Robert Sellick, the noted architect of Newark, has adopted a vocation for which he is admirably fitted by his natural tastes and qualifications. He was born in Devonshire, England, May 31, 1869, and was one of the five children of James Thomas and Ann (Snell) Sellick, both of Devonshire. When young Robert was about three years of age his parents came to this country with their family and settled in Springfield, Union County, New Jersey. At the end of ten years they removed to Newark, where the father was engaged in various lines of business, the last being the general insurance business.

Robert Sellick attended the public schools of Springfield, and later, to acquire the benefit to be derived from a thorough manual training, became a student at the Newark Technical and High Schools, and subsequently at the Newark Drawing School. Studious and with the earnest desire to make a success of the line of work in which he wished to engage, this course of study was an invaluable preparation for him. With every forward step his interest was more keenly aroused and it is but natural that he should have been successful from the start when he engaged in business as a carpenter, then as a contractor, at the early age of nineteen years. His advancement in his business life has been both rapid and strong, and he has earned for himself, through his own exertions, a high place in the business circles of his city. His advice is sought by others in his line of business and he has become recognized as a farseeing man of affairs. Among the numerous buildings which Mr. Sellick has successfully planned and erected may be mentioned: The Brant apartment houses, Watson and Central avenues, East Orange, New Jersey, at a cost of \$28,000; the Home Hotel, at the corner of Market and Lawrence streets, Newark, costing

\$10,000; the apartment house at No. 1182 Broad street, Newark, at a cost of \$50,000; the Casper Hufnagel tenements, at 135 Belmont avenue, costing \$15,000; the \$5,000 garage for James Pope at No. 675 Mount Prospect avenue, Newark; factory building for the Jersey Biscuit Co., 121 Hudson street, at a cost of about \$9,000; and the apartment building at the southeast corner of Clinton avenue and Bergen street, Newark, in which Mr. Sellick planned some very clever truss work, the entire building above the first story being supported by trusses, leaving the first floor unencumbered by columns. He has been the architect of many private residences, among which may be mentioned: The home of Mrs. M. J. Cook, 496-498 Washington avenue, Belleville, at a cost of about \$15,000; the home of Mrs. Lena Gorenflo, of Hedden terrace, Newark, which cost \$11,000; the home of Edward B. Aeguirer, on the west side of Clinton avenue, Delevan, Newark, costing \$8,000; and the extensive alterations on the residence of Howard N. Knowles, Esq., at No. 495 Clinton avenue.

The deep personal interest which Mr. Sellick takes in his business has been greatly conducive to his remarkable success. While the responsibilities of his business take up the greater portion of his time, he has never ceased to devote some of his hours to continued and progressive study, so that he is always in the van wherever new ideas are concerned.

Mr. Sellick married, April 16, 1890, Lida L., daughter of Zenas E. and Mary J. Jacobs, and their four children are: Manolia L., Robert L., Ila M. and DeWitt E.

In the political matters Mr. Sellick is a Prohibitionist, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is an earnest supporter. In fact, earnestness and thoroughness are the keynotes to the character of Mr. Sellick. The serious spirit which marked the commencement of his business career has remained with him throughout his life. He could not do anything without putting his entire mind and heart into the undertaking, and under these conditions, it is but natural that success should attend his efforts.

RICHARD GUY TUNISON, M. D.

Of all the professions, that of medicine and surgery is perhaps the shortest lived, and yet the most glorious and honored. There are many to criticize the enormous fees received by some physicians from the wealthy classes for important operations, yet they do not stop to consider how frequently the same physician will give his services entirely without remuneration of any kind, when the patient to be attended is one of the poorer class, and it is not of infrequent occurrence that a goodly share of the fee obtained from some wealthy patient is utilized to relieve the sufferings of one less fortunately situated. There is never a thought on the part of the physician that the time he spends in attendance upon a patient who is unable to pay for such service might be better employed in looking after some rich patient; there is never a moment's thought of his own physical discomfort, when the physician is called out in all sorts of inclement weather; and many a brave man of this profession has knowingly gone to his own death in order to save another's life by his skill. A well known member of the younger generation of this noble profession in Newark, New Jersey, is Dr. Richard Guy Tunison, who is rapidly making a name for himself. He is the son of William and Phoebe (Patton) Tunison, the former engaged as a wholesale commission merchant in the city of New York.

Dr. Richard Guy Tunison was born in Greenville, Pennsylvania, in 1880, and was eight years of age when he removed with his family to Jersey City, New Jersey. There he was a pupil at the public grammar and high schools, but was not graduated from the latter institution, as his parents removed with the family to New York City before he had finished the course. In the last named city he became a pupil. He then commenced a course of study at the New York College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, subsequently becoming a student at the Long Island College Hospital, from which he was graduated in the class of 1907, the degree of Doctor of Medicine being conferred upon him. For a period of two years he acted in the capacity of house surgeon at the Jersey City Hospital, and then established himself in private practice, opening an office at his residence, No. 251 Meeker avenue. He has already gained the confidence of a large number of patients, the skill with which he has treated cases which have come to him having been repeated far and wide by the grateful patients whom he has cured. In addition to his professional skill, he is endowed with an unusual degree of business ability for a professional man, and occupies his leisure time in acting as agent for the Ordway Building and the Lyric Theatre. He is a member of the Essex Club; Kane Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Jersey City Club; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Forest Hills Golf Club; and the New York County Medical Society.

Dr. Tunison married in New York, in 1910, Edith, daughter of Aaron P. and Jane (Hutchinson) Ordway. Mr. Ordway is a manufacturing chemist, and is the owner of the Ordway Building at Market and Beaver streets, Newark, New Jersey. Dr. Tunison is a man of courage and sincerity in his chosen vocation, and has won the esteem of his brethren in the medical fraternity. He is well informed upon the leading topics of the day as well as on matters connected with his profession, and his efforts are always on the side of improving existing conditions.

JOSEPH SPENCER CRANE

The name of Joseph Spencer Crane, of Newark, New Jersey, has achieved far more than a local reputation for its owner, having been identified with some very important and interesting engineering problems of the last decade. Mr. Crane has developed some very original ideas which have attracted widespread attention, and he is considered as one of the rising young men of the profession of civil engineering.

Mr. Crane is the son of Charles Spencer and Jennie (Miller) Crane, and was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1882. His earlier education was obtained in the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and he then matriculated at Princeton University, where he took a course in civil engineering, and was graduated from that institution in 1904 with the degree of Civil Engineer. In the few years which have elapsed since his graduation, Mr. Crane has achieved truly remarkable results in many directions. He wasted no time after his graduation, but immediately engaged in the active practice of his profession. His first engagements were with the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Public Service Corporation, and he was also associated in various engineering projects with William P. Field, of Newark. In 1908 he associated himself with several others in the engineering and contracting business. In 1911 he opened an office as consulting engineer.

Mr. Crane is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and is one of the youngest men to whom this honor has ever been accorded; also member of the American Society of Testing Materials. His membership



Charles E. Hartzel

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LIBRARY



1933

in other organizations is as follows: Cosmos Lodge No. 106, Free and Accepted Masons; Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Associated Automobile Clubs of New Jersey. He takes a deep interest in the political affairs of the community and, in behalf of the Republican party, is an active participant in all the political matters of the Eighth Ward of Newark.

Mr. Crane married, June 23, 1909, Edna F., daughter of Samuel H. and Frances E. (Crane) Johnson. Mr. Crane is an able and sagacious business man, and has obtained and maintains the confidence and respect of all who know him. He practices warm-hearted charity in thought, word and deed, and has always shown an ability more than adequate for all he undertook.

CHARLES EDWARD HETZEL

One of the best known business men of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is to be found in the person of Charles Edward Hetzel, who is at the head of the plant established by his father, and to whose progressive methods a large proportion of the business transacted in recent years is due.

John G. Hetzel, his father, was born November 10, 1841, and engaged in the slate roofing business at nineteen years of age. His first place of business was at Railroad avenue and Commerce street, and so successful was he in this venture that, in 1870, he removed to a tract of land at No. 41 to No. 55 Francis street, and from there to No. 51 to No. 83 Main street. This comprised an entire block, 74 to 80 Magazine street, 104 Bremen street, and on it he erected commodious buildings' equipped with all the modern machinery and appliances necessary to the carrying on of his greatly enlarged business. He added slag and asphalt and felt roofing to his previous methods, and became a manufacturer of roof cements, roof paints and pipe joint compounds. These products soon acquired so excellent a reputation that they were in demand far and wide, and are now known in all parts of the civilized world. He filled numerous important contracts, among them being many for the railroads. In addition to the present factory building at Main and Magazine streets, the firm has extensive warehouses at Bulls Lane and Doremus avenue. Mr. Hetzel was a member of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and died in 1893. He married, September 9, 1863, Eliza Jane, daughter of John and Rose Ann (MacMillan) Rae, and they had children: George, married Annie Volk, and has five children; Josephine, married Walter V. Gillis, of Brooklyn; Charles Edward, whose name heads this sketch; John; William Henry; Eugene, died at the age of six years.

Charles Edward Hetzel was born in Newark, August 28, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, being graduated from the South Market Grammar School; then attended the Coleman Business College, from which he was also graduated. At the age of seventeen years he commenced his active business career, and in this he has been signally successful. Even during the time he was still in school attendance he had commenced keeping the books of his father, and at the early age of seventeen years he entered his employ regularly. In this way he had mastered all the intricate details of the business gradually, and was absolutely competent to assume the management of affairs independently when his father's death occurred. He has, however, made numerous changes, as the progress of events and improvements in general demanded, and has always kept the

It is a common knowledge that the United States is a country of great natural resources, and that the Government is the owner of a large part of these resources. It is the duty of the Government to manage these resources in such a way as to secure the greatest benefit to the people. This is the principle upon which the Government has acted in the past, and it is the principle upon which it should act in the future. The Government should not only manage the resources, but it should also protect them from the depredations of the few who might otherwise exploit them. This is the duty of the Government, and it is the duty of the people to support the Government in the performance of this duty.

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF BUREAUS

The National Bureau of Bureaus is a department of the Government, and it is the duty of the Government to manage the resources in such a way as to secure the greatest benefit to the people. This is the principle upon which the Government has acted in the past, and it is the principle upon which it should act in the future. The Government should not only manage the resources, but it should also protect them from the depredations of the few who might otherwise exploit them. This is the duty of the Government, and it is the duty of the people to support the Government in the performance of this duty.

The National Bureau of Bureaus is a department of the Government, and it is the duty of the Government to manage the resources in such a way as to secure the greatest benefit to the people. This is the principle upon which the Government has acted in the past, and it is the principle upon which it should act in the future. The Government should not only manage the resources, but it should also protect them from the depredations of the few who might otherwise exploit them. This is the duty of the Government, and it is the duty of the people to support the Government in the performance of this duty.

concern up-to-date in every detail of equipment and management. When there has been keen competition concerning important contracts, these are frequently awarded them over the heads of numerous competitors, as the reputation is so well established that the preference is naturally given them. Mr. Hetzel is a member of many organizations of various kinds, among them being: Eureka Lodge No. 39, Free and Accepted Masons; Damascus Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar; Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Kane Council, Royal and Select Masters; New Jersey Consistory, Scottish Rite; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Newark Lodge, No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Alama Council, No. 1749, Royal Arcanum, of which he is a past regent; Knights of St. John of Constance; Newark Board of Trade; Builders' Trade Exchange; Road Horse Association; Automobile Club; Gottfried Krueger Association; Sixteenth Ward Republican Club; and Neighborhood Club of St. John's Church.

Mr. Hetzel married, October, 1892, Sarah E., daughter of David C. and Mary (Wilson) Stillwell, of Morristown, New Jersey, and has had children: Charles E., Jr., at present (1913) a student at the Newark Academy; Kenneth R., also a student at the Newark Academy; and Dorothy Marie. Mr. Hetzel has never taken an active part in the political affairs of the city, holding that he was working for the best interests of the community in devoting his time and attention to the upbuilding of its business interests and furthering its development and improvement in this manner. In this opinion he has again proven his wisdom. But he is public spirited to a degree, and is ever in the foremost rank when the welfare of the city is concerned, and is ready to give substantial aid.

EDWARD SCHICKHAUS

Edward Schickhaus, supervisor of Essex County since 1910, and owner of one of the largest wholesale pork establishments in Newark, is one of that city's most active citizens, especially in its political and business affairs. He was born January 20, 1868, in the city which he has ever since made his home, and received his education in the public schools of that region and at a business college. After leaving the latter institution, his first experience in the business world was in the employ of the Essex County National Bank, where he remained for a time, then entered the service of the Fidelity Trust Company, where he gradually worked his way upward until, in 1892, he was given the responsible office of head clerk of the concern. About this time he began to take an active part in his father's business as dealer in wholesale pork, which the elder man had already placed on a firm basis, an experience which enabled him to adequately fill his father's place in the management of the house when the latter died in 1897. Since that time, Mr. Schickhaus has continued the establishment in a most successful manner.

Mr. Schickhaus has not been less successful in the political than in the business affairs of his city. As a Democrat he has long been looked upon, in party ranks, as a prominent and rising man, an impression which the able manner in which he fills his present important office has completely confirmed. The office of County Supervisor was created by statute March 22, 1900, and in 1910, Mr. Schickhaus was elected to fill it. In this responsible position his early training in the two important financial institutions, the Essex County National Bank and the Fidelity Trust Company, stands him



Daniel C. Seymour

OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE YOUNG



Wm. H. H. H.

in good stead. His eminent fitness for his position was appropriately recognized when, in 1912, he was re-elected on the Democratic ticket for a further term of two years.

Mr. Schickhaus married Miss Josephine Miller, of Newark, and their union has been blessed with the birth of a son, Edward Schickhaus, Jr., who is at present attending the Newark Academy.

Mr. Schickhaus is a member of the Newark Board of Trade and of the Joel Parker and Huron Clubs.

DAVID C. SEYMOUR

David C. Seymour, of Newark, New Jersey, well and favorably known in the engineering world, has led a life of unusual activity. While just at the commencement of the prime of life, he has reached a position of eminence in his profession, and his reputation as an engineer of marked ability is still constantly growing. Problems in engineering work are frequently submitted to him by others in this profession from other parts of the country, and are invariably solved in a satisfactory manner. Favored by nature with innate ability for this profession, his talents in this direction were fostered and expanded by association with his equally gifted father. The latter, James M. Seymour, was a native of the state of New York, and in the course of his life honors were showered upon him from various directions, and his name will continue to be held in high esteem. He was the senior member of the engineering firm of Seymour & Whitlock, which gained note for the efficient manner in which they carried out the contracts entrusted to them. After completing the usual time of service necessary to acquire a working and practical knowledge of the engineering profession, this time being spent in the engineering department of the Novelty Iron Works in the city of New York, he was selected by the Newark Machine Company to take charge of the designing department of their plant in the city of Newark. When Sharpe's Rifle Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1862, was awarded the contract for the construction of the gun machinery for the Spanish armory at Oveido, Spain, Mr. Seymour was commissioned to supervise this difficult and intricate piece of work. Later he was sent to Boston, Massachusetts, to prepare the drawings for the machinery to be used in the manufacture of the guns for the Boston armory. Upon his return to the state of New Jersey, he was appointed general superintendent of the New Jersey Arms and Ordnance Works at Trenton. He was the leading spirit in the organization of the firm of Seymour & Whitlock in 1865. This firm went out of business in 1910.

In spite of the manifold demands made upon the time of Mr. Seymour by the urgent nature of his private business interests, he nevertheless took an extraordinary active part in the public affairs of the community, greatly to its benefit. In 1884 he was elected a Democratic member of the Newark Aqueduct Board, and was re-elected in 1887. This board is no longer in existence, but in the days of its activity it fathered many important and beneficial measures. While in office on this board, Mr. Seymour, in 1886, introduced the resolution by which certain contract work was abolished. The resolution was passed and remained in force throughout the period during which Mr. Seymour was connected with this body. He was also a strong advocate for the Saturday half-holiday for the employes of the water department, and originated the movement which resulted in the closing of factories, stores, and public and private business houses on the seventh day

of the week at noon in the state of New Jersey. President Cleveland, in 1888, appointed Mr. Seymour as one of the United States commissioners to Spain, and Governor Abbett selected him for the post of state supervisor of prisons in 1891. Two years later he was nominated by the Democratic party to represent it as alderman from the Eighth ward. This ward was strongly Republican, yet so great was the popularity of Mr. Seymour among all classes that he came within thirty-six votes of election. In 1894 Mr. Seymour was appointed a member of the State Board of Education by Governor Werts. In the same year he was nominated for the office of mayor, but was defeated, although he led his ticket by almost one thousand votes. In 1895 he carried the city for the assembly, but was defeated in the result of the vote in the entire county. He was again nominated for the office of mayor in the spring of 1897, and received a plurality of three thousand three hundred and sixty-three votes over the candidate who had been his opponent at the previous election. Mr. Seymour married Anna J. Crowell, and his death occurred April 1, 1905.

David C. Seymour was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 8, 1868. The public schools of his native city furnished his elementary education. Endowed with those qualities of courage, intellect and general aptitude which have made him successful in his profession, he entered upon his further studies with an intense devotion and with a diligence born of the fascination of the subject. He attended the Newark Academy, and on leaving he at once became associated with his father, with whom he remained until 1894. In that year he organized his present business, as contracting engineer, making a specialty of the construction and installation of power plants and heating plants. He has executed many of the most important commissions in this field in the city of Newark, among them being the power plant for the Morton Street School, which is the largest in the state of New Jersey. Another is the power plant for the Overbrook Asylum for the Insane. The firm does a large export business with the West Indies and Mexico, and Mr. Seymour has large holdings in the latter country. He is a member of Kane Lodge No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons; North End Club, Joel Parker Association and the Smith Gun Club.

Mr. Seymour married June 4, 1904, Lillian, daughter of Charles J. Morris, of St. Louis, Missouri. The entire career of Mr. Seymour has been marked by uprightness and sincerity of purpose. Devotion to duty and zeal in the public interest have signalized every step. He has done much in the development and substantial progress of Newark, and his social standing, like his professional repute, is of the highest.

JOHN H. YOCUM

John H. Yocum, the well-known authority on the manufacture and tanning of leather goods, was born in 1870, at Ashland, Pennsylvania, the son of Seth H. and Lucinda (Horton) Yocum. The first ten years of his life was spent at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, but in 1880 his family removed to Johnson City, Tennessee, and it was there that he received his early education and later began his business career under his father, who was a member of Horton, Yocum & Company.

From the outset the scientific side of the business interested the young man, and after a few years spent in his father's firm, he decided to enter the Pennsylvania State College with a view to studying chemistry and chemical processes in relation to the preparation and tanning of leather

goods. He was graduated in 1891, and immediately re-entered Horton, Yocum & Company as chemist. He remained with his father's firm until 1893, when a fine offer by the United Leather Company called him to New York as chief chemist for that concern. For six years he remained in this position to the entire satisfaction of his employers, but in the summer of 1899, having received the appointment of superintendent of the works of T. P. Howell & Company, tanners and manufacturers of patent leathers, of Newark, New Jersey, he decided to leave New York and accept that position. Being by this time master of both the commercial and scientific requirements of the tanning business, he determined to establish a plant of his own, and in 1900 the Yocum Manufacturing Company and laboratory were started. Becoming more and more interested in the scientific side of the leather business, Mr. Yocum finally decided to relinquish the active control of his company and sold out his holdings to J. H. Ladew & Company in 1904, remaining with them, however, in the capacity of general manager and chemist. In 1906 he was made vice-president and general manager of the Harvey Company, a position which he filled until January, 1912, when he retired permanently from both the Harvey and the Ladew firm to devote himself entirely to practice as a chemical engineer and laboratory expert. He is now at the head of a commercial tanning laboratory, one of the largest in the East. In spite of the many professional and business demands upon his time and interest, Mr. Yocum finds leisure to belong to several fraternal and social societies. He is a Knight Templar, and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of the Essex County Country Club, the North End Club and the Union Chemist Club of New York City.

In October, 1900, Mr. Yocum married Florence Knapp and they have one daughter, Margaret, who attends the public school of East Orange.

GEORGE OTTO SCHEERER

George Otto Scheerer, a real estate man of prominence in Newark, was born March 22, 1859, in New York. He came, when still a young boy, to Newark, and his education was gained in the public schools of that city. After which he immediately went to work, entering the confectionery business. Here for two years he worked and received his first training in the principles of business. In 1879 he went to New York, where he engaged in the same line, having secured a position with E. Greenfield, Son & Company, wholesale dealers in confectionery, and with them he continued till 1898, showing during that time such marked ability that he filled some of the most important positions in the management of the business. For ten years he was the store manager, and for three years he traveled, going as their representative to every large city in the United States, and also to England, Ireland, Scotland, and even as far as Germany. In 1898 he removed to Newark and engaged in the furniture business, continuing in this for eleven years.

In 1904 Mr. Scheerer became interested in real estate, and was one of the organizers of the Weequahic Park Land & Improvement Company, and since 1909 he has devoted his entire time to this line of activity, having served the Weequahic Land & Improvement Company as its president from the time of its organization. One of their operations was the purchase of 250 acres of land and the cutting it up into 3,500 building lots. Since 1907 they have built over 500 houses, all of it being high-class restricted

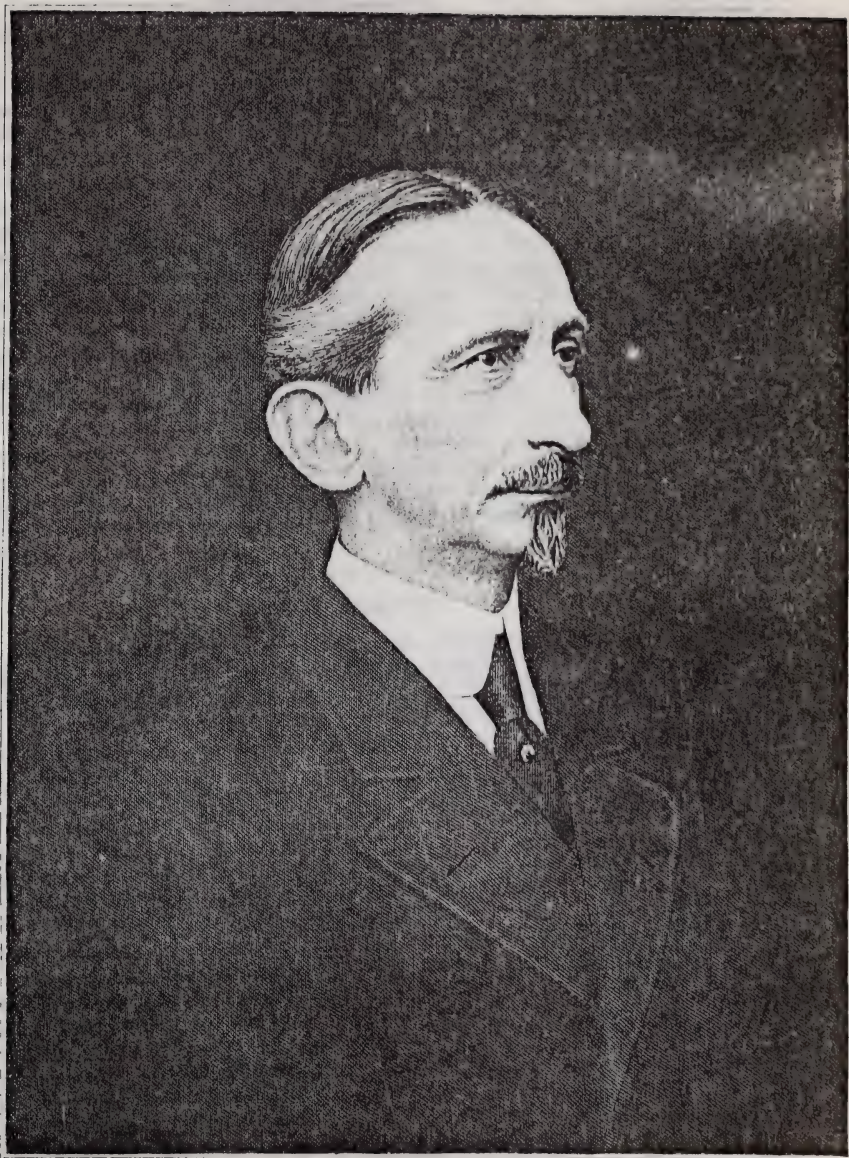
property. Mr. Scheerer is a very busy man, devoting a large part of his time to the Weequahic Park property, and also to his real estate holdings in East Orange. He is president of the Newark Milk & Cream Company, having served in that capacity since 1897. He is a member of the Union Club, of Newark. In his politics Mr. Scheerer is a Republican.

SAMUEL WHITE BELDON

Samuel White Beldon, a leading man of affairs in Newark, New Jersey, whose public spirit as a citizen, and broad-minded policies as an official have been to the general good of the community as well as to that of the corporation with which he has been connected for a number of years, is descended from a southern family. His parents, however, Joseph and Jane Amanda (Kester) Beldon, were born in Woodbury and Bordentown, New Jersey, respectively. The former was an eminent divine of the Baptist denomination until ill health compelled him to resign his pastorate.

Mr. Beldon was born in Bordentown, April 4, 1861, and received his early education under the able preceptorship of his talented and gifted father. After thorough preparation he entered the New Jersey Collegiate Institute, where he prepared himself for the vocation of a teacher, and followed this profession for a period of four years. Knotty problems had always possessed a peculiar and irresistible fascination for the young man, and it was probably this attribute that decided him to adopt the profession of law for his life work. He accordingly, while still engaged in teaching, commenced reading law in the office of Judge James Buchanan, of Trenton, who later became a member of the United States Congress. After due preparation, Mr. Beldon was admitted as an attorney to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1882, and established himself in practice in Bordentown. In less than one year he formed a business partnership with his former preceptor, Judge Buchanan, which was in force for one year under the firm name of Buchanan & Beldon. For a variety of reasons Mr. Beldon decided to remove his practice to Camden, New Jersey, where he opened an office in January, 1884, and remained in practice there until 1903. Versed in the science of law and civil government, and possessed of no mean powers as an orator, Mr. Beldon became a prominent and leading member of the legal fraternity. He was in requisition before courts and juries of the various counties of southern Jersey, meeting as antagonists some of the strongest counsel of the state, and his practice became lucrative and enviable. April 6, 1895, Judge Charles G. Garrison appointed him one of two commissioners to investigate the municipal affairs of the county and city of Camden, his conduct of this investigation redounding greatly to his credit. He became associated in business with Hon. E. B. Leaming, in 1903, the firm name being Beldon & Leaming, but a short time later this connection was dissolved when Mr. Beldon became the general counsel of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, an office he is filling with great efficiency at the present time.

The principles of the Republican party have always had a strong advocate in Mr. Beldon, and he has been an active worker in the interests of that political body. His efforts were very effective when he held the office of chairman of the executive committee of the Republican county committee of Burlington county for several years, and when, in 1900, he was a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt, for president and vice-president respectively. He



Samuel Nelson



Shri. S. S. S.

was never desirous of holding public office, but considered it his duty as a true patriot to do his utmost to uphold purity in political affairs.

Mr. Beldon is a man of fine presence, due in a great measure to his love of athletics and all forms of outdoor sports. He is a member of the Forest Hill and the Baltusrol Golf clubs. Earnest and active in his religious affiliations, he is a member of the First Baptist Church in East Orange, a member of the official board and also of the board of managers of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention, and a member of the advisory board of the Baptist Home for the Aged in Newark. Numerous other organizations are honored by having him as a member, among them being: The Union Club of Newark, the County and State Lawyers' clubs, and Hope Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He married, June 29, 1892, at Bordentown, Sarah, daughter of Mahlon Frank and Sarah (Hubbell) Shreve, of Bordentown. They have one child, Joseph Willard, born July 9, 1893.

Mr. Beldon is a citizen of whom the community may well feel proud. He is cultured to an exceptional degree, and possessed of a wide general knowledge. He is a keen student of character, and being a man of force and insight into human nature, his opinions are models in their way. The position he is now filling so efficiently is admirably adapted to his tastes and qualifications.

PETER ULRICH

The German people are noted for their intense patriotism, and, while they never lose their love for their mother country, they are ever among the first to offer life and fortune in defense of the rights of their adopted country. A notable example of this is to be found in the person of Mr. Peter Ulrich, who has proved his devotion to the interests of the United States in every direction.

Mr. Ulrich was born in the Rheinpfalz, Germany, in 1844, a son of Ludwig and Magdalena Ulrich. The father was a stone cutter by occupation, and, deciding that America offered better opportunities for advancement than Germany, he came to this country with his family in 1847, making his home in Newark, and engaging in the stone cutting business. The voyage to this country was a long and tedious one on a sailing vessel, and ninety-three days were consumed in it. The vessel was stranded on Fire Island, where it was firmly lodged for three days before the passengers were finally taken off in safety. With the exception of the three first years of his life and the years spent in active service during the Civil War, Mr. Ulrich has passed all of his life in the city of Newark. He was educated there in the public schools, but was obliged to leave them at an early age to contribute to the support of the household. He was learning the stone cutting business under the able supervision of his father when the Civil War broke out, and he was among the first to tender his services, being at the time seventeen years of age.

Enlisting as a member of Company K, Sixty-eighth New York Volunteers, he was actively engaged in the following named important battles, and was also in a number of skirmishes: Cross Keys, second battle of Bull Run, Battle of Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Cedar Mountain, Battle of the Wilderness. Having received an honorable discharge, he returned to Newark, where he learned the carpentering trade, which he followed for a period of ten years. He abandoned this in favor of the coal business, with which he has been closely identified since that time. His business methods have

always been those of a just and honest man, and he has achieved a very satisfactory amount of success.

He is of a genial and open-hearted nature, and popular in social and business circles. He holds membership in the following organizations: Schiller Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons; Salaam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and to the Scottish Rite bodies; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; Wein, Obst and Gartenbau Verein; National Turn Verein; Schwaebischer Saenger Bund, and a number of other German societies, in all of which he is a welcome visitor.

Mr. Ulrich married in Newark, 1867, Katherine, daughter of John and Katherine Heinrich, all also natives of the Rheinpfalz. This union has been blessed with children as follows: John, who is in business with his father, married Barbara Litzenberger; Mary, married Edward W. Sayre, secretary of the Metropolitan Railway System of New York; Peter Jr., a sergeant of police, married Florence Schuster; Minna, married (first) William Amberg, (second) C. B. Oschwald; Henry Ludwig, a physician, married Mabel Synnes; Charles F., who is a druggist, married Marie Voget, a niece of the former principal of the old Tenth Street Public School. In public matters Mr. Ulrich has also shown his ability and his sound common sense. He served in the office of alderman for about four and a half years, and as a member of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners for three years. In both capacities he has shown his excellent judgment and his ability to cope with knotty problems, and bring order out of chaos.

DR. ANGELO R. BIANCHI

The medical profession is one which requires so high a degree of mental ability in one particular direction, that it is of very infrequent occurrence to discover a man who is equally gifted in business as in professional ways. Yet this is the case in a marked degree with Dr. Angelo R. Bianchi, of Newark, New Jersey, who is a physician, druggist and all-around good business man. He is a son of John and Mary (D'Anna) Bianchi, whose other children are: Joseph, Generuous, Felix, Giovita, Esther, Salvatore and Violet.

Dr. Angelo R. Bianchi was born in Saviano, province of Caserta, Italy, March 27, 1873. His education was commenced in his native town under the preceptorship of able instructors, and he then became a pupil in the Seminary of Nola, which is recognized as one of the best and the oldest institutions of learning in Italy. He was graduated from this with honor, then matriculated at the College of Alessandro Manzoni, from which he was also graduated, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him. At the age of eighteen years he came to the United States, and, after spending two months in seeing something of the new world into which he had come, he enrolled as a student in the medical department of the University of New York. Owing to ill health he was obliged to abandon his studies for a time and return to his native land to recuperate. As soon as his health was regained, Dr. Bianchi returned to the United States and resumed his studies with the result that he was graduated with the class of 1898, and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He opened offices for the practice of his profession in Newark, New Jersey, which city has been his home since that time. The many-sided activity of Dr. Bianchi is to be seen in the success which has attended his business ventures. He is the owner of a number of drug stores in the city of Newark, Kingsland and Passaic, New



Angelo R. Bianchi



Charles H. Harris

Jersey, one of them, the Seventh Avenue Drug Store, having had a diploma of honor awarded it at the Milan Exposition. Among his other business enterprises is the Webster Building and Loan Association, of which he is the president. He is visiting physician at the Babies' Hospital of Newark. For a period of eight years he has been connected with the City Market branch of the Newark City Hospital, and he is the physician for fifteen lodges.

Dr. Bianchi is a member of a large number of organizations of varied character, some among them being: The American Medical Association; the New Jersey Medical Society; the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men of New Jersey; the Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey; Giuseppe Verdi Court, Foresters of America; Italo-Americano Society; Guards of Columbus; Saint Antonio; Loggia Felice Buvalotti, Societa Cavour; Societa Garibaldina; Societa Panettieri; Societa Subalpina; and he is a life member of the Dante Alighieri Society, which has its headquarters in the city of Rome, Italy, and is one of the foremost literary and learned institutions of that country. Since his arrival in this country Dr. Bianchi has always been most deeply interested in matters connected with the public welfare in every direction, and has done all in his power to improve existing conditions. In 1911 he was elected alderman of the Fifteenth ward and in 1913 elected alderman of the First ward. He is chairman of the Board of Public Health, and a member of the following committees: Municipal Lighting, Band Concerts, Advertisements, Morris Canal Abandonment, Poor and Alms, and he is a trustee of the Newark City Home. When he was elected to office he received a plurality of one hundred and seventy-four votes.

Dr. Bianchi married Annie Casale, in 1898, born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 21, 1875, daughter of Vincent and Carmela (Puglia) Casale, and they have children: John Bianchi, born January 9, 1899; Tony, May 9, 1901; Mary, March, 1903; Carmela, December 15, 1911. Dr. Bianchi is regarded as an authority by his countrymen in Newark, not alone because of his brilliant intellect, but also because of his readiness to assist the poor and distressed and suffering. As a physician he has effected some remarkable cures, and he has a large class of poor patients whom he treats without accepting a fee of any kind.

EDWARD E. RHODES

Edward E. Rhodes, vice-president and mathematician of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, is a native of the city with which his business career has been identified, having been born in Newark, February 21, 1868, son of Wesley and Frances H. (Brodhead) Rhodes.

He entered the mathematical department of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company in 1886, and after a few years he became assistant mathematician, this appointment dating from 1902, which was followed in 1905 by that of mathematician to succeed Bloomfield J. Miller. In January, 1908, he was elected vice-president. He is also a director in the company and in the National State Bank of Newark. He is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America, and a member of the American Statistical Association.

He married, in 1896, Clara S. Littell, a daughter of John S. Littell, of Newark. Their three children are: Marion L., Helen B. and Robert D.

ALBERT J. HARDING

Albert J. Harding, president of a number of corporations in the city of Newark, and an active factor in the organization of the Broad and Market National Bank of Newark, one of the important banking institutions of that city, is recognized as a far-seeing, progressive man of affairs, and his counsel is sought by others engaged in important enterprises. His advancement in business life has been rapid, and through his own exertions he has earned a high place in the business circles of his city and state.

Albert J. Harding is the son of Frederick and Esther (Mathews) Harding, both of whom had emigrated to this country in the sixties and made their home in Newark, New Jersey. Frederick Harding was a well-known manufacturer of paper boxes in Paterson, New Jersey.

Albert J. Harding was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 7, 1870. He attended public and private schools in Paterson, and at a suitable age he entered the business of his father and was employed there until he had attained the age of twenty-one years. He then went to Connecticut, where he resumed his studies for a time, subsequently taking up educational work. He was at the head of the Connecticut Business College for a period of six years, and later, from 1897 to 1900, engaged as an expert accountant. His next venture was in the buying and selling of investments and securities, an enterprise with which he was identified until 1904, at which time he organized the Merchants' and Bankers' School, of which he has been president from the beginning. In many of its methods this school is unique and a pioneer. The student receives a thorough practical education, entering as an apprentice, and advances from rank to rank as proficiency warrants. A number of other business enterprises have the benefit of the services of Mr. Harding. He is president of the Merchants' and Bankers' Association, the Merchants' and Bankers' Building and Loan Association, the Harding Advertising Service, the Merchants' and Bankers' Business School, and secretary of the Newark Advertising Men's Club. He is a member of the Newark Board of Trade, also the Newark Association of Credit Men. The Broad and Market National Bank passed from an organization board to a national bank in the office of Mr. Harding, but the pressure of other matters forced him to withdraw from the management of that institution shortly afterward.

The Newark Advertising Men's Club, of which Mr. Harding is secretary, has been doing meritorious work, although only organized a few months ago. At the convention held in Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. Harding was appointed chairman of the club organization and development committee of the Eastern Division of the Associated Advertising Men's Clubs of America. Mr. Harding was one of the speakers at the second monthly dinner of the Newark Club held at the Washington. He was also the speaker at the second regular meeting of the Advertising Men's Club of Elizabeth, New Jersey, held in the Board of Trade rooms. He spoke on the value of advertising clubs to the newspapers, to the advertisers and to the community-at-large. He also spoke on the trend toward a higher standard of advertising, claiming that advertising clubs should take a leading part in furthering any movement for advertising the municipalities in which they work. That they should assist civic organizations, and in every way advance the interests for which they stand.

Mr. Harding's fraternal affiliations are also numerous, among them being: St. John's Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons of Connecticut;

thirty-second degree Mason of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Jersey City; Washington Chapter No. 1 of Connecticut, Royal Arch Masons; Salaam Temple of the Mystic Shrine; Essex Forest No. 8, Tall Cedars of Lebanon; a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 21; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Union Club of Newark.

Mr. Harding married, 1901, Lillian M. Crawford, and has one son, Edward C. In his private character Mr. Harding has peculiarly fine traits, and he is hospitable and sincere as a friend. As a citizen, as well as an educator and a business man, he has earned the highest commendation from those who are best able to judge, and he stands in the foremost ranks of the city.

MISS CLARA ZAHN

The growth and progress of the cause of education in the city of Newark compares more than favorably with that of other cities of the country. Its standard is a high one, and among the excellent corps of instructors at work in the educational field, Miss Clara Zahn holds a distinguished position. She was born in Newark, daughter of George and Frances (Sommer) Zahn, the former settling in Newark in the early fifties and establishing himself in the then extensive field of manufacture (saddlery hardware).

Miss Zahn acquired her education in the Newark public schools, graduating from the Newark Normal School, and later receiving an appointment as assistant teacher. Passing through the various grades and positions of the primary and grammar schools, she qualified for principalship, received a position in the Normal and Training School, and later the principalship of Summer place.

At the time the project of building a school in the Forest Hill district was first spoken of, the late Elias Heller, who had done a great deal to further the cause of education, urged the Board of Education to erect a building for the convenience of the younger children, who were seriously handicapped, especially in the winter, by the long walk to the Elliot Street School. The board decided not to comply with the request, and Mr. Heller determined to build the school himself. He accordingly set aside twelve building lots on his extensive property, choosing a site on Ridge street, with a frontage of 150 feet and a depth of 200 feet. Here, in a grove of chestnut and oak trees, he erected at his own expense a frame structure containing four class rooms. On September 10, 1894, the school was opened, with Miss Amelia Young as head assistant. In 1895 the Board of Education arranged to purchase this property, which, in accordance with the original agreement made at the time of rental, was obtained at cost price, approximately \$8,750. In August, 1895, the Ridge Street School was made an annex to the Elliot Street Grammar School, and from that time was subject to the jurisdiction of the Elliot street principal until the erection of the new building, when it became an independent grammar school with a principal of its own.

It became apparent in 1910 that the old building had outgrown the purposes for which it had been erected, and the board decided to erect more commodious and modern quarters, better suited to the times and needs of the section. The present fine building is the result of this decision. It is modern in every respect, being equipped with a first class gymnasium, a spacious and well lighted assembly room, manual training, cooking room,

which will be the first of its kind in the West. It will be the first of its kind in the West. It will be the first of its kind in the West.

It is the first of its kind in the West. It is the first of its kind in the West. It is the first of its kind in the West.

THE FIRST OF ITS KIND

It is the first of its kind in the West. It is the first of its kind in the West. It is the first of its kind in the West.

It is the first of its kind in the West. It is the first of its kind in the West. It is the first of its kind in the West.

It is the first of its kind in the West. It is the first of its kind in the West. It is the first of its kind in the West.

It is the first of its kind in the West. It is the first of its kind in the West. It is the first of its kind in the West.

room for medical inspection, teachers' and principal's rooms, and fifteen class rooms. Twelve of these are at present (1912) in constant use, with an enrollment of 550 pupils. The new school, designated as the "Ridge School," was formally opened in September, 1911, Miss Clara Zahn being selected as principal.

On Lincoln's Birthday, 1912, a memorial tablet was presented to the school by the three sons of the late Elias Heller, the ceremony being under the auspices of the Lincoln Post, No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Jersey. This beautiful bronze tablet containing the immortal Lincoln's Gettysburg speech is a fitting memorial to Mr. Heller, whose patriotic, generous and noble public spirit did so much to endear him to the people and to develop this residential section into its present high standing.

While much may be said concerning the improved condition of the appliances and surroundings of this institution, they would be of comparatively little value were it not for the able leadership of the principal. She is the sympathizing friend and confidant of every pupil, large and small, and under her able leadership the school has gained much in prestige. She has the honor of being the first woman appointed to the position of principal of a grammar school in Newark.

JOHN EDWARD SMITH, JR.

Among the men of exceptional devotion to duty in the city of Newark, New Jersey, of inflexible determination to do that which is right and just despite criticism, the name of John Edward Smith, Jr., lawyer and counsellor, stands in the foremost ranks. Patriotism is one of the fine qualities he has inherited from a distinguished ancestry, and were the occasion to arise he would undoubtedly be one of the first to tender his services in defence of the rights of his country.

His grandfather, John Ludowick Smith, was a publisher of note in Washington, D. C., then took up the study of law, and practiced in Washington, D. C., for upwards of forty years, occupying the same office in Ford's Law Building that Daniel Webster occupied before him. He was a native of Washington and died in his country home at Jessups Cut, Maryland, in 1872. For many years he was associated in partnership with Judge Alexander, of Baltimore. He served as a member of the Legislature, was president of the Board of Aldermen of Washington, and was ex-officio mayor of the city of Washington. He married Miss Cecelia Clarke, of Baltimore. Her ancestors on her father's side came over to Maryland with Lord Baltimore. Her brothers were the late Rev. Father Francis Clarke, S. J., professor of St. Ignatius' College, Baltimore, and Professor Joseph Clarke, also of Baltimore. His second wife was Miss Jane Rebecca Lowndes, of Baltimore, the late Governor Lowndes, of Maryland, being a nephew. One cousin of John L. Smith was Augustus Sheppard, who served and was killed in the Mexican War, and another cousin became a judge in San Francisco, and another, James Matthews, became Governor of New Mexico.

The maternal grandfather of the subject was Edward L. Andrews, of New York City. He was an Englishman, and was a manufacturer of steel pens and professor of music, with an office in the old Knox Building, New York City. He married the daughter of Michael Carr, of Belfast, Ireland. Archbishop Hughes, of New York, was a great uncle of Mr. Smith.

John Edward Smith, father of the subject of this sketch, was grad-



J. Edgar Smith



Franklin D.

uated from Georgetown University with the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Laws. For more than forty years he was engaged in the practice of law in the city of Washington, until his death in 1906. During the Civil War he was in active service for a period of four years, bearing the rank of brigade surgeon; was aide-de-camp on General McCook's staff; was with Grant; was major-general in organization of Union Veteran Army; member Loyal Legion, Society of the Cincinnati, etc. He married, in 1864, Mary F., daughter of Professor Andrews, well known in the musical circles of New York and other important musical centers. They had thirteen children, of whom our subject is one, and another son, Charles E., is a dentist in Newark.

John Edward Smith, Jr., was born in Washington, D. C., August 23, 1868, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of that city. He then matriculated at the Georgetown College, Washington, from which institution he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of civil engineer, and in 1892 the further degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him. For about six years he followed the profession of pharmacy, then commenced reading law in the office of his father, and was admitted as an attorney to the bar in 1898. In 1901 he was admitted as a counsellor. Immediately after his admission as an attorney he established himself in the practice of his profession. As a student he had already shown qualities which especially fitted him for this line of work, and he soon gained the confidence of those with whom he was associated, as well as that of a large clientele. His present offices are at No. 22 Clinton street, Newark, where he has been located for a considerable period of time. His cases are prepared for trial with exceptional care and exactitude, and as a pleader he is forceful and convincing. The cause of pure politics has had his steadfast support as a representative of the Democratic party, and his entire career has been marked by an admirable sincerity and steadfastness of purpose. In educational affairs he has also taken an active part, greatly to their benefit, and he served as school commissioner in 1906.

Mr. Smith married, November 17, 1904, Grace M., daughter of Eugene and Henrietta A. Johnson. Mr. Smith has the happy faculty of rising above the prejudices of the hour, and entertains broad and liberal minded views. His scholarly attainments make him a fluent and interesting conversationalist, and his keen insight into character make him an excellent judge of human nature.

GUSTAVE WILLIAM GEHIN

The characteristic energy of the French nation is in evidence in Gustave William Gehin, a descendant of the Del Gehins, of France, who number many military officers and clergymen among the members of their family.

Gustavus Adolphus Gehin, a son of John Del Gehin, and father of Gustave William Gehin, was engaged in business as a manufacturing jeweler in the city of Newark, New Jersey. He married Mary Isabelle La Valla, also of French parentage.

Gustave William Gehin was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 1, 1875, his education being acquired in public and private schools. His first business position was in the home office of the Prudential Insurance Company in Newark, this connection continuing for a period of fifteen years, ending in December, 1906, upon the organization of the Ward-Gehin Company, his associate being Edgar Percy Ward, a son of one of the vice-

presidents of the Prudential Insurance Company. The Ward-Gehin Company has been in successful operation since its organization, and is engaged in the promotion and management of office buildings and other large realty interests. Mr. Gehin also organized the Firemen's Pharmacy Company, and has since remained its president. This corporation owns and operates drug stores in various locations, one of these being the largest of its kind in the State.

Mr. Gehin married, at Islip, Long Island, December 19, 1900, Eloise Frazer. They have no children. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, to which he gives his strong support. He is interested in a number of other business enterprises, and is a member of the Union Club, Lake Hopatcong Yacht Club and the Down Town Club, being secretary and a trustee of the latter, as well as one of its organizers. Mr. Gehin is indeed representative of the younger element that is doing much for the advancement of Newark's prosperity.

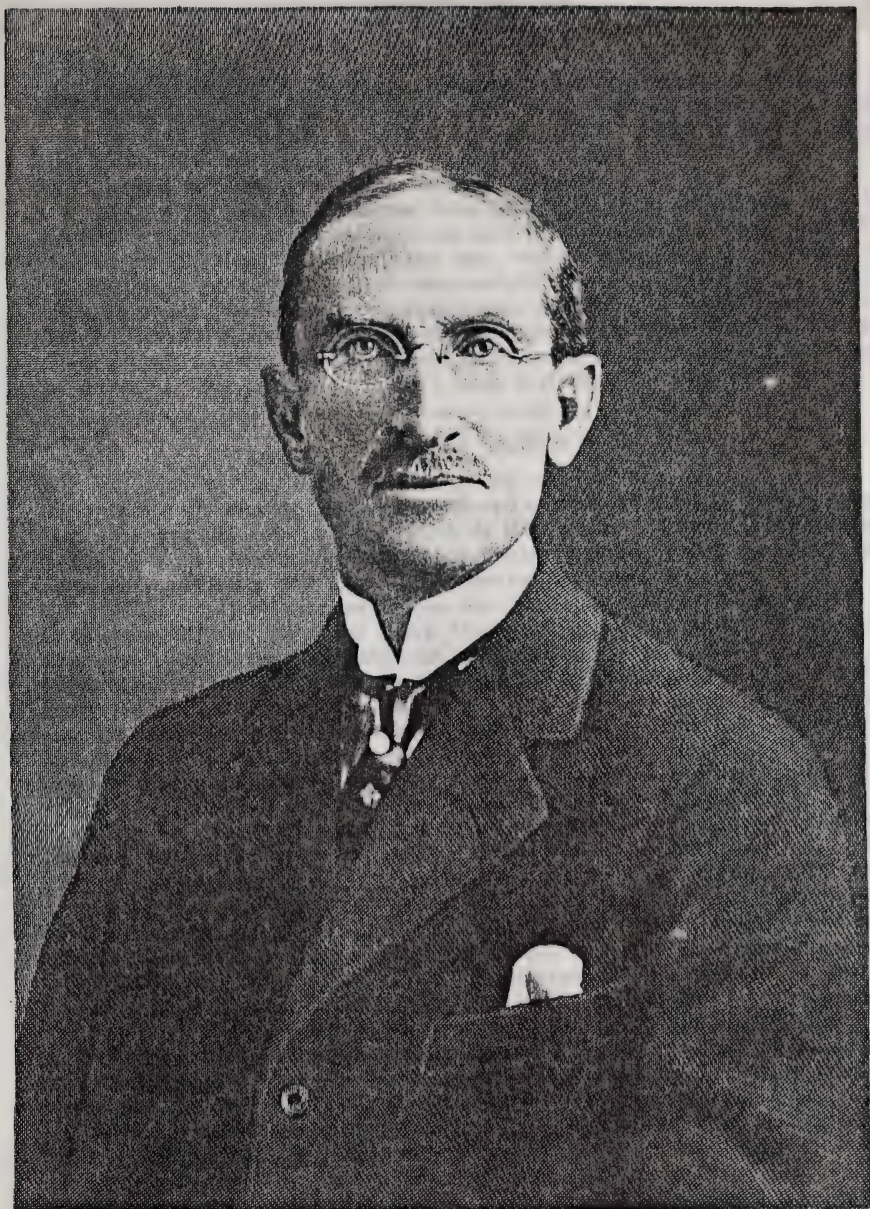
EDWIN ALLEN KIRCH

While educational advantages are by no means to be despised, and while they tend to render smooth and pleasant the path of a business man so equipped for his life work, there are some men so generously endowed by nature that they rise superior to many difficulties to which those less gifted easily succumb. Edwin Allen Kirch, prominent in the furniture trade of Newark, and well known as an exceptionally fine business man, was one of those who have many difficulties to contend with, and whose courage and fine qualities seem to grow with the struggles in which they engage and in which their true worth meets with well deserved success ultimately.

Born in Summit, New Jersey, May 27, 1862, he was one of the ten children of Sebastian and Appalonia (Scheller) Kirch, and was three years of age when his parents took up their residence in the city of Newark. It was there he received his scholastic education, attending the sessions in the school under the supervision of a principal, Joseph E. Haynes, familiarly known as "Pop Haynes," in the old Thirteenth Ward. Earnest and thorough in all he undertook from his earliest years, Mr. Kirch acquired a very fair education under this preceptorship.

At the outset of his business career Mr. Kirch encountered the usual obstacles to be met with in a path which is not paved with worldly wealth, but these very obstacles served to develop the fine qualities of patience, perseverance and business acumen, with which he was so richly and naturally endowed. Commencing in an inferior position, he was enabled to learn all the intricacies and details of business life in a most thorough and practical manner, a fact which has served him in good stead throughout his career.

Mr. Kirch started in his present business in 1888 and it has been increased from time to time until it has attained its present growth, and the future holds great possibilities for its further enlargement. His business interests are many and diversified. He is the vice-president of the Goerke & Kirch Company, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and has large interests in the real estate field, having constructed a number of fine apartment houses in the Roseville section of the city. He has not, however, allowed his business interests to absorb all of his time and attention, and has taken an active interest in the politics of the community, being at one time mentioned for



Edwin A Kirch



John D. Smith

the office of mayor of the city. In religious affairs, also, his influence has been most beneficially felt. It was largely owing to the efforts of Mr. Kirch that the first Methodist Protestant Church, at the corner of Clinton avenue and Tracy avenue, was erected. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Kirch are with Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Kirch married Martha Dow Harrison, and this union has been blessed with two sons, Roy Harrison and Edwin Allen, Jr., who died at the age of seven. Roy, the surviving son, who is associated in business with his father, bids fair to follow successfully the excellent example set him by his father. Genial and companionable, Mr. Kirch is a well known figure in the social life of the city, and has the esteem and confidence of the entire community, as has been evidenced on numerous occasions. His slogan in business is, "What We Say Is So"; he is a stickler for the truth.

SIMON COHEN

One of the leading architects of the city of Newark, New Jersey, who is equally well known in the professional and social circles, is Simon Cohen, who has not yet reached the prime of life, yet has already accomplished a mass of work, the quality of which might well be envied by many of far greater experience and by far his senior in point of years. He is well qualified by nature and education for his chosen field of labor, and it is not expecting too much to think that the future has still greater honors for him than the past has already bestowed.

Leon Cohen, his father, is a man of wide learning in Russia, where he conducted a private school. He was also a private instructor in a number of the best families of that country. He is now holding the position of bookkeeper in Kremenchug-Poltava. He married Kuna Kroll and they became the parents of: Samuel, a photographer, of Rochester, New York; Simon, the subject of this review; Beeny and Alta, now living in Russia.

Simon Cohen was born in the town of Orsha, province of Mohilev, Russia, December 6, 1880. He attended the elementary and high schools in his native country, receiving his diploma from the latter institution in 1902 at Tzarskoye-Selo. He served in the Russian army at Tavasgus-Finland for a period of two years, being a member of the army during the Russo-Japanese war. Upon the termination of his term of military service, Mr. Cohen decided to come to the United States, feeling that in this country he would find better opportunities than in his native land. He arrived here in 1904, after a passage of eighteen days on the steamship "Maine," from Bremen, Germany. His stay in the city of New York, where he was landed, was but a short one, and he located in Newark, New Jersey, in the same year. He at once became a student at the Newark Public High School, and at the same time taught Hebrew, science, and the languages, and was also a teacher in the Hebrew Alliance Institute of the city. He then took a course in architecture at an International Correspondence School, from which he was graduated, March 27, 1909. Having successfully passed his examination before the State Board of Architects for the State of New Jersey, he was awarded his certificate as a practical architect, July 6, 1909. His next step was to associate himself in a partnership with Samuel P. Bessman, which business was successfully continued up to September, 1912, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Cohen is doing business at present (1913) under his own name at the same place, Nos. 89-91 Mercer street. Among the numerous fine structures which have been erected according to the plans

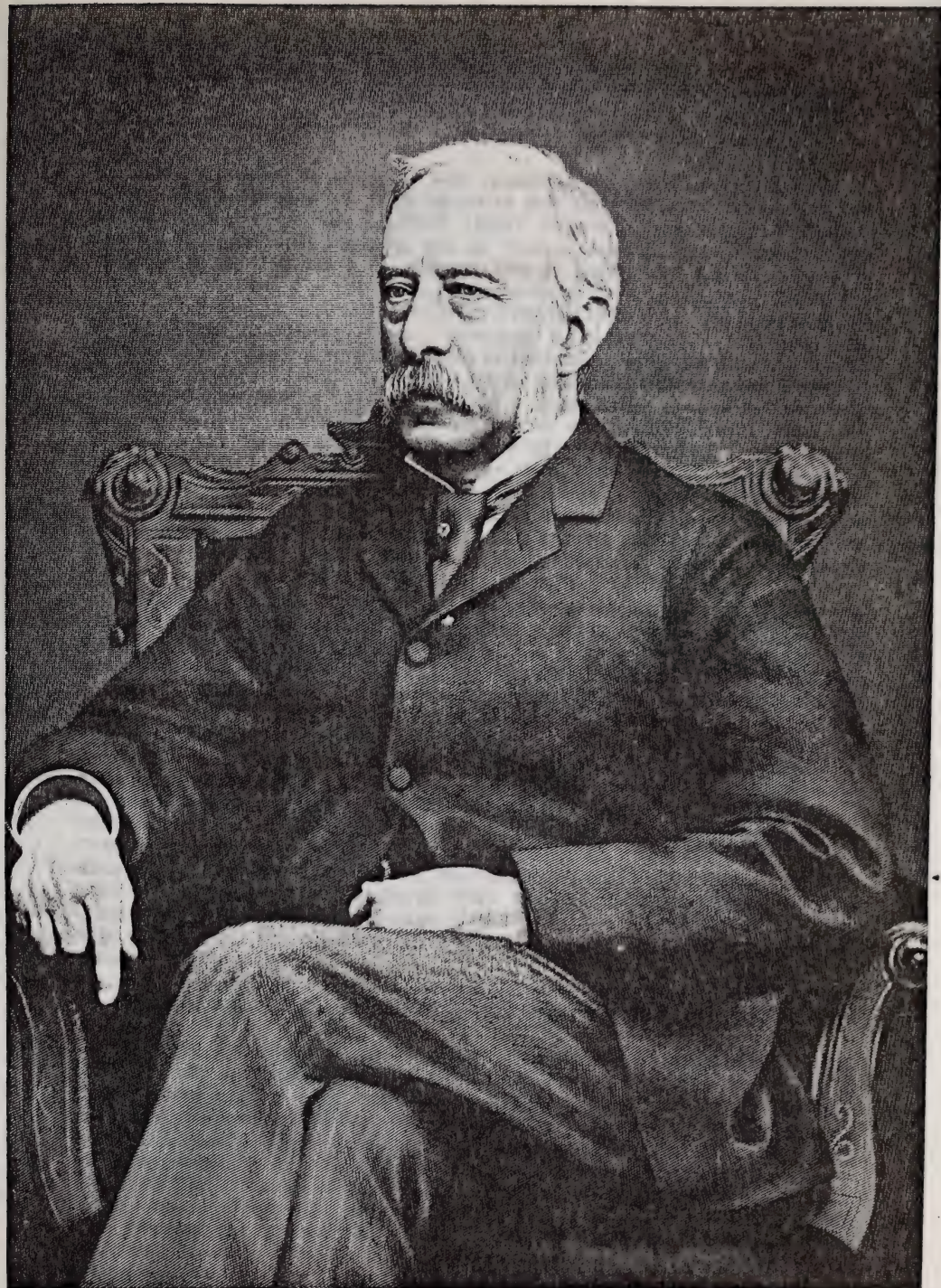
which have come from this office, and which have added greatly to the beauty of the city, may be mentioned: Two brick apartments, at Nos. 204-206 Broad street, Newark, for Bessmer & Krieger, at a cost of \$81,000; the corner of Bloomfield avenue and Parker street, for Jacob Kirschner; a four-story brick apartment house, at a cost of \$25,000; an apartment building, at Second avenue and Prospect street, for Columbia Construction Realty Company; a twenty-five family apartment building, at a cost of \$35,000; a four-story brick apartment building at No. 23 Broome street, at a cost of \$14,000; a four-story brick apartment building, at No. 240 West Kinney street; a four-story brick apartment building, at No. 9 South Orange avenue, at a cost of \$15,000; a three-story brick apartment house, at Nos. 572-574 Springfield avenue; and another of the same style, at No. 200 Prince street.

Mr. Cohen married, in 1904, Lilly, a daughter of Abraham and Ida (Kroll) Blumstein. They have had children: Esther, born in 1906, and Alexander, in 1909. At the proper time Mr. Cohen took out his naturalization papers, and was admitted to citizenship in 1909. His religious affiliations are with the Congregation Anshe Russia, and he is a member of the Hebrew Technical School Association, the Hebrew Sheltering House, and the Hebrew Home for the Aged. Mr. Cohen is a man of very liberal ideas, and is in hearty sympathy with any movement which tends to better existing conditions. In these ideas, however, he is of a conservative nature, and believes that changes should be made gradually to ensure their permanence and the approval of the masses. In his especial field of work he has very original ideas, and these he combines with the studies he has made of the accepted standards of the old world, and has achieved results which have been gratifying in the extreme.

ANTHONY Q. KEASBEY

Anthony Q. Keasbey, one of the leading lawyers of Essex County, engaged in practice in Newark for more than forty years, was born in Salem County, and began his practice there in 1847. He was the son of Edward Quinton and Mary Parry (Aertsen) Keasbey, and was a descendant on his father's side of early settlers in West New Jersey. His mother was a descendant of General Caleb Parry, who was killed in the Battle of Long Island.

Edward Keasbey, the first of the family who came from England, settled in Salem in about 1694. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and took an active part in their affairs. There is a record of his contribution to the erection of the Friends' Meeting House on Broadway street, which was completed in 1701. On December 11, in that year, he married Elizabeth Smart, widow of Isaac Smart, and daughter of Andrew and Isabella Thompson. His second child, Edward Keasbey, born in 1705, married Elizabeth Bradway, in 1725. She was the daughter of Edward Bradway, Jr., and granddaughter of Edward Bradway, a judge of the first Supreme Court of West Jersey in March, 1680. Their son, Edward Keasbey, born in 1726, became one of the most prominent men of his day. He served as representative of Salem and Cumberland Counties in the General Assembly from November, 1763, to 1769; was elected deputy from Salem to the Provincial Congress which met in October, 1775, in Trenton, and he attended its session in 1776 at New Brunswick, where this Congress adopted a State Constitution for New Jersey and ratified its place in the newly formed federation of the



Louis H. Bennett del.

A. O. Kearsley

CONFERENCE
ON THE YALOWA

DR. JOHN M. VAN VLIET
THE BUREAU OF



colonies. On April 4, 1778, he was appointed chairman of the Council of Safety, and he proved his faithfulness in this capacity until the end of the Revolutionary War. He married (first) Prudence, and (second) Sarah, daughters of Edward Quinton, son of Tobias Quinton, one of the settlers in the village of Quinton, in Salem County, West New Jersey. His son, Anthony Keasbey, was for a long time county clerk at Salem. He was a member of the General Assembly from 1798 to 1801, and was later a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His son, Edward Quinton Keasbey, was born in 1793. After a medical course in Philadelphia, he practiced in Salem until his death in 1847. In 1840 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1844 was chosen a Presidential elector by the Whig party to vote for Henry Clay. All his life he was a resident of Salem. He married Mary Parry Aertsen, a daughter of Gilliaem Aertsen, of Charleston, South Carolina, who came from the Dutch West Indies. She was then living with her brothers, Robert, John and James Aertsen, in Philadelphia. Of his two sons, one, Anthony Quinton, is the subject of this sketch; the other, Edward Keasbey, born August, 1827, became president of the Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company at Perth Amboy. His daughter, Annie Aertsen, is the widow of Wheeler H. Peckham, late of New York.

Anthony Quinton Keasbey was brought up in his father's home and became an ambitious student in the Salem Academy, where he was the first youth prepared for college. He entered the sophomore class at Yale, and was graduated in 1843, at the age of nineteen. While he was in college he and Theodore Runyon were among the founders of the Scroll and Keys Society in 1842. They were both present at the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary in 1892, and delivered addresses. Mr. Keasbey studied law for a while in Salem with Francis Law Macculloch, son of George Parrott Macculloch, of Morristown, and finished his study for the bar in Newark under Cortlandt Parker. After his admission as attorney in 1846, he returned to Salem, where he practiced law until 1852, attending the circuit also in Cumberland and Cape May. He married, October 18, 1848, Elizabeth, second daughter of Jacob W. Miller, of Morristown, then United States Senator from New Jersey. Three children were born to them in Salem—Edward Quinton, mentioned below; George Macculloch, and Elizabeth Miller. His wife died there. Mr. Keasbey, after a trip to Europe with his sister Annie, removed to Newark.

On September 30, 1854, he married Edwina Louisa Miller, eldest daughter of Jacob W. Miller, and by her he had eight children, six of whom are now living.

He and Cortlandt Parker formed the first law partnership under Section 2 of the Practice Act of March 17, 1855. The firm of Parker & Keasbey continued to exist until March 1, 1876, when both formed partnerships with their sons by the names of Cortlandt & Wayne Parker, and A. Q. Keasbey & Sons. While beginning his practice in Essex County, Mr. Keasbey kept his clients in West New Jersey, and had suits for insurance in connection with the burning of the Mount Vernon Hotel. In 1859, when New Jersey had no Chancellor, Mr. Keasbey, while spending a summer at Cape May, invoked the jurisdiction of the United States Court for clients from Philadelphia, going with the bill and affidavits to Judge Dickerson, who was fishing on Jamaica Bay, and returning with an injunction to Cape May.

Appointed first by President Lincoln in April, 1861, and afterwards by Presidents Johnson, Grant, Hayes and Arthur, Mr. Keasbey served for twenty-five years as United States Attorney for New Jersey. During the Civil War

the duties of the office increased very much in number and importance, and involved large responsibilities. For many years there were many large cases under the revenue laws, some of them involving wide-spread frauds against the government, extending over several States. The discovery of a conspiracy to defraud the government of one million dollars bequeathed by Joseph L. Lewis, a Hoboken miser, to be applied towards the payment of the national debt, was one of his most important and successful cases, resulting in the conviction of the guilty persons and the securing of its legacy. Mr. Keasbey was United States Attorney when Judge Greer held the Circuit Court in New Jersey, and he served during the terms of Judges Field, Nixon and Green. His was the longest service of any United States Attorney of his time, and the frequent reappointments testified to the faithfulness and ability with which he discharged his duties both as an advocate and as a representative of the government in matters of legal business of great delicacy and importance. Mr. Keasbey was very effective as an advocate in criminal cases, as well as capable in the management of the business of the office, and, while very zealous for the government, he was eminently fair, and never pressed a prosecution unless he was satisfied that it was his duty to do so. His general practice was large during the whole term of his office as district attorney. As counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company in New Jersey, he examined applications for loans and titles to land from 1868 to 1876. He was counsel also for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in its contest over the building of a bridge across the Arthur Kill. He was especially remarkable as a trial lawyer for his skillful handling of a cause in court and keen cross-examination of witnesses. He had a large practice in the United States courts, and was one of the best known of the New Jersey lawyers in the Supreme Court of the United States. Patent cases which attracted him through his interest in new discoveries, as well as his desire to preserve the principles of equity, were brought to him frequently in preference to men whose practice was entirely confined to the law of patents.

The organization of the Republican party, about 1856, engaged his active attention, and to the end of his life he was one of its leaders and earnest supporters by tongue and pen. He was greatly interested in the growth and development of Newark and suggested and took part in many plans for its improvement. He was counsel for and part owner in one of the lines of horse railways and took part in the purchases and consolidation which led to the equipment and operation of all the lines with electricity.

He was an incorporator of the Howard Savings Institution, a founder of the Hospital of St. Barnabas, and, from its organization in 1867 until his death, a member of the board of trustees; a charter member and for many years on the board of governors of the Essex Club; and was connected with the Historical Society, to which he contributed addresses on Judges Field and Nixon, a paper on the bi-centennial of the purchase of East New Jersey, and other important articles. His expressions of political and legal opinions appeared in the public press; and his wide reading familiarized him with literature past and present, and every department of modern progress especially in the fields of science and invention.

Mr. Keasbey built a country house in Morristown in 1891, and in 1894 he gave up his home on Clinton avenue, Newark, and took his extensive library to Morristown. He lived scarcely a year after this, and died suddenly in Rome, while he was travelling in Italy with his daughters. His wife, Edwina L. Keasbey, died August 18, 1888.

of the United States Department of Justice, which was the result of the investigation of the activities of the American Communist Party, Inc. (ACCP) and its various branches and affiliates. The report was prepared by the Special Agent in Charge, New York, and was dated January 1, 1954.

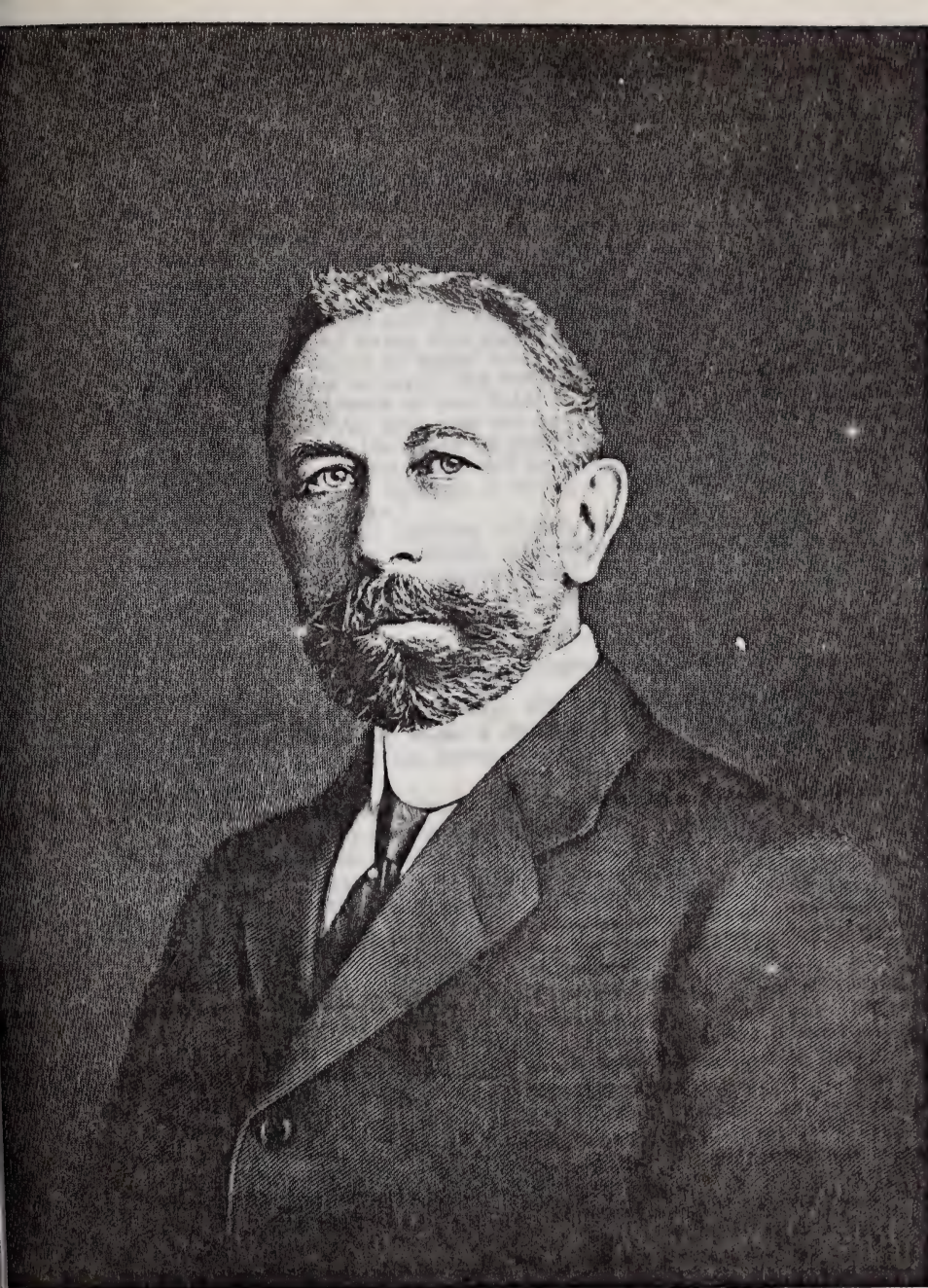
The report contains a detailed account of the activities of the ACCP and its various branches and affiliates. It also contains a list of the names of the individuals who are known to be members of the ACCP and its various branches and affiliates. The report was prepared by the Special Agent in Charge, New York, and was dated January 1, 1954.

The report contains a detailed account of the activities of the ACCP and its various branches and affiliates. It also contains a list of the names of the individuals who are known to be members of the ACCP and its various branches and affiliates. The report was prepared by the Special Agent in Charge, New York, and was dated January 1, 1954.

The report contains a detailed account of the activities of the ACCP and its various branches and affiliates. It also contains a list of the names of the individuals who are known to be members of the ACCP and its various branches and affiliates. The report was prepared by the Special Agent in Charge, New York, and was dated January 1, 1954.

The report contains a detailed account of the activities of the ACCP and its various branches and affiliates. It also contains a list of the names of the individuals who are known to be members of the ACCP and its various branches and affiliates. The report was prepared by the Special Agent in Charge, New York, and was dated January 1, 1954.

The report contains a detailed account of the activities of the ACCP and its various branches and affiliates. It also contains a list of the names of the individuals who are known to be members of the ACCP and its various branches and affiliates. The report was prepared by the Special Agent in Charge, New York, and was dated January 1, 1954.



Edward Z. Kasby



James H. Harris

An estimate of his ability expressed in the Newark Daily Advertiser on the occasion of his death was as follows:

"In learning, in culture, in refinement, in the profundity of his legal knowledge, in the sagacity of his business judgment, in the clarity of his intellectual opinions, in his appreciation of the true, the beautiful and the good, and in the warmth of his social life and the intensity of his friendship, he was a remarkable and distinguished man. Few men in our State have the wide range and sweep that marked Mr. Keasbey's intellectual equipment. He could have shone in many fields of endeavor, but he chose the law, in which he achieved so many and brilliant triumphs. In the world of letters, had he chosen to walk in that field, he would have made a high name and fame for himself, so rich was his power of expression, so well stored his mind, and so wide his grasp of essential things. Even in his busy career he found time to write much and in everything he wrote there was a firmness of expression, a delicacy of touch, a force, a vigor and a charm which disclosed the true man."

There are eight children of Mr. Keasbey now living. By the first marriage: Edward Quinton, mentioned below, and George Macculloch. By the second marriage: Henry Miller, Rowland Parry, Frances Hitchcock, Louisa Edwina, Lindley Miller and Frederick Winston.

EDWARD QUINTON KEASBEY

Edward Quinton Keasbey, son of Anthony Quinton and Elizabeth (Miller) Keasbey, the latter a daughter of the Hon. Jacob Whitton Miller, was born in Salem, New Jersey, July 27, 1849, and is now living in Morristown, New Jersey.

He early attended the private school of Rev. Julius H. Rose, in Newark, and was prepared for college at the Newark Academy. After taking the freshman year in Columbia College he entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated with first honors in 1869. He received the degree of A. M. in 1872 and delivered the master's oration. He began the study of law in the office of Parker & Keasbey immediately after leaving college in 1869, entered Harvard Law School the following year, and in 1871 received the degree of LL. D. and remained in the school under Professor Langdell until June, 1872. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney at the June term that year and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Newark. In 1875 he received his license as counsellor. On the dissolution of the firm of Parker & Keasbey, in March, 1876, he joined with the firm of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons, and this firm style was preserved after the death of his father (April 4, 1895), and until 1904, when it was changed to Edward Q. and George M. Keasbey. He is a Supreme Court Commissioner and a Special Master in Chancery, and served as a United States Commissioner for many years.

Mr. Keasbey has had an extensive and varied practice in his office and in the State and Federal courts. A careful student of the law, he is thorough in the preparation of his briefs on legal questions and with the faculty of clear statement and logical argument is especially effective in the presentation of legal questions in the appellate courts, and has made some notable arguments in important cases both at law and in equity. He took part in the argument before the Court of Errors in the case involving the constitutionality of the statute providing for assembly districts, in which it was held, as he insisted, that the statute was unconstitutional. He has had experience in patent litigation, and has argued cases of this character in the

United States Supreme Court and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. In all his career he has held the highest standards of both personal and professional conduct, and his record is absolutely untainted.

Mr. Keasbey is recognized as a forceful and industrious author along professional lines, and his writings have enjoyed wide and favorable publicity. It was in the line of his professional studies that he edited and wrote for the New Jersey Law Journal from 1879 to 1898. He has contributed articles on legal topics to the Harvard Law Review, the Columbia Law Review, the Yale Law Journal and the Green Bag. He delivered an address before the American Bar Association at Buffalo in 1890 on "New Jersey and the Great Corporations," which was published in the Harvard Law Review and also in pamphlet form. He wrote a sketch of the life and judicial decisions of Chancellor Henry W. Green for a volume of biographies of "Great Judges and Lawyers in the United States." He is the author of a law book entitled "Electric Wires in Streets and Highways," published by Callaghan & Company in 1892, and again in an enlarged edition in 1900; also of "Courts and Lawyers of New Jersey," (1912). He was, from 1888 until 1912, the editor of a monthly paper, The Hospital Review, published for the benefit of the Hospital of St. Barnabas, in Newark, and his writings in this have covered a variety of subjects.

Mr. Keasbey was a member of the State Legislature from Essex County in 1884 and 1885 and took a prominent part in the legislation of his second term, when the Republican party was in control. He is the counsel in New Jersey and a director of the North American Company, the Baltimore & Ohio Railway system and many other important incorporations. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Hospital of St. Barnabas and of the board of trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of Newark; a member of the board of managers of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark and a vestryman of St. Peter's Church, Morristown. He is a charter member of the Essex Club, and a member of the Morristown Club, the Morris County Golf Club, the Harvard Club, of New York; the Princeton Club, of Newark; the Harvard Club, of New Jersey; the Lawyers' Club, of Essex County; the American Bar Association, and the New Jersey State Bar Association.

Mr. Keasbey married, in Grace Church, Newark, New Jersey, October 22, 1885, Eliza Gray, daughter of Henry Gray and Anne McKenzie (Drake) Darcy.

CORTLANDT PARKER, JR.

Cortlandt Parker, Jr., for more than three decades an attorney actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Newark, was born August 17, 1857, son of Hon. Cortlandt and Elizabeth W. (Stites) Parker.

He obtained an excellent education in the Newark Academy, St. Mark's School at Southboro, Massachusetts; Pingry's School at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and Rutgers College, receiving from the later institution the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878 and that of Master of Arts in 1881. He was a student in the office of his father and brother, Cortlandt and Richard Wayne Parker, under whose excellent teaching he was prepared for entering the Columbian Law School, from which he was graduated in 1881. He was admitted as an attorney at the New Jersey bar in June, 1881, and as a counsellor in November, 1885. Locating in Newark, he soon was entrusted with the legal business of a large and influential clientele, and is now recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the Essex County Bar.

CORTLANDT PARKER, SR.

It is certainly within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives of those men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the city and State in which they resided, and in this connection it is not only compatible but absolutely imperative that mention be made of Cortlandt Parker, Sr., who was born in the old mansion of the Parker family in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, June 27, 1818, son of James and Penelope (Butler) Parker.

In early life he attended the schools of Perth Amboy, receiving private instruction in the elements of Latin and Greek, and in 1832 became a student in Rutgers College, graduating with first honors and as valedictorian of his class in 1836. Shortly after he entered the office of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of Newark, as a law student, and later studied under the direction of Amzi Armstrong. He was admitted to the bar of his native state as an attorney in September, 1839, and as a counsellor in 1842. He engaged in active practice in the city of Newark in association with Joseph P. Bradley and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, two of his classmates, and throughout the active years of his life was a practicing lawyer of that city, his two sons, Hon. Richard Wayne and Cortlandt, Jr., being actively connected with him. He possessed the attributes of a successful lawyer, integrity of character, the judicial instinct and a rare appreciation of the two sides of every question, and at the time of his death was the oldest as well as the most distinguished active representative of the bar of New Jersey.

He was equally prominent in political affairs. Being the son of one of the most notable leaders of political opinion in the State of New Jersey, he came in personal contact with many of the prominent men of the day, this being of great advantage to him in his subsequent career. He cast his first presidential vote for General William H. Harrison, in 1840, and during the contest he delivered several political speeches and also wrote for the press. He also took an active part in the campaign of 1844, and later was one of the founders of the Republican party in New Jersey. He was chairman of the ratification meeting held in Newark upon the nomination of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and from then until the close of the Civil War he was one of the most pronounced and steadfast supporters of the policy of preservation of the Union and suppression of the rebellion. With the single exception of a local office in his county, which, moreover, was strictly in the line of his profession as a lawyer, he was never a political office holder, having repeatedly declined offers of high and honorable positions, both State and National. In 1857 he was appointed by Governor Newell prosecutor of the pleas of Essex county, in which capacity he served for ten years. In the same year his name was brought before the State Legislature for the position of chancellor; later he was nominated for Congress; President Grant requested him to accept a judgeship in the court for settling the Alabama claims; President Hayes offered him the ministry to Russia; President Arthur tendered him the ministry to Vienna, but all these honors he declined. He served in several honorary positions, notably as a commissioner to settle the disputed boundary line between New Jersey and Delaware, and as a reviser of the laws of New Jersey in conjunction with Chief Justice Beasley and Justice Depue. In the disputed presidential election of 1876 he was sent by President Grant to witness the counting of the ballots in Louisiana, and was complimented for his fairness by opponents.

Mr. Parker was equally prominent as an orator and writer. He held at one time the honorable position of president of the American Bar Asso-

ciation. He received the degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College and Princeton University, both in the same year. He was actively identified with the Protestant Episcopal church, was a lay delegate to many diocesan conventions, which in their deliberations were largely guided by his parliamentary knowledge.

Mr. Parker married, September 15, 1857, Elizabeth Wolcott, daughter of Richard Wayne and Elizabeth (Cooke) Stites, of Morristown, New Jersey.

ALFRED HENRY KRICK

One of the well-known officers of the Board of Education, Alfred Henry Krick, is a native of Newark, having been born there December 19, 1879, son of Adam Charles and Mary (Peal) Krick. He is of German ancestry, his grandfather having come from Alsace-Lorraine, and settled in Newark and bought there a peach farm in a region of the city that is now known as West street. During the Civil War he engaged extensively in the manufacture of uniforms for the government. Adam Charles Krick, the father of Alfred Henry Krick, was foreman of the factory of T. B. Peddie & Company, manufacturers of trunks and bags, and in this capacity he worked for forty years. In 1898 he resigned and went into the leather goods business on his own account, and in this he continued until his death in 1906. In his politics he was a Republican, and he was a member of the High Street Presbyterian Church. He was a past master of Eureka Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was a prominent member of several German fraternities.

Alfred Henry Krick received his school training in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the Newark High School in 1895, and supplemented his academic work by a course at Wood's Business College of Newark. Upon leaving school he was fortunate in obtaining a position with the Board of Education of the city of Newark, and in its service he remained from 1896 to 1905. At that time he left to enter the leather goods business with which his father was connected, and here he remained for five years or until 1910. He then was offered the post of assistant secretary of the Board of Education, and has continued to hold it since that time. In his religious affiliations, Mr. Krick is a Methodist, being a member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Krick married, in Philadelphia, July 2, 1908, Edith Martell, daughter of Sabin Van Deusen and Josephine (Martell) Ten Broeck. Sabin V. Ten Broeck was distributing agent for Smith, Craig & Company, of Albany, New York, who shipped lumber through Mackinac Straits, the Great Lakes, and Erie Canal.

GAETANO M. BELFATTO

This country has reason to be proud of her adopted citizens in many instances, and Gaetano M. Belfatto, is a prominent example of this fact. A native of Italy, he was born March 20, 1870, in the town of Montella, centrally situated in that romantic country.

His father, Vincenzo Belfatto, was a receiver of taxes under the Italian government for nearly thirty years. He died in 1888, and his wife, Concetta, died in 1906. Gaetano received his elementary and high school education in Italy, graduating in 1887. In 1888 he came to the United States, and two years afterward entered the office of James M. Trimble, following this



Em. Beltratto.



[Faint, illegible signature or text]

with a four years' course in the New York University, graduating therefrom in 1896. That same year he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, and six years later was admitted as counsellor-at-law. In June, 1910, he was admitted as attorney and counsellor at the bar of the state of New York. He and his brother, Ernest Belfatto, now deceased, are the first Italians admitted to the bar of the state of New Jersey.

In political belief Mr. Belfatto's preference is for the Republican party, and has taken a prominent position in the public life of Newark. He was appointed a member of the Board of Education of Newark in January, 1911, and twice re-appointed by Mayor Jacob Haussling. Owing to his force of character and his position as a leader among his countrymen, he has become a well-known figure in the campaigns of Essex county, where he has been on the executive committee of the Progressive Republican League.

Mr. Belfatto's career, which has been one of remarkable and well-merited success, has served as an excellent incentive to the ambitions not only of his own countrymen, but those of any nationality with whom he has been associated, for natural gifts have been developed through indefatigable perseverance, and this effort has been fully appreciated and rewarded by both material success, and the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club and a thirty-second degree Mason. His office is at 191 Market street, Newark, New Jersey. In 1901 Mr. Belfatto married Hattie Baer, and they have two children: Gladys and Vincent.

PATRICK H. CORISH

In every community there appears to be a certain limited number of men who take more than the ordinary interest of a good citizen in the welfare of the public, and prominent among this small class in the city of Newark, New Jersey, is the name of Patrick H. Corish, who has served ably and efficiently in a number of public offices. He is the son of Patrick and Mary Corish, his father having been a mason during the active years of life.

Mr. Corish was born December 25, 1854, in Newark, in what is known as the "Iron Bound District." He was a pupil in St. James' Parochial School until his fifteenth year, when he was obliged to leave in order to assist in the support of the family. Being of an observant and receptive nature, he supplemented his comparatively limited education by careful reading, and is able to hold his own in any circle. Until he had attained the age of seventeen years he accepted any position which happened to offer and which paid a reasonable salary. He then learned the hatter's trade, being first in the employ of Crosely, later in that of More & Green, and was thus occupied until he was twenty-three years old. His careful workmanship and faithful attention to all the duties assigned him had earned him advancement, both in position and in a pecuniary manner, and he had been enabled to accumulate a sufficient fortune to enable him to start in business independently. He accordingly opened a cafe which he conducted successfully for a period of four years, and then abandoned it in favor of the bottling business. In July, 1888, he also abandoned this venture, this time in favor of the mineral water business, buying out the firm of J. H. Mahon, and has been identified with this line of industry since that time. He has introduced all the most up-to-date methods and inventions in his business, and has greatly increased its scope.

Mr. Corish has numerous other business interests, and is considered an important factor in business circles. He is a highly valued member of the

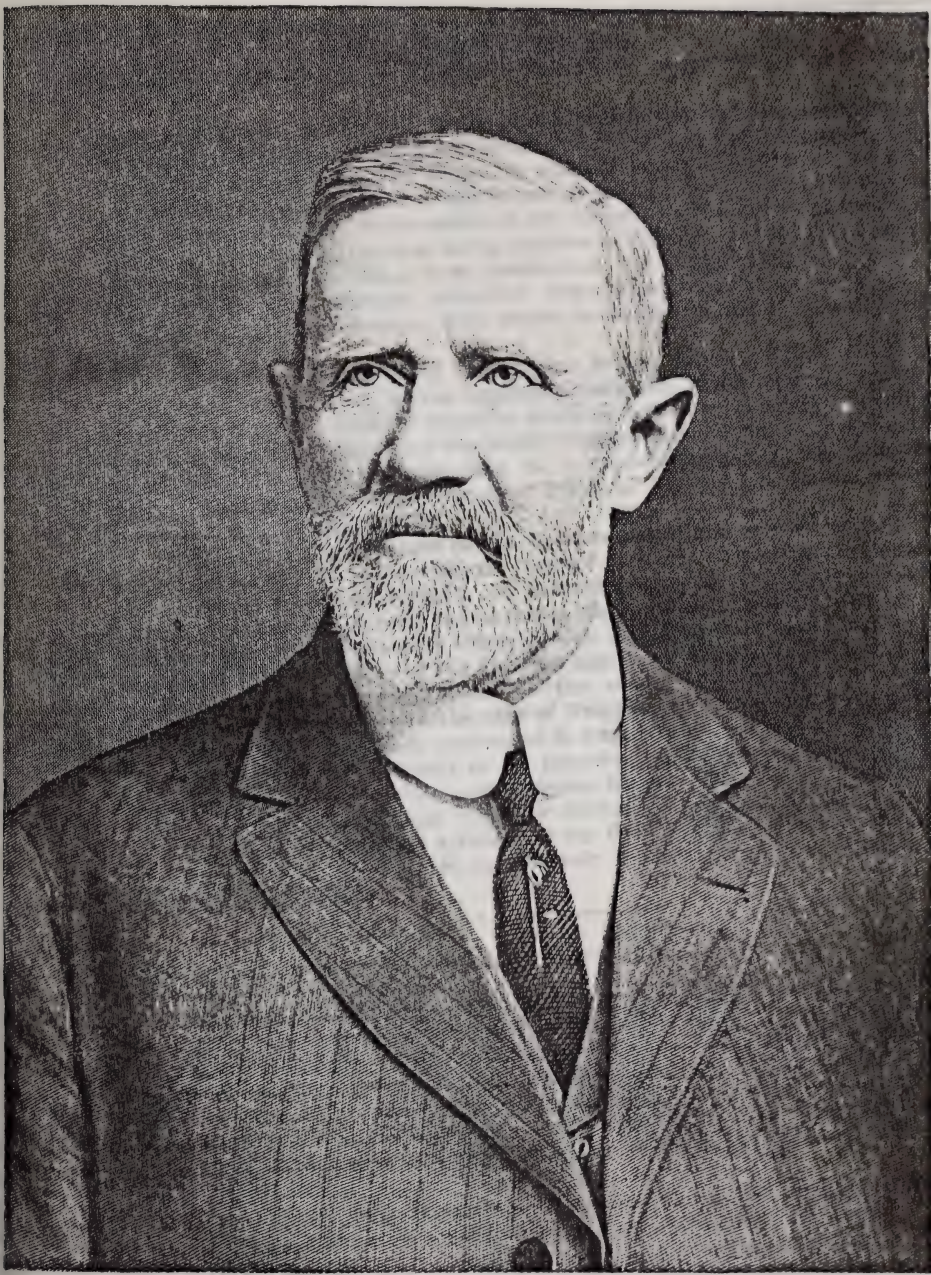
Newark Board of Trade, and is one of the directors in the Mutual Iron Bound Building and Loan Association. He has always taken an active and beneficial interest in the public affairs of the city, and his popularity is attested by the fact that when he was elected as alderman to represent the Twelfth ward of the city, as a representative of the Democratic party, he received one thousand one hundred and forty-six votes, while his nearest opponent received only eight hundred and thirty-seven votes, giving Mr. Corish a plurality of three hundred and nine votes. In 1887 he served as assistant sergeant-at-arms of the assembly; in 1889-90 he was sergeant-at-arms of the assembly; in 1903 he was elected as alderman, serving for a period of four years; in 1907, while still in office as alderman, he was also in the assembly, and in the same year was in office as trustee of the City Home. When the charter of the city was to be revised, Mr. Corish was appointed as one of the charter commissioners to undertake this responsible work, which has not yet been completed at the present time (1913). While holding office Mr. Corish served on the following committees: Licenses, Weights and Measures, Elections and Children's Free Excursions. He is a member of the following fraternal and other organizations: The Catholic Legion, Improved Order of Heptasophs, Joseph Hensler Association, Gottfried Krüger Association, Joel Parker Association, Huron Democratic Club, Iron Bound Democratic Club, Knights of Columbus and Order of the Eagles.

Mr. Corish married in Newark, Ellen Hartland, also of that city. While Mr. Corish has reached the prime of life, he has the vigor and unabated energy and ambition of a much younger man. This, combined with his practical experience and riper and more mature judgment, render his counsels of great value, and this fact is fully valued in the numerous circles in which he is dominant.

ANTON STEINES

The German-American element of the city of Newark is ably and prominently represented by Mr. Anton Steines, whose advancement in business life has been strong and consistent, and who has earned for himself by his own exertions a high place in the business circles of his city and state. His advice and counsel are frequently sought by managers of other organizations, and he has become recognized as a far-seeing, progressive man.

Mr. Steines was born in Koblenz, Rheinprovinz, Germany, in 1851, and came to America the following year with his parents, so that in everything, except the actual fact of birth, he is a true American, but he has never lost his innate love for the land of his birth in spite of the intensely patriotic feeling he bears for the land of his adoption. The parents of Mr. Steines lived in the city of New York for a period of two years, then decided to make their home in Newark. Having purchased the old homestead on Barbara street, which is still in the possession of Mr. Steines, they lived there very contentedly and comfortably. Mr. Steines received his school education in the parochial schools of St. Mary's and St. Benedict's, and at the early age of fourteen years commenced his business career, by working in a brass foundry where he was employed until 1871. At that time his father bought MacFarland's Iron Foundry, and he became connected in business with him. So successful was their conduct of the operations of this plant that, at the expiration of one year, the space and accommodations were found entirely inadequate to manufacture an output such as the increase in the business warranted and made imperative. They accordingly removed to Barbara



Samuel Clark



James M. Harris

street, a location which was found far more suited to their requirements. In 1876 Mr. Steines organized the firm of Steines, Rupp & Holler, and when Mr. Holler was compelled by illness to withdraw from the firm at the end of six months, the business was continued under the firm name of Steines & Rupp, which, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Rupp in 1881, was again changed, this time the name of the firm being Steines & Traud. At this period a large foundry and machine shop were erected at the corner of East Ferry and Main streets. Mr. Steines withdrew from this partnership in 1885 and engaged in the coal business, with which he has been closely identified since that time.

The interest displayed by Mr. Steines in the public welfare of the community has always been of the highest order, and he has spared neither his time nor his money when a question arose of bettering municipal conditions. This has been appreciated by his fellow citizens, and he has been honored by election to the office of alderman as a representative of the Democratic party. As a member of the Board of Trade of Newark his opinion is highly respected and carries weight.

The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Steines are of a very high order. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Pioneer Society, Orpheus and other German singing societies, Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Benevolent Legion. In the last-named organization he has been honored with the state presidency. He was superior officer of this society for six years and has been re-elected (1912). He was the first German state president and also the first German supreme representative of the state. Mr. Steines is decidedly popular in the social life of the city of Newark, and the large and successful enterprise with which he is connected is a representative one of its kind.

Mr. Steines was married in St. Benedict's Church, in Newark, 1875, to Barbara, daughter of Adam and Theresa Kuhn. They had ten children, of whom the following named are now living: Christian A., married Maria Schilling; Rev. P. Gabriel, a priest of the Order of St. Benedict; Henry J., a bookkeeper in East Newark, is married; Anne Marguerite, Amelia Clara, and Clara M. Francis.

SAMUEL CLARK

The city of Newark, New Jersey, is apparently the center of manufacturing interests of great importance, and prominent among these is the Day-Clark Company, manufacturing jewelers, of which Samuel Clark, whose name heads this sketch, is the able president and leading spirit. In connection with this concern he has displayed remarkable executive ability, combined with thorough practical knowledge for a long time, and has been closely identified with a variety of other business interests to their general advantage.

(I) John Clark, great-great-grandfather of the Samuel Clark mentioned above, served as a private during the Revolutionary War.

(II) Samuel, son of John Clark, was a man of influence in his day. He served as justice of the peace, and was highly respected as an elder in the Presbyterian church. He had children: Daniel, Eunice, David, Stephen, Polly, Libbie, Abraham and Martha.

(III) Daniel, son of Samuel Clark, was born in New Providence, New Jersey, where he married Sally Wilcox. Children: William, Levy, Samuel, David, Stephen, Jane, Eliza, Sarah and Mary.

(IV) Samuel, son of Daniel and Sally (Wilcox) Clark, was born in New Providence, New Jersey, October 30, 1809, and received as good an education as was generally accorded a farmer's son in that section and at that time. He became a school teacher in his native town and served as a tax collector there about 1836. After studying at the Medical College in Louisville, Kentucky, he was graduated from that institution in 1842. Having decided that a commercial line of business was more to his taste than a professional life, he engaged in the paint and varnish business in Newark, New Jersey, in 1849, and was identified with it until 1857. He was a member of the South Park Presbyterian Church, and his political affiliations were first with the Whig party, to which he adhered until the birth of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks. He married Mary, daughter of David and Huldah (Bonnell) Noe, and granddaughter of John and Mary (Ayres) Noe, and of Nathaniel Bonnell, who served as captain during the Revolutionary War. John Noe, born in 1757, died 1828, came from Woodbridge and resided at Sterling Valley; he served as a private in the Revolutionary War. Samuel Clark and his wife had children: Arthur Perry, born May 22, 1844; Samuel, see forward; Jennie Noe, born September 9, 1849, and Huldah Noe, born June 11, 1851.

(V) Samuel, son of Samuel and Mary (Noe) Clark, was born at Summit, New Jersey, September 9, 1846, and was about two years of age when his parents removed to Newark, so that practically his whole life has been spent in the latter city. At a suitable age he was sent to the public schools, and was graduated from the Third Ward Grammar School in 1858. He was apprenticed to learn the jewelers' trade as it was taught at that time—refining, alloying, designing, making, finishing, etc.—called in the present day (1913) the old-line apprenticeship, which, in plain words, means learning the trade practically in every detail from the initial stages, and not in specialized branches as is done in the present day. Prior to learning this trade, Mr. Clark had held two positions—in 1858 with a Mr. Welsh, an architect, and in 1859, as clerk with Henry Price, an optician. His other positions were all connected with the jewelry trade, and were as follows: Roswell Davis, jewelry store, 1860; Enos Richardson & Company, manufacturing jewelers, 1861; J. D. & C. L. Nesler, until 1868; Stein & Redway, and Alling Brothers, as journeyman jeweler until 1876. In this year the present business was organized under the firm name of Day & Clark, Mr. Clark having associated himself with Mr. Day in a business partnership. The business was conducted in a practical and successful manner, the high standard of the goods they manufactured producing a steady and consistent increase in the annual output. From time to time it was found imperative to increase their working capacity in every direction, and, in 1908, the firm was incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey as the Day-Clark Company, with Samuel Clark as president; Franklin Day, vice-president; Walter S. Campbell, secretary; Irving G. Day, treasurer. From the time of its organization until the present time this company has made a specialty of manufacturing fourteen-carat jewelry, and have gained a widespread reputation for the quality of their goods. Mr. Clark is also president of the Bath Portland Cement Company, which is the only company in that line of business that has its headquarters in Newark. He is vice-president of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Association, of Newark. He has no official connection with any bank, but has had an account at the Merchants' National Bank for the past thirty-five years. His political affiliations are with the Progressive Republican party, but he has never held public position. He is

a member of the board of managers of the Roseville Athletic Association, president of the Artists' Club of Newark, member of the Sons of Temperance of New Jersey, second vice-president of the Bureau of Associated Charities, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He and his family are members of the South Park Presbyterian Church, in which he serves as elder and clerk.

Mr. Clark married in Newark, March 16, 1886, Jennie Finley Delano, born in Newark, November 23, 1859. Mrs. Clark is a lineal descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, of Mayflower fame, through the marriage of their daughter, Mary, to Dr. Thomas Delano, a son of Philip Delano, who came to this country in the ship, "Fortune," in 1621. Mrs. Clark, who is a Daughter of the American Revolution, and also a Dame, is also a lineal descendant of Robert Treat, Jasper Crane and Samuel Swain, who were among the founders of the city of Newark. The father of Mrs. Clark, Albert Delano, was secretary of the Rosendale Lime and Cement Company. He held no public office, but served three years during the Civil War as hospital steward for the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. Mr. Delano married Margaret Anton Finley, and had children: Jennie Finley, mentioned above; Frank Elmer and Bertie. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have had children: 1. Wilson Delano, born December 29, 1886. Educated in the public schools of Newark, he was graduated from the Barringer High School, and then became a student at Cornell University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1909. The following year he entered the business of which his father is the president. He married, January 21, 1912, Frances Bill, of Eureka, California, who was graduated from Cornell University in 1910. They have a child, John Delano, born November 23, 1912. 2. Dorothy Noe, born October 27, 1889, educated in the city public schools, like her brother, and was graduated from Wellesley College in 1911. She is the secretary of the Junior Department of the Young Women's Christian Association of Newark. 3. Samuel Albert, born June 4, 1892. Attended the public schools of Newark and the Newark Academy, and was graduated from the Bordentown Military Institute in 1911. He holds the position of stone expert in the Day-Clark Company.

Samuel Clark is a man of serious aims, and his artistic taste and skill has enabled the firm of which he is the official head to weather many storms to which other firms succumbed. He is a man of broad and liberal ideas, and his stern integrity has been recognized in the business world. He combines an extraordinary genius for administration with indomitable perseverance, and his self-reliance has never failed him. Genial, yet dignified, in his manner, he has won the affection as well as the respect of those with whom he has relations in the business and the social world.

PERCY B. TAYLOR

In no branch of professional work have such forward strides been made within the last decade as in that of mechanical engineering. With the increasing demands made upon the ability of engineers their power to cope with the growing difficulties of mechanical construction appears to have more than kept pace. The intricate and exact calculations which are connected with this field are, to the layman, problems which are apparently incapable of solution. And yet, we take these things as a matter of course dozens of times in the course of a single day. We turn on the steam, or the hot water, with never a thought of the thousands of feet of piping

necessary to furnish these conveniences and comforts in even a single one of the huge office buildings which are now so numerous. In installing a system of this kind (and this is by no means one of the most difficult feats of mechanical engineering), the bearing that this piece of work will have upon every other portion of the building must never for a moment be left out of consideration, and the calculations with reference to weight of material, and many other details, are most intricate; yet these matters are carried to a successful finish every day. Percy B. Taylor, who is regarded as one of the foremost consulting engineers of the city of Newark, is of English descent, having come to this country in 1872, and made his home in Newark.

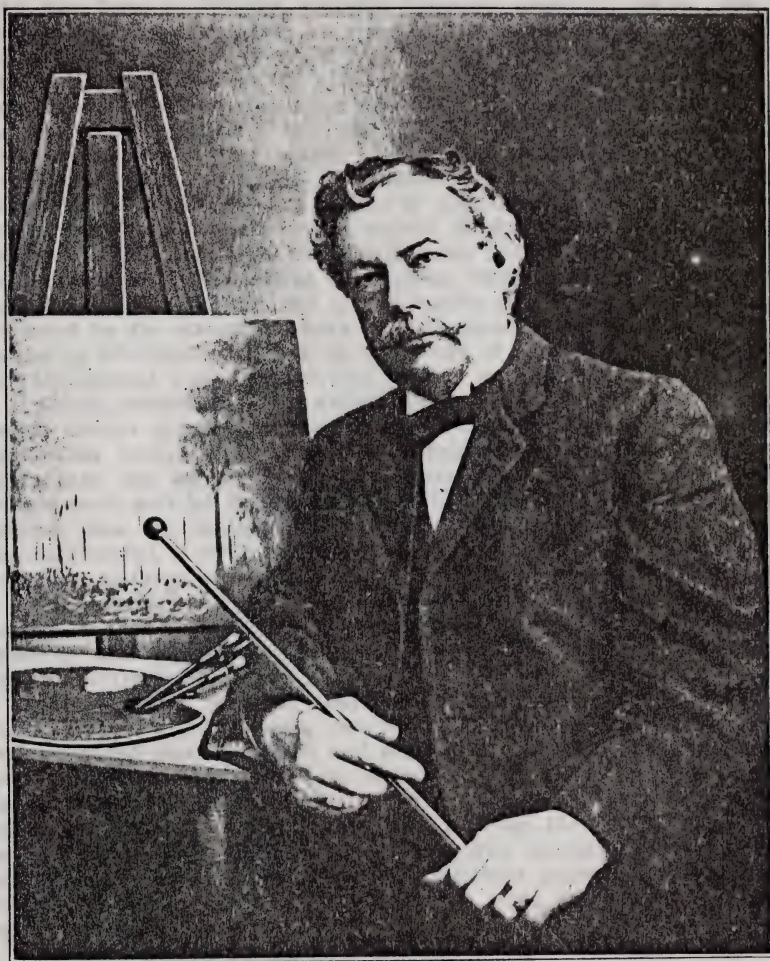
Percy B. Taylor was born in Manchester, England, in 1865. He was in his eighth year when he came to the United States, and, upon his arrival in the city of Newark, New Jersey, went to the public schools. From his earliest years he had shown a decided bent for mechanical work of all sorts. It was but natural, therefore, that he should decide to make a study of mechanical engineering, which he pursued during the evening hours, while his days were spent in the actual practice of the knowledge he was so rapidly acquiring. He has now (1913) been engaged in his professional work for a period of twenty years, and has made an unqualified success of every part of it. In addition to his large and extensive private practice, he is a consulting engineer. He has filled a large number of important contracts for the Board of Education, having had the laying out of about twenty-five heating and ventilating systems for the public schools of Newark. He has also done work for the schools of Madison, Plainfield, Irvington, Kearny and other towns, as far off as Pennsylvania. He is also consulting engineer for a large number of important business houses. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of Orange Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons. He is sagacious and practical, and in his social intercourse has won the esteem as well as affection of a large circle of friends.

Mr. Taylor married Emma, daughter of Hatfield Hopper, and they have children: Marjorie and Kenneth.

JAMES EDWARD BLACKMORE

In recent years there has been nothing which has had such an educational value, or has afforded so much entertainment, as the motion pictures which are now shown in almost every corner of the civilized world. The man to whom the credit for this invention is due and who has achieved a reputation for his skill as an artist, is James Edward Blackmore, of Newark, New Jersey, who is descended from a well-known English family.

His father, William Blackmore, was born in Turo, Cornwall, England, in 1817, and married Julia Elizabeth Stevens, who was born in London, England, in 1832. They came to America in 1858, and after living in New York City for about two years removed to London, Ontario, Canada, and in 1863 to Toronto, Ontario, Canada, where he died in May, 1871, while she survived him until September, 1898, and died in Newark, New Jersey. Their children were: William Henry, James Richard, John Thomas, Joseph Josiah, Richard Stevens, James Edward, Robert Hamilton, Lewis Harold, George Coleman, Martha Elizabeth and Lawrence Rendle, six of whom are still living.



J. Edward MacKinnon

James Edward Blackmore was born in London, Ontario, Canada, September 24, 1860, and married, in Barrie, Ontario, Canada, February 11, 1879, Harriet Parker (a daughter of James and Margaret Kinney Parker), who was born in Whitby, Ontario, Canada, April 27, 1859. Mr. Blackmore's early education was acquired in the public schools of Toronto, and when his father died, in 1871, he obtained employment in the press room of the Daily Telegraph, of that city. After devoting two years to the printing business he entered the employ of W. B. Capon, at Barrie, Ontario, to learn fresco painting, but was obliged two years later to give up the work on account of poor health. In 1875 he entered the Toronto School of Art, from which institution he graduated with high honor in 1878. He continued his art studies for a time in local studios, and then went abroad, where he studied under noted artists in Paris and London. Upon his return to this country in 1881 he became professor of free hand drawing in the Mechanics' Institute at St. Thomas, Ontario, and also opened his first studio there. While engaged in this double line of work his evenings were occupied by the strenuous work of a business college course. In 1884 he moved to Michigan and took up the study of chemistry at Ann Arbor, and in 1885 opened a studio in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

While successful in his artistic career, he had an inventive mind, and as his talents naturally turned in that direction he opened a laboratory in connection with his studio at Grand Rapids. Shortly after the dry plate came into use he turned his attention to the subject of instantaneous photography and its development. In 1888 he invented the detective hand camera, also the century camera stand which is now so extensively used. He constructed a circle carriage with which a continuous number of his snap-shot pictures were automatically shown by stereopticon, thus producing a motion picture. The plates, however, proved unsatisfactory, and while continuing his experiments he engaged in the manufacture of snap-shot cameras and numerous photographic appliances. When the transparent film was introduced by the Eastman Company, he was enabled to construct a moving picture machine that would reproduce a continuous series of pictures on a canvas screen, but the destruction of his factory by fire in 1889 crippled him financially and prevented him from perfecting his invention. In 1890 he removed to Newark, New Jersey, and endeavored to interest capitalists in the formation of a stock company to utilize his inventions, but was unsuccessful, and then devoted himself largely to his art. In 1892 he received letters patent for the first moving picture machine ever invented; in 1894 he was granted additional patents on moving picture machines, and in 1895 and 1897 patents were granted to him for flash-light apparatus.

As a mark of recognition for his invention of the moving picture machine and for his work in art, he was, in 1890, created an honorary member of the Academy of Arts, Science and Inventions, at Paris; in 1893 was made honorary president of the Academy of Inventors, and in the same year was presented with a diploma of honor by the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Brussels, Belgium, and enrolled as an honorary member of the academy. His paintings have been exhibited for many years at Paris, and their merit recognized in every art centre of the world.

In 1893, while upholding his studio, he engaged in business as a dealer in photographic and art supplies, locating at No. 25 Academy street, in Newark. The business soon outgrew its limits, and in 1900 he purchased property at No. 60 Academy street, upon which he erected a six-story

James Alfred Selinger was born in London, Ontario, Canada, on January 11, 1901, and married in 1927. He is now residing in London, Ontario, Canada, and is a member of the Ontario Association of Teachers.

III

James Alfred Selinger was born in London, Ontario, Canada, on January 11, 1901, and married in 1927. He is now residing in London, Ontario, Canada, and is a member of the Ontario Association of Teachers.

James Alfred Selinger was born in London, Ontario, Canada, on January 11, 1901, and married in 1927. He is now residing in London, Ontario, Canada, and is a member of the Ontario Association of Teachers.

James Alfred Selinger was born in London, Ontario, Canada, on January 11, 1901, and married in 1927. He is now residing in London, Ontario, Canada, and is a member of the Ontario Association of Teachers.

James Alfred Selinger was born in London, Ontario, Canada, on January 11, 1901, and married in 1927. He is now residing in London, Ontario, Canada, and is a member of the Ontario Association of Teachers.

James Alfred Selinger was born in London, Ontario, Canada, on January 11, 1901, and married in 1927. He is now residing in London, Ontario, Canada, and is a member of the Ontario Association of Teachers.

James Alfred Selinger was born in London, Ontario, Canada, on January 11, 1901, and married in 1927. He is now residing in London, Ontario, Canada, and is a member of the Ontario Association of Teachers.

James Alfred Selinger was born in London, Ontario, Canada, on January 11, 1901, and married in 1927. He is now residing in London, Ontario, Canada, and is a member of the Ontario Association of Teachers.

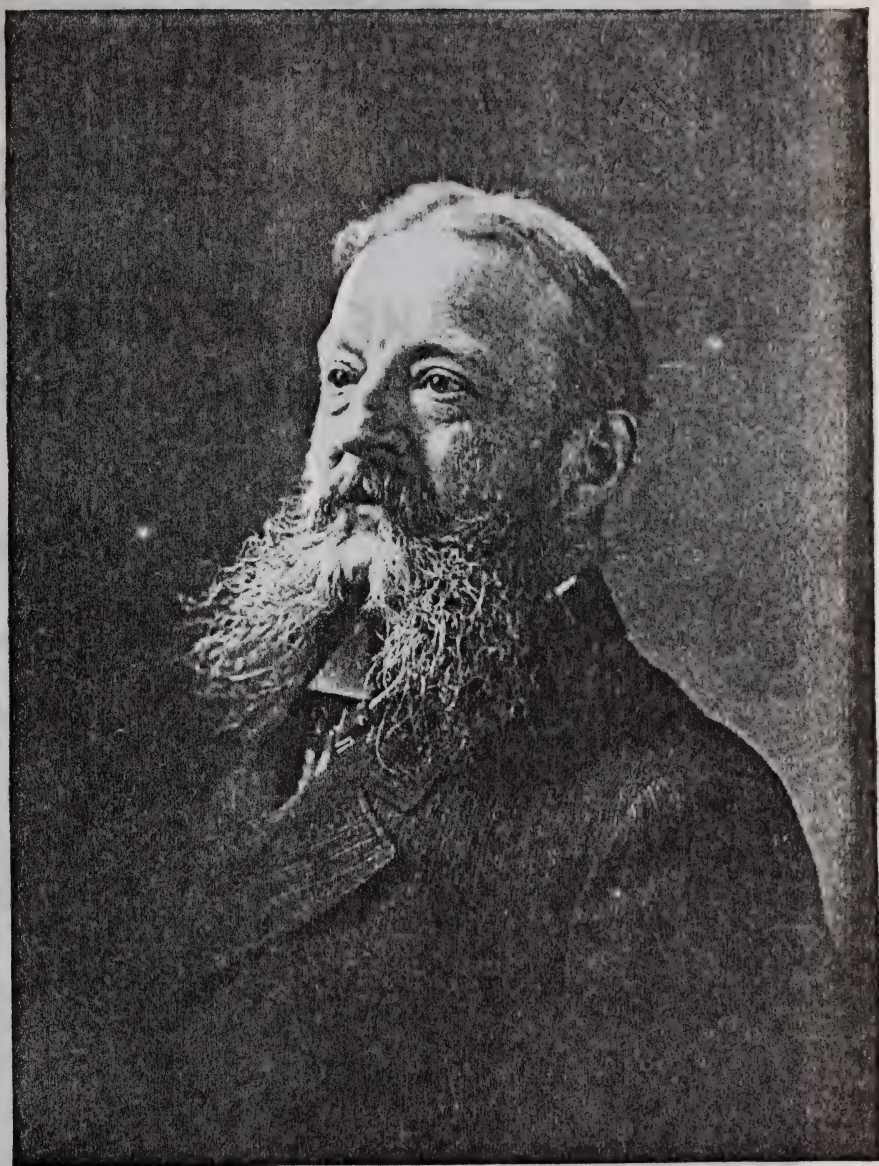
structure. Six years later he found that still larger quarters were required, and purchased the abutting property, Nos. 59-61 Bank street, thus giving him a continuous wareroom extending through the entire block, in addition to which he has a branch at No. 264 Bank street for the picture framing department. His knowledge of chemistry, especially as applied to photography and kindred arts, causing his advice to be frequently sought by professionals as well as by amateurs, has been a most important factor in promoting his business success.

In 1897 he became a member of Newark Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons, and has ever since taken a deep interest in the Masonic institution, advancing through the various degrees of the order. He served as master of Newark Lodge in 1902-'03, presented to it his painting, "King Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem," and is cheerfully contributing his knowledge of art to promote the work of its historical committee; and has served in various stations and on committees in the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. He is a member of Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, in which he has occupied minor offices, and to it he presented a painting symbolical of that order; is a member of Kane Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters, in which he served as master, and also as grand master of the Grand Council of New Jersey; is a member of Damascus Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, in which he has held official positions; is a member of the New Jersey Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, having held various official positions for a number of years; is a member of Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; is a member of the Past Masters' Association of Essex County, and has served as its president; and is a member of the Artists', Craftsman's and Union clubs of Newark.

Mr. Blackmore gives his whole soul to whatever he undertakes, and has ever before him the purest ideals of art. As a citizen he has always sustained the character of a true, upright man, one who has been an honor to the land of his birth as well as that of his adoption, and an able exponent of the age, in his efforts toward progress and development.

WILLIAM VON KATZLER

William von Katzler was born in Prussia, in 1852. His father was at that time captain in the Prussian army. He was educated for a military career, entered the Prussian army in the spring of 1870, and served through the Franco-Prussian War, where he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. In 1873 he left the army, and soon after came to this country. Immediately after his arrival he went West and spent the following years until 1879 in the West, particularly in Colorado and New Mexico, mining and prospecting. Tired of that life, he turned eastward and became a newspaper man, working on German papers as a reporter in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. In December, 1882, he took the position of city editor of the New Jersey Freie Zeitung of Newark, New Jersey, a position which he retained until he became assistant editor in 1904. In 1905 he was appointed a member of the Assessment Commission by Mayor Henry M. Doremus, which office he retained for the term of three years. Since 1913 he has been the editor of the New Jersey Freie Zeitung of Newark, New Jersey.



Mr. now Kitzler.



The Love and Victory



Emil G. Fiedler

OF EXCELLENCE
OUR GOVT IS THE FULCRUM



OF OUR NATION AND WE CAN
BE BOUND TOGETHER

Handwritten signature

WILLIAM HENRY FREDERICK FIEDLER

It is a pleasure to chronicle the history of a man whose life has been one of honor and usefulness, as is the case with William H. F. Fiedler, of Newark, a man of strong mentality, a public-spirited citizen, staunch in his advocacy of progressive measures, and an ardent supporter of all enterprises calculated to benefit the community and his fellow citizens.

William H. F. Fiedler was born in New York City, August 25, 1847, son of Christian F. and Elizabeth J. (Moeller) Fiedler, natives of Germany, both of whom are now deceased. His parents removed to Newark, New Jersey, in 1849, and made their permanent home in that city. William H. F. Fiedler attended the Morton Street Public School, from which he graduated, and pursued advanced studies in the High School of Newark, of which he was a pupil for several years. He was apprenticed to learn the trade of hat finisher, and upon his coming of age he accepted a position as clerk in a hat store, in which capacity he acquired an experience that proved valuable to him in the conduct of his own business, which he established four years later, and which proved to be a successful enterprise. Mr. Fiedler is now (1913) associated in business with his two sons, under the style of the Fiedler Corporation, one of the leading real estate and insurance concerns in the city of Newark.

A staunch Democrat in his political opinions and affiliations, Mr. Fiedler has also won hosts of friends in the ranks of his political opponents, owing to the zeal and fidelity with which he applied his entire personal attention to all of the duties imposed upon him in the various positions he was called upon to fill. He has actively participated in nine campaigns of his party, having been defeated but twice, and has rendered valuable service. He was elected as an alderman of the Sixth Ward in 1876, and in the following year was elected a member of the Assembly, and he was the first one that ever made a practical move toward abolishing the unfair competition of "convict labor." He succeeded in having a law enacted prohibiting the manufacture of hats in State's prison, and had a similar bill relating to the manufacture of boots and shoes passed in the House of Assembly, but failed in the Senate by one vote, ten senators voting in the affirmative, while eleven voted in the negative. The following year Mr. Fiedler was re-elected as alderman in October, and as member of Assembly in November. He won a splendid record in these positions for his determined opposition to a number of unjust demands presented by corporations and monopolies, his voice and vote on numerous occasions preventing the passage of ordinances and laws that would have been detrimental to the interests of the people. In the summer of 1879 there was quite an issue raised on the strict enforcement of the laws prohibiting the sale of liquor, etc., on Sunday, and in the fall campaign Mr. Macknet was nominated for mayor by the Republican party, with the understanding that if elected the law was to be enforced to the letter. Mr. Fiedler was the candidate on the Democratic ticket for the same office, and was indorsed by the liberal German-Americans throughout the city. While no pledge was asked or given, it was understood that Mr. Fiedler, if elected, would have the law construed in a liberal manner. He was elected to the office by a larger majority than had ever been given to a candidate for the same position, and as mayor he was the presiding officer of the board of trustees of the City Home, Board of Health and the Newark Aqueduct Board. He inaugurated many reforms and improved business methods in all of these

branches of the municipal departments, particularly in the latter named. He was instrumental in having the sessions of the various departments held with open doors, and just before his term of office expired he was the means of unearthing stupendous frauds and embezzlements in the auditor's office of the city, and loose and culpable management in other departments during terms of his predecessors. In October, 1881, he was renominated for mayor by acclamation, but owing to over-confidence on the part of his friends he was defeated by Henry Lange, a very popular Republican, by only a two hundred majority. On January 3, 1882, he was elected as a member of Assembly (for the third time) in the Eighth Assembly District, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Charles G. Bruemmer. He was opposed by John Baier, one of the most respected German-American citizens of Newark, and, although the district was known to be strongly Republican, still Mr. Fiedler's record as mayor secured him the support of hundreds of Republicans in addition to his own party vote. His election in this case gave the House of Assembly to the Democracy, it having been a tie up to Captain Bruemmer's death. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Fiedler was elected as a member of Congress, defeating ex-Congressman Blake, of East Orange, by an overwhelming majority. He was appointed a member of several important committees, the principal one being the committee on the District of Columbia. As a member of this committee he made very many friends among the citizens of Washington, District of Columbia, who made great efforts after his retirement to have the President appoint him as one of the District Commissioners. Mr. Fiedler, however, declined to become a candidate for the position. In 1884 he was nominated for Congress by acclamation, but owing to the fact that it was a presidential election he was defeated by a close majority by Herman Lehlbach. The late President Cleveland appointed Mr. Fiedler as postmaster of Newark to succeed General Ward, which position he held until President Harrison removed him for political reasons. He was also appointed as foreman of grand juries by Sheriffs Haussling, Nichols, Harrigan and Monahan. He is a member of the Newark Charter Commission, and a trustee of the Newark Institute of Arts and Sciences.

In addition to the above, Mr. Fiedler is a director of the German Savings Bank of Newark, having served in that capacity since 1884; a director of the Board of Trade for a number of years, and a director of the Newark German Hospital since 1901. He is equally prominent in fraternal circles and social bodies, being affiliated with Schiller Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Howard Lodge, No. 7, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand; Knights of Honor; several German-American singing and turn-verein societies. Great activity and energy of both mind and body are the prominent characteristics of Mr. Fiedler, and whatever he undertakes is done with all his might, failure in any enterprise being almost an impossibility. He is conscientious in the discharge of every duty, and ever mindful of the rights of his fellowmen.

Mr. Fiedler married, January 2, 1871, Catherine Petronella Moeller, daughter of Christopher and Petronella Moeller, natives of Germany, both deceased. Children: 1. William C., born June 18, 1875; married Martha Wilhelmina Borsum, born in Hanover, Germany, July 10, 1879; children: William L. J. and L. Theodore. 2. Ernest J. E., born May 2, 1878; married Audrey A. Urick, born in Newark, New Jersey, July 6, 1879; child: Audrey

Ida Catherine. 3. Bertha A., born September 5, 1880; married to Franklin Ross Sandford, born in Newark, New Jersey, August 2, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. William H. F. Fiedler, with their three children, and three grandchildren (William L. J., L. Theodore and Audrey Ida Catherine Fiedler) are members of the Lutheran church.

RICHARD C. JENKINSON

This family, represented in the present generation by Richard C. Jenkinson, of Newark, who has been chosen to fill many of the positions of trust and responsibility formerly occupied by his honored father, is of Irish origin, from which country so many of our worthy citizens have come, all of whom perform well their part in the various vocations of life, being willing, if necessary, to sacrifice their lives in defense of its honor, as proven on many an occasion.

George Beastell Jenkinson, father of Richard C. Jenkinson, was born August 18, 1828, in the town of Arklow, seaport and market town of County Wicklow, Ireland, died in the year 1896. His ancestors were of the Protestant faith, and he inherited from them in marked degree many excellent characteristics, and these traits are also well defined in his son, whose name heads this sketch. He received a common school education in the schools adjacent to his home, and when eighteen years of age he accompanied his parents to the new world. The family reached Montreal in March, 1847, and George B. Jenkinson at once entered a trunk factory for the purpose of learning the trade, continuing for a period of three years. The making of a trunk in those days was very different from the present time, the work then being principally done by hand. Having gained a thorough knowledge of the business in every detail, he decided to emigrate to new fields, where opportunities would be greater for advancement, and accordingly removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he entered the employ of the firm of Peddie & Morrison, well and favorably known throughout the country in their line of work. He soon made himself invaluable to his employers, being steadily advanced through the various departments, and in 1872, as a reward for his arduous labors, was admitted to partnership in the business, this connection continuing until his death.

Mr. Jenkinson was a firm believer in education, aiding the cause to the best of his ability, being one of the founders of the Technical School, to which he was also a liberal contributor. In 1875, without his knowledge or consent, he was appointed by the Common Council to fill a vacancy in the Board of Education, and at the expiration of this term he was elected to the office, serving in that capacity for many years, his services being highly appreciated. In 1878 he was sent by Governor McClellan to France as one of the Commissioners for the State of New Jersey to the Paris Exposition, to look after the interests of the manufactories of that state, and the manner in which he performed these services were acceptable to all concerned. He was a member of the Board of Trade of Newark from its organization in 1868, and its president for the years 1879-80. He was president of the Newark Electric Light and Power Company, a director of the People's Life Insurance Company, and member of the board of managers of the State Asylum for the Insane. He was a member of the High Street Presbyterian Church, of the State Agricultural Society, of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Republican Club, the Essex Club, the Orange Country Club.

Mr. Jenkinson married, June 12, 1850, in Montreal, Canada, Jane, daughter of Nathaniel and Jane (Steady) Stringer. They were the parents of three sons and five daughters. The names of his sons were: Richard C., George B. and Henry Lang.

DAVID A. McINTYRE

David A. McIntyre was born in Ireland, November 27, 1863, and came to America in 1878, at the age of fifteen, settling in Newark, New Jersey. For the past twenty-nine years he has been connected with the Prudential Insurance Company, advancing through various positions to that of supervisor of that far-famed institution. Deeply interested in the cause of education, for nine years he served as a member of the Board of Education of Newark, during three years of which he was president of the board. As a member of the Board of Education and as its president, he has been a powerful factor in advancing the educational system of Newark to the high plane upon which it is now placed. Politically, he is affiliated with the Republican party.

Mr. McIntyre is interested in Masonry, and is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar, and Salaam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

WILLIAM HENRY CAMFIELD

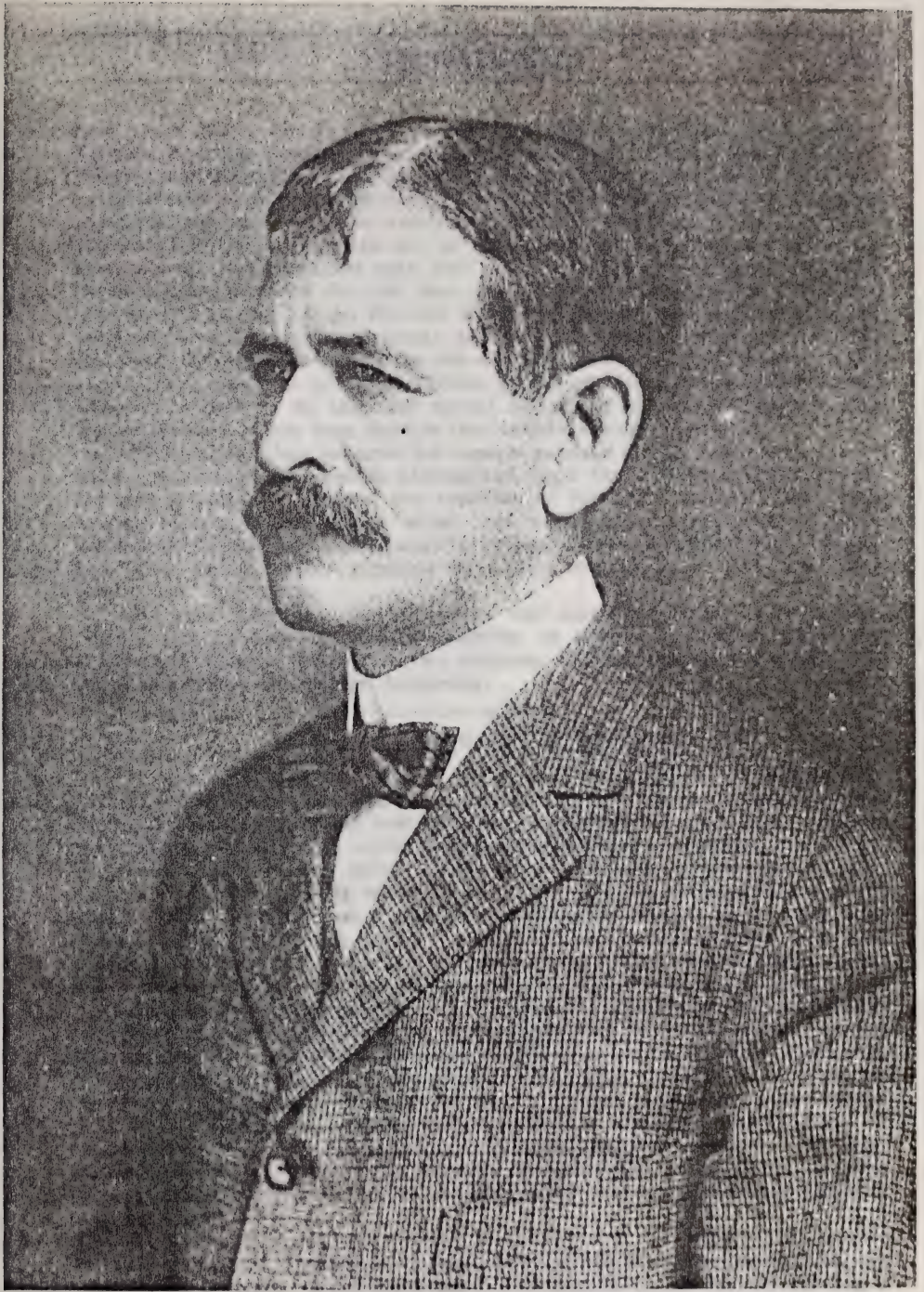
William Henry Camfield, one of the well-known attorneys of Newark, New Jersey, was born in that city May 8, 1872. He is the son of William Henry and Anna (Krumeich) Camfield. Through his father, who was also born in Newark, January 8, 1842, he is a descendant of Matthew Camfield, one of the first settlers of Newark, and of Sarah Treat, two families which have been associated with the history of the city since the early days of its settlement in 1666. Mr. Camfield, Senior, was an active member of the Newark Fire Department from 1860 to 1891. William Henry Camfield, the younger, like so many men who have made notable success in life, received his early education in the public schools of his native city, an education supplemented later by a course in the Newark High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1889. In 1899 he opened an office in Newark as a patent attorney. Among other activities he acquired the business of Drake & Company in 1906, which he still carries on.

Mr. Camfield joined the National Guard of New Jersey in 1891 and is now captain in the First New Jersey Infantry. In 1898 he served as lieutenant in the First New Jersey Infantry in the Spanish-American War. Mr. Camfield is of the firm of Dyke & Camfield, who conduct a patent law office in Newark.

Mr. Camfield married, in 1902, Harriet M., daughter of George J. Hyde, of Newark. They have two children: Helen, born September 28, 1903, and George, born January 4, 1907.

FRANK JOHN URQUHART

Frank John Urquhart was born on May 4, 1865, in Toronto, Canada. His parents removed to Leominster, Worcester County, Massachusetts, when he was little more than an infant. He attended the public schools of Leominster, and entered Dartmouth College in 1883, receiving his B. A. degree



Frank J. Urquhart



OF THE SERVICE
AND HOW HE HAS FLOWN

1105

four years later. In the fall of 1887 he began newspaper work on the Newark Evening Journal, whose editor was then Colonel George B. M. Harvey, and the chief editorial writer the late Dr. Thomas Dunn English, twice elected a Representative to Congress, and known wherever English is read as the author of the words of the song, "Ben Bolt." Mr. Urquhart succeeded T. Griswold Harte, son of Bret Harte, as assistant city editor on The Journal, and remained with that paper about a year, when he became Newark correspondent for the New York World. In 1890 Mr. Urquhart entered the employ of the Newark Sunday Call, has been with that paper ever since, and is now assistant editor. His short history of Newark, designed primarily for use in the schools, and issued in 1908, thanks to the advice and guidance of John Cotton Dana, of the Newark Free Public Library, is said to be the first school history of a city produced in the United States. It has been used in the Newark schools ever since.

Mr. Urquhart has lectured for several seasons in the public school free lecture courses upon Newark history and upon the Indians of New Jersey. He was the first to suggest the marking of Newark's historic spots with bronze tablets, a movement which has been taken up by the Newark Schoolmen's Club, and now, each November, a bronze memorial is erected, the funds being largely supplied by penny contributions from the city's public school children.

On April 28, 1898, Mr. Urquhart was married to Miss M. Elizabeth Nicols, also of Newark, and a daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. William H. Nicols. They have two children. Mr. Urquhart is a member of the Theta Delta Chi college fraternity.

CHARLES FREDERICK BURROUGHS

It is a fact, and one which cannot but be regretted by every deep-thinking man, that the majority of historiographers of the present age are in the habit of overlooking manufacturers and others of that class, whether by accident or purposely, while they give prominence to soldiers, statesmen, physicians, lawyers, and those whose paths in life lie in the learned professions. Nevertheless it will not be denied that no class of citizens are more worthy of the respect and esteem of their fellows than those who labor earnestly to build up our commerce and manufactures, who give employment to the masses, and whose efforts in life tend to make great mercantile centers. It is one of this class of whom this article treats.

Charles F. Burroughs, one of the prominent manufacturers of Newark, was born in the city in which he now resides, July 15, 1872, son of Charles Burroughs, for many years until his death, head of the Charles Burroughs Company, manufacturers of hydraulic and general machinery, of Newark. He came from Trenton to Newark, where he was a pioneer in the manufacture of hydraulic and general machinery, although specializing on machinery which would manufacture celluloid and its products. He associated himself with John W. Huyatt, the inventor of celluloid, and he designed and erected the plant and conducted the same until his death in the year 1902.

The early education of Charles F. Burroughs was obtained in private schools and at St. Benedict's College, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1888. He then entered the employ of his father, gaining a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches, commencing at the beginning, and at the time of his father's death in 1902 he was appointed

president of the Charles Burroughs Company, the other members being William H. Burroughs, vice-president, and Frank L. Morton, secretary and treasurer. This plant is given over to the manufacture of machinery for the making and manufacture of celluloid and its substitutes. Mr. Burroughs has invented and patented a number of articles, notable among these a hydraulic press, which is the simplest in use at the present time, a hydraulic valve, a planer, a chase for holding printer's type, and has developed the billiard ball from bakelite, making a ball better and more durable than ivory. The firm is steadily increasing in volume and importance under the able management of Mr. Burroughs, who is a man of business sagacity and acumen, whose mind is capable of seeing through things clearly and of bringing order out of chaos. He is energetic and persevering, traits which are so essential in business matters, and well deserves the success which has attended his efforts. Mr. Burroughs is a member of the Society of Founders and Patriots, New Jersey Auxiliary, of the Sons of the American Revolution, Newark and Orange Chapters, and the Society of the War of 1812.

Mr. Burroughs married, in Brooklyn, New York, July 3, 1895, Loretta E. Smith, of Brooklyn, and they are the parents of two children—Norma and Lorraine.

MATTHIAS STRATTON

In scanning the lives and careers of the citizens of Newark, it is pleasant to note the exercise of enterprise in every walk of life, and the achievements of success in every department of business. This one is able to discern in the career of Matthias Stratton, president of Alling & Company, manufacturing jewellers of Newark, one of the leading industries of that active city.

Matthias Stratton was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1867, son of Matthias and Sabina (Dorscheimer) Stratton, who were esteemed in the community in which they resided for their many excellent characteristics, bringing up their children in the way they should go, they leading lives of usefulness and activity. The public schools of Philadelphia afforded Matthias Jr. the opportunity of securing a practical education, and later he became a pupil in the Franklin Institute, where he pursued a course in mechanical engineering and drawing, lines of work for which he seemed to have a natural inclination and liking. His first employment was with J. E. Caldwell & Company, jewellers, with whom he remained for twelve years, during which time he became thoroughly familiar with the work in all its detail. In 1893 he took up his residence in Newark, New Jersey, and became associated with Alling & Company, in the capacity of road salesman, achieving success along that line, and he continued thus employed until 1906, a period of thirteen years, when he was appointed president of the company, this honor being conferred upon him as a testimonial of the esteem in which he was held, and that they judged wisely in their selection is evidenced by the fact that he is still serving as head of the establishment, which has prospered exceedingly under his wise, prudent and conservative management.

Mr. Stratton is active and prominent in the work of the Manufacturing Jewellers' Association of Newark, also in other organizations which have the advancement and interest of Newark at heart. He is a member of the Board of Trade of Newark, has served on many important committees, and

at all times has maintained a keen interest in progressive measures, his judgment being seldom at fault in his decisions regarding matters relative to the public welfare. Mayor Haussling appointed Mr. Stratton fire commissioner in January, 1909, and he has since served with honor and fidelity, being considered an authority on fire prevention. Since attaining his majority Mr. Stratton has been staunch in his advocacy of Republican principles, aiding that great party to the best of his ability, not only by his vote but by speaking a word in good season in favor of its candidates. He is also active and prominent in Masonic circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Shriner. He is a life member of the Veteran Athletes' Association of Philadelphia.

Mr. Stratton married December 8, 1907, Florence I. Heinshermer, daughter of Henry Heinshermer, who for many years was a prominent merchant of Newark, now deceased.

WILLIAM W. TRIMPI

The city of Newark is justly celebrated as a manufacturing town of importance, and the Newark Rivet Works, of which William W. Trimpi is secretary and treasurer, is not one of the least known in this field of industry. He has added materially to the reputation and growth of the enterprise with which he is connected, and performs the functions of his office with an ability that is undoubtedly exceptional.

Mr. Trimpi was born in Newark, January 9, 1861, and is the son of Jacob and Sophia (Holzhauer) Trimpi, the former a native of Switzerland, the latter of Germany. Both were very young when they came to America with their parents, and Jacob Trimpi, having established his home in Newark, there followed his calling as a merchant tailor. He died in 1863, leaving a family of six children.

William Trimpi was but two years of age at the time of the death of his father, and at a suitable age he was sent to the Thirteenth Ward Public School, where he was educated under the auspices of the principal, James E. Haynes, who served for some time as mayor of Newark. At the age of fourteen years he left public school and took up the study of stenography, and subsequently the study of law in the offices of Elwood C. Harris and Vice-Chancellor Van Vleet. Ambitious and determined to achieve a career for himself, he bent all his energies to lay the foundations of a good education, and before he had become of age he was well equipped in book knowledge and in the principles of business.

At the expiration of five years he left the law office in order to accept a position as stenographer with a wire manufacturing concern, and here his executive ability and energy soon earned him advancement to a position of salesman. When the Newark Rivet Works were organized in 1887, at that time under the name of the Newark Lock Works, many of the ideas of Mr. Trimpi were introduced and were found very profitable, and he was made secretary and treasurer of the corporation. At its inception there were employed only about one dozen men, while at the present time (1912) there are between six and seven hundred employees in the plant. Their output consists of umbrella hardware, rivets, cold rolled steel and stamped goods, and their manufactures are sent to all parts of the United States and Canada. The plant is located at No. 262 Lafayette street, and covers almost an entire block. The corporation has had comparatively few difficulties with the men in their employ, and this is in a great measure due to the foresight

and diplomacy of Mr. Trimpi. He has a clear perception of the right and a strong sense of justice, and these qualities are combined with a happy faculty of adjusting disputes and effecting settlements among men. Among the other business interests of Mr. Trimpi are directorships in the Merchants' National Bank and in the Iron Bound Trust Company, and he is treasurer of the New Jersey Tube Company.

Although patriotic and public-spirited, Mr. Trimpi has never aspired to public office, holding that he was best serving the community by giving his undivided attention to the furtherance of its manufacturing and financial interests. He takes a lively interest, however, in the public welfare, following the trend of public affairs, but reserves the right of voting independently. He is a member of Hope Lodge, of East Orange, Free and Accepted Masons; of the Scottish Rite, and was a charter member of Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, but has now resigned from the last-mentioned organization.

Mr. Trimpi married, in 1886, Margaret L., daughter of Richard Fulcher, a hat manufacturer of Newark, and has children: Howard, Russell, Constance and Wesley. In his private character Mr. Trimpi is peculiarly attached to his home and family, gracious and hospitable, sincere and earnest, and so honest and honorable in all the relations of life that the faintest breath was never raised to question his perfect integrity.

LOUIS O. HEDDEN

Louis Oscar Hedden, vice-president of one of the largest construction companies now operating in Newark, was born July 19, 1859, at the Hedden homestead on Hedden place, East Orange. He is the son of Viner Jones and Elmira Meeker Hedden, and is a representative of the Hedden family that for three centuries has been conspicuously associated with the history of Essex County, Newark, and the Oranges.

The earliest ancestor to come to this country was Gerard or Jared Hedden, who left England probably with Winthrop, and who must have arrived in the early part of the seventeenth century, as he is mentioned among the first hundred men of the Boston church admitted before the second arrival of freemen in 1634. Jared Hedden settled in Massachusetts, but his son Edward removed to New Jersey, receiving grants of land near "the Mountain," in Essex County.

From Edward Hedden was descended Viner Jones Hedden, father of Louis O. Hedden, who was born at East Orange, New Jersey, July 29, 1827. In 1850, Viner J. Hedden, who had learned the trade of a carpenter, formed a partnership with J. J. Meeker, and it was in this firm that Louis O. Hedden, on the completion of his early education at Miss Anna Vail's School, supplemented by courses at the public schools of East Orange, began learning the carpentering trade, as his father had done. His application and industry won for him the place of superintendent of the business, a position which he held until the dissolution of the firm in 1884, on the death of Mr. Meeker. A new firm was immediately organized under the name of V. J. Hedden & Sons, Mr. Hedden admitting his three sons to partnership. This firm, which manufactured every variety of interior finish and later undertook construction work, was the beginning of the large concern now operating and known as the V. J. Hedden & Sons Company. June 1, 1896, the business was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey as V. J. Hedden & Sons Company, V. J. Hedden being president and treasurer; Charles R. Hedden,

first vice-president; Louis O. Hedden, second vice-president; and Samuel S. Hedden, secretary. In 1907 Charles R. Hedden withdrew from the firm, and Louis O. Hedden succeeded to the first vice-presidency. This company, whose development and prosperity are so largely due to the business ability of Louis O. Hedden, has been identified with the erection of many of the most notable and costly buildings in Newark, New York, and other large cities. Among them are the magnificent Prudential Building at Newark, the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company at Newark, the Howard Savings Bank, the American Insurance Company, and many of the station buildings on the Morris & Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. The firm has one of the most completely equipped plants in the country. It makes a specialty of interior finishings in costly woods.

In spite of the constant and increasingly large demands of his business, Mr. Hedden is interested in important outside affairs. He is a communicant of the First Congregational Church of East Orange, as is also his wife.

On July 2, 1884, Mr. Hedden married Mabel Campbell, daughter of George Washington and Susan Emeline (Tompkins) Stevenson. They have two children: Myra McKay, born May 3, 1886, and Donald Stevenson, born June 4, 1895.

EDWARD M. WALDRON

Among the men who have been important factors in determining the history of Newark, New Jersey, in many directions, is Edward M. Waldron, who is not alone a builder of the city, being the head of the firm of Edward M. Waldron, Incorporated, but who also holds official positions in a number of other noteworthy business enterprises, and who has been and is prominent in public affairs to the greater benefit of the community.

Mr. Waldron was born in Ireland, November 1, 1864, and at sixteen years of age came to this country. He attended a private school, and afterwards the national schools of his district, up to this age. Since then he has been a close student in the school of experience, where he has acquired a knowledge through his perseverance and desire to learn, coupled with the intelligence which is far above the ordinary. The difficulties which he necessarily encountered seem but to have increased his innate ability and he has been advancing step by step.

He organized the firm of E. M. Waldron & Company in 1888, and continued at its head until 1912, when he retired for a short period. After a few months of this life, Mr. Waldron's natural activity would not permit him to remain longer in comparative idleness, and he again re-entered the business world, organizing under the firm name of Edward M. Waldron, Incorporated, taking with him in this company several of his older employees, giving them an interest in the business as a reward for their years of faithful service. His connection with this company is largely of an advisory capacity.

Mr. Waldron is a member of the Newark Board of Trade and one of its directors. He is also advisory director of the New World Life Insurance Company, director of the New Jersey Eagle Fire Insurance Company, and of the Washington Trust Company. He is also president of Waldron Brothers Realty Company, and the Municipal Realty Company. He is a member of numerous fraternal and religious organizations, and is also connected with many Democratic clubs of the city.

1. The first of these is the fact that the...
2. The second is the fact that the...
3. The third is the fact that the...

It is not only the fact that the...
but also the fact that the...
and the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...

It is not only the fact that the...
but also the fact that the...
and the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...

It is not only the fact that the...
but also the fact that the...
and the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...

It is not only the fact that the...
but also the fact that the...
and the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...

It is not only the fact that the...
but also the fact that the...
and the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...

It is not only the fact that the...
but also the fact that the...
and the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...
the fact that the...

The political career of Mr. Waldron has been an interesting one. From the time that he became of age he took a lively interest in matters political, and was elected from the Sixth Ward in 1895 to the Common Council, and re-elected in 1898. He served as a member of a finance public building committee, and erection and repair committee. During the last year of his service he was elected president of the Common Council. In 1906 he was one of the Democratic candidates for the nomination for mayor. In 1912 he was selected by the Democrats of his county as Presidential Elector. He was appointed by Governor Wilson as delegate to the Deep Water Way Convention in New London, Connecticut, in September, 1912.

Mr. Waldron married Margaret E., daughter of James Moran, a well-known builder of Newark, and the children are: Helen R., Mary G., William J., Edward M., Margaret A., James R., Austin A. and Robert Emmet.

Mr. Waldron is a man of integrity, and stands high in the business world, where he is well known and his opinions of men and things are much sought after. He resides at No. 208 Mt. Pleasant avenue, a place made famous by Washington Irving, Aaron Burr, and others of their time.

HERBERT H. COLEMAN

Herbert H. Coleman, who for a number of years has faithfully performed the duties of general agent for New Jersey for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, came from Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was formerly secretary of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company. He is connected with a number of other business interests in Newark, all of which show his marked ability as a business manager.

The Newark Agency, of which Mr. Coleman is general manager, was opened by Mr. C. A. Paul, of Newark, who served as general agent from 1886 to 1892. He was succeeded by Mr. L. B. Robinson, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, who served in that capacity until 1902. Mr. Robinson was succeeded by O. L. Gooding, who filled the office until 1907, when Mr. Coleman, the present incumbent, was appointed.

D. FREDERICK BURNETT

D. Frederick Burnett, senior member of the firm of Burnett & Cornish, counsellors-at-law, with offices in National State Bank Building, Newark, New Jersey, was born September 20, 1879, in Newark, New Jersey, son of William B. and Katherine (Crane) Burnett.

He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of Newark, including the high school, and this course of study was supplemented by attendance at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, after which he entered the New York University School of Law, graduating therefrom in 1904 with degree of Bachelor of Laws. The same year he attained the degree of Master of Science from Rutgers College, and delivered the master's oration at the Commencement. He then returned to the New York University and took a post-graduate course, and in 1905 obtained the degree of Juris Doctor. In 1901 he entered the office of Guild, Lum & Tamblin, remaining until 1903, when he was appointed secretary of the New Jersey Commission for building the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Glen Gardner, in which capacity he rendered

effective service. In May, 1905, he entered into partnership with Frank H. Sommer, and this relation continued until the election of Mr. Sommer to the office of sheriff, in November, 1905, whereupon the partnership was dissolved. In May, 1908, he entered into partnership with Gilbert M. Cornish, under the style of Burnett & Cornish, to which H. Theodore Sorg was admitted in January, 1913, and they are now in receipt of an extensive and remunerative practice.

In November, 1908, Mr. Burnett was appointed instructor in the New Jersey Law School, and in October, 1909, made Professor of Law at that institution, continuing until his resignation therefrom in June, 1913. In April, 1913, he was made Associate Professor of Law at New York University School of Law, to take effect October 1, 1913. Mr. Burnett is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 124, Free and Accepted Masons; Delta Upsilon fraternity, and Phi Beta Kappa; Essex County Lawyers' Club, and Down Town Club of Newark.

Mr. Burnett married, September 20, 1905, Ida Elizabeth Ball, born October 31, 1881, in Newark, New Jersey, daughter of Edwin and Sarah (Crowther) Ball. Children: Katherine Elizabeth, Robert Daniel, Richard Frederick. The family residence is at No. 525 Scotland road, Orange, New Jersey.

WILLIAM HENRY SPANJER.

William Henry Spanjer, who, with his brother, Henry J. Spanjer, owns and operates the largest manufactory of wooden letters and all wood sign material in the country, is not a native of Newark, but came to that city in 1893, since which time he has been closely identified with the manufacturing and lumber interests of the place. Like his father before him, he has spent many years in acquiring the practical knowledge of his business, which has so largely contributed to its phenomenal success.

He was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, September 16, 1869, and passed his early years there, attending the public schools of the place. He did not, however, stay in school for any considerable period, but left while still young to enter the employ of the Phoenix Furniture Company, in whose factory he worked for a time. He was next employed by the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company in their mill, where he gained much knowledge of wood-working that was to be valuable to him in later years. While still little more than a boy, he followed Greeley's advice to the youth of this land, and went west to Los Angeles, in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. About this time his younger brother, Henry J. Spanjer, also went to California, but he remained in the same line of business in which he had been employed, and in which he was later to join his brother.

In 1893 William Henry Spanjer went to New York, where he spent several months, after which he came to Newark, where he was employed by William J. Dorn, of the Chapin Hall Lumber Company. In 1894 he was joined by his brother, and the two laid the foundation of their present large business by establishing a factory on Passaic street, Newark, with the Murphy Hardy Lumber Company, opposite the Erie railroad depot. In this enterprise they were so successful that in May, 1898, they were obliged to move to more spacious quarters, locating in a five-story building at the foot of Centre street, near the Centre street station of the Pennsylvania railroad. During their location on Passaic street our subject returned to Michigan for a time, but 1896 again saw him in Newark in active charge

of the flourishing business. In their new quarters the two brothers have prospered mightily. Their concern, which now includes in its operations the manufacture of all the parts of wooden signs (sign boards, letters, scrolls, carvings, screen signs, wire signs, transparencies, etc.,) has gained a reputation throughout the United States and Canada, and is doing some business in foreign countries. In the wood material they deal with the sign trade exclusively, doing the work for several thousand of the largest sign painters throughout the country. Their business increased so that in 1905 a branch mill was established in Chicago in order to come in closer touch with western business, which has increased the business, and also doubled the output in the last few years, and here Mr. Henry J. Spanjer is in charge.

William Henry Spanjer, who is president of the company, has devoted himself mainly to the artistic side of the business, in the designing and carving of signs and letters, while his brother, who is vice-president and treasurer, is an expert in the operation of all machinery and factory appliances in connection with the business. Their supervision of the work turned out by mills is direct and personal, and nothing is sent away until it has been examined and passed upon by one of the two. Some of the large letters manufactured by Spanjer Brothers are those for the sign for the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Elizabethport, New Jersey, which measure ten feet high, the sign itself being fifteen feet by six hundred long. Their specialty at present is the manufacture of patterns and models for letters, tablets, figures, trademarks, monograms, etc., for casting in Bronze, and they are doing work for several of the largest manufacturers of that particular line. Beside his association with Spanjer Brothers, Mr. Spanjer is also a partner in Neill & Spanjer, dealers in mahogany and all pattern lumber.

Mr. Spanjer was married to Miss Matilda Vreeland, of Newark, February 22, 1903, their union being blessed with six children: Lillian, Marjorie, William Henry, Jr., Raymond, Florence and Nella.

Mr. Spanjer is a member of the Newark Board of Trade, of the National Association of Manufacturers, of the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, of St. Albans Lodge, No. 68, Free and Accepted Masons; William Walter Phelps Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics; of Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar; of the National Turn Verein; the Young Men's Christian Association; the Tall Cedars, and of the National Citizen's League.

ROLAND INSLEE HOPPER

Among the large class of men who have assisted materially in developing the industrial and business interests of the city of Newark, the name of Roland Inslee Hopper holds a place well up in the list. Not alone has he been engaged in business interests of great magnitude, but he has taken the initiative in many new and original enterprises. He is of Dutch descent, the American progenitor having come to this country from Holland about the year 1637. Inslee A. Hopper, father of Mr. Hopper, was the first president of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, holding this office until a short time before his death, a period of twenty-two years; he was for many years a director of the Merchants' National Bank, and owned the silk mill on Bank street, known as the old New Jersey Silk Mill. He married Mary C., daughter of Ezra Gould, of the firm of Gould & Eberhardt, of Newark. Andrew Hopper, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the first vice-president of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark.



John H. Kelly



John W. Dodd

Roland Inslee Hopper was born in Paterson, New Jersey, April 27, 1871, in the house owned and built by his father. He acquired his education in the public schools of Newark, under private tuition, and at the Berkeley Military School, New York. Ambitious, energetic, and very naturally desirous of visiting new scenes, in 1891, in company with several other men of similar tastes, he went West and was one of the first settlers at Lake Cushman, in the State of Washington. He and his companions surveyed the mountains and streams and made numerous maps and charts of that section of the country, which were later of great value to the government in determining the topography of the country. As a financial investment they purchased a large tract of lumber land and created an industry in that direction. Hunting and fishing, in which sports Mr. Hopper is an expert and an enthusiast, also engaged a considerable portion of the time, and during the sixteen years of his stay in the West he had ample time for those forms of recreation. For the greater portion of this time he and his companions were ranching. At the expiration of sixteen years Mr. Hopper returned to the East, engaging in the insurance business in Newark, which he abandoned in favor of electrical enterprises. In 1910 he associated himself in a business partnership with Sylvester Agens. This venture has been eminently successful, and is now one of the leading concerns of its kind in the city.

The travels of Mr. Hopper have been extensive, he having been to the Pacific coast no less than nine times, and to Europe three times. He has also visited Alaska, and on one of his trips from San Francisco to New York he made the passage by way of Cape Horn. While out West he joined the First Regiment of the State of Washington, and has retained his membership up to the present time. He also holds membership in the Holland Country Gun Club, and his ardor as a disciple of Izaak Walton has not abated in the course of years. He is active in the social life of the city, and, while he takes the interest of a good citizen in the public affairs of the community, he has never desired to hold public office. Devoted to the obligations and responsibilities of family and friendship, Mr. Hopper is a type of the highest and best American citizenship.

Mr. Hopper married Kathryn (Gillette) Munn, widow of Edward Munn, and has children: Inslee A., born in 1900, and Katherine Hamilton.

JOHN H. ELY

John H. Ely, born in New Hope, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1851, is a son of Matthias Cowell and Keziah (Stackhouse) Ely, and a descendant of Joshua Ely, who came from Dunham, Nottingham, England, in 1635, and purchased four hundred acres of land in what was then called Burlington County, New Jersey. The lot on which the State House, Trenton, now stands, adjoined his tract on the south. The father of Mr. Ely was engaged in the lumber business in Pennsylvania for a number of years, but about twenty years prior to his death moved to New Jersey, where he died, February 8, 1895.

Mr. Ely received his education in the schools of New Jersey, and when the time came to take up a career, chose the profession of architecture, for which he fitted himself by diligent study. In 1885 he took up his residence in Newark, where he has since lived. In his profession he has been very successful, his patronage increasing steadily year by year. With the assistance of his son, Wilson C. Ely, he designed and built the Newark City

Hospital, the Newark City Hall, and many other important municipal and private buildings.

Mr. Ely is enterprising and public-spirited, doing all in his power to advance the interests of his adopted city. He is an advocate of the principles of Democracy, and in 1891 was elected on that party's ticket as a member of the City Council, was re-elected in 1894, and on the organization of that body the following year was unanimously elected president. He used his official power to promote the city's welfare in many ways. He also served for two years as trustee of the Newark City Home. At the end of his term as alderman, he retired from active participation in politics, and has never since sought the nomination for any office, although repeatedly urged to do so. In 1909 and 1910 Mr. Ely was appointed a member of the Shade Tree Commission; in 1911 a trustee of the Free Public Library; and in 1912 a member of the board of directors of the Newark Museum Association.

Mr. Ely is prominent in fraternal circles, having attained the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and being also a member of Salaam Temple, Mystic Shrine, New Jersey, which was organized in his office; and of the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of several clubs and societies, including the Essex Club, Newark; the Washington Association of New Jersey; the New Jersey Historical Society, and the Carteret Book Club.

Mr. Ely married, in 1871, in Hightstown, New Jersey, Lydia Helen, daughter of Dr. Ezekiel Wilson, and granddaughter of Rev. Peter Wilson, who was on the circuit embracing Hightstown, Hamilton Square and Trenton early in the nineteenth century. Children: 1. Wilson C., his father's partner in business; married, June 2, 1897, Grace R. Chamberlain, of Jamesburg, New Jersey. 2. Ida May, married, in February, 1898, Dr. E. D. Bemiss, of Newark.

So conscientious and just have been the methods by which Mr. Ely has won his excellent professional standing, that all who know him agree that he well merits his success in his profession and his high standing as a helpful and entirely dependable citizen.

LOUIS V. ARONSON

The career of Louis V. Aronson furnishes a conspicuous example of that combination of striking mental abilities united to scientific training of a high order and to a character which unites in an unusual degree enthusiasm, ambition, and a resistless energy. The successful men of America have made this type of business man so familiar as a product of the soil that to the European it is scarcely short of incredible that the country should produce so many examples of the same kind. Coming of parents to whom the free and inspiring atmosphere of these United States has acted as a vitalizer, the youth of an old world parentage find here the opportunities that were denied their parents, and the energy and the enthusiasm for the new ideals that has characterized the parents and caused them to seek new homes seems to act on the children as a tonic wine and bring out an Americanism more intense than that of the Americans themselves. The country owes much to this virile new blood which constantly and emphatically confirms the hopes for free institutions. that were entertained for them by the fathers of the Republic.

Of such a stock comes Louis V. Aronson, a chemist of high rank, a scientific manufacturer, and a business man who has given to the community a hundredfold the worth of the training he, in common with the

other boys of his time and city, received at the hands of the municipality. Even a few instances of such returns would be sufficient to justify the system of public instruction that is carried out at the present day.

Louis V. Aronson is a son of Simon and Jennie Aronson, who were natives of Prussia. He was born December 25, 1869, in New York City, and there his boyhood was spent. He was sent to the public schools, showing as a young lad that keen, ready, and resourceful mind which was an earnest of the future man. His natural bias being strongly mechanical, his choice after leaving school was the Hebrew Technical Institute, and there he remained for several years making himself so entirely a master of the subjects of metallurgy and the science of electro-metallurgical chemistry that he attracted the attention of the authorities at the head of the Baron de Hirsch School. He therefore left school to become an instructor in these sciences at that institution. Leaving this position to seek the wider opportunities of business, he obtained work with a firm who made a specialty of the manufacture of rubber jewelry. Young Mr. Aronson had that type of mind which gains from every experience, and he learned much during the year he spent here, giving at the same time generously of his own large stock of information on the theory of chemistry. His next engagement was with M. Hecht & Brother, a firm which made artistic metal goods of a high class, and here he found scope for the extensive acquisitions he had made in metallurgy, putting into practical use his knowledge of the processes of treating metals. His information, ingenuity and enthusiasm won speedy recognition, and it was not long before he had acquired an interest in the firm, putting his energies into the work of the New York factory, and remaining for several years.

The year 1897 saw the establishment of the Art Metal Works on Railroad avenue, Newark, New Jersey, but after a short time the quarters were found to be entirely inadequate to the volume of business, and a new location was found on Market street, with salesrooms in New York City. With the entrance of Mr. Aronson into this organization began a new era in the manufacture of high class metal goods, and such were the improvements in the treatment and processes of the making that an entirely new grade of the highest type was developed and the American product was able to hold its own against the finest European importation. So enormous soon became the influx of new trade that the business was compelled again to seek larger accommodations. The industry finally secured the large and well-equipped plant where the product is now made in Mulberry street. The building is in itself a valuable piece of property, and is a remarkable instance of industrial growth along the healthy lines of scientific thoroughness as the basis of the manufacture, and of a sound, generous and straightforward business policy. The works consist of a four-story brick building, 110 feet in width by 113 in depth, and built with such structural solidity that further additions may be added when they become necessary.

Mr. Aronson has taken out nine different patents upon improvements in the processes of metallurgy as applied to high art metal work and jewelry. Through his ingenuity it has been made possible to reproduce the most elaborate and exquisite workmanship and bring it within the range of the connoisseur of moderate means. He fortunately has with the skill, deftness of touch and mechanical ingenuity of the artisan, the taste and imagination of the sculptor and artist. So great an authority has he become in electro-metallurgy that he is retained as consulting chemist for a number

of large manufacturers, and in this branch of science is the court of ultimate appeal not only in the United States but in the world.

His experiments, which he has been conducting since his early youth, resulted in 1893 in the discovery of a process for electrically producing tin-plate. Much money was expended upon improving the process, and an organization was formed to put the process upon a business basis. The tariff agitation that at that time was before the public mind made it necessary for the syndicate to suspend its production and the subsequent reduction on the duty very largely took from the commercial profits of the discovery, but the process has been installed in some of the largest plants in the country, and has been of great practical value to the whole industry.

Another discovery of Mr. Aronson was the wind-match, for which he applied for a patent December 29, 1896. His inventive genius had found a chemical combination which insured combustion in the highest wind, a boon to the tourist as well as to the explorer and the hunter. The patent was granted October 26, 1897, and a testimony to its merits is shown by the following letter written by the former scientific chemist to the Royal Society of Great Britain in response to an inquiry of some capitalists as to the chemical and commercial importance of the match:

"In regard to the match patent by Louis V. Aronson, which patent is dated October 26, 1897, the number of which is 592,227, I beg to state that during the progress of this invention and application for patent, I carefully examined, as chemist, the various steps described therein, and have carefully considered it both commercially and chemically. My conclusions are that the process of manufacture is a simple one, the product a superior one, and the patent a broad and complete one, and can, therefore, recommend it fully and well to you. If properly placed on the market, I feel convinced that it will make a great success, as the article certainly fills a long-felt want and has not any of the objectionable features of the wind-matches heretofore placed on the market.

"(Signed) MARTIN E. WALSTEIN."

In the investigations conducted for the purpose of improving this wind-match, Mr. Aronson discovered the method for making a non-phosphorous match. This had been the goal of endeavor for chemical investigators in the industrial world for a long time, the necessity for that ingredient being the cause of that dreaded disease known in the match-making industry as "phossy jaw." The Belgian government had offered a prize of 50,000 francs, or \$10,000, in a competition open to the whole world. This offer had stirred up scientists and chemists to redouble their efforts to produce such a match, and many came very near to eliminating this poisonous phosphorous from the match. The prize was, however, awarded to Mr. Aronson, he being adjudged the only one to produce an absolutely non-phosphorous match, and to have complied entirely with the conditions of the contest. This triumph for American production is hoped will in time secure a generous reward to the discoverer, since negotiations are in progress with some of the largest manufacturers in the world for the rights for its production and sale.

In 1895 Mr. Aronson brought his family to Newark and they have resided there ever since. He was for a number of years a member of the Seventy-first Regiment National Guard of New York, discharging his duties in that organization with the exemplary fidelity and thoroughness which marks the man. He is a charter member of Columbia Lodge, No. 176, Free and Accepted Masons; of Harmony Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Kane



Wallace W. Scudder

Council, Royal and Select Masters; has taken the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Newark Lodge, No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of Washington Lodge, No. 31, Knights of Pythias; of the Progress Club, and of the Manufacturers' Committee of the Board of Trade. A social club was organized in December, 1900, and out of compliment to Mr. Aronson was named the Louis V. Aronson Business Men's Association, in recognition of his generous interest and activity in furthering the welfare of his associates and friends.

Among the honors which have been paid Mr. Aronson, not the least was the concession granted the Art Metal Works by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, to have the exclusive right to produce their wares on the grounds of the exposition. This was without doubt an unusual recognition of the high standard of their output.

Mr. Aronson married, January 6, 1891, Gertrude, daughter of Joseph and Teresa Deutsch, residents of New York City. They have three children: Alex, born March 25, 1892; Helen, born January 26, 1894; and Bella, born February 26, 1897.

Mr. Aronson and his wife are members of the congregation of Temple B'nai Abraham, and are active and generous supporters of all the charitable works and societies fostered by the congregation. In politics Mr. Aronson is an Independent, caring more to put into office the man best suited to it, than to follow the lead of a party dogma. A conspicuous example of success earned by his own talents and industry, as a citizen he is no less worthy of the esteem and respect that he has won. No good cause for the betterment of the unfortunate but receives his generous support, and the community has in him an exemplar of all the virtues of a good citizen.

WALLACE McILVAINE SCUDDER

A man of extended and varied training, Wallace McIlvaine Scudder occupies in his community a position of wide and well-deserved influence. As a journalist and an editor he exercises a great power for good among his fellow townsmen. He was born in Trenton, New Jersey, December 26, 1853, and is the son of the late Hon. Edward Wallace Scudder, justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and of Mary Louisa (Drake) Scudder, daughter of the Hon. George King Drake, who, also, was one of the justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. His family is of the best old American stock, tracing back to Thomas Scudder, who is recorded as belonging to the town of Salem in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635. Another ancestor was Richard Scudder, who settled in Scudder's Falls in 1700, a place on the Delaware river about four miles above Trenton.

Like many other men who have made a success of journalism, Mr. Scudder's education was originally directed along different lines. Far from this being a disadvantage it often has proved of the greatest positive benefit, furnishing a man with the breadth and wide outlook hard to get when study is pursued along one definite line. Mr. Scudder was prepared for college at the Trenton State Model School, and, feeling a strong leaning towards technical studies, went to Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and took the course in mechanical engineering, and graduated in 1873, with the degree of M. E. After leaving college he was employed for a short period at the plant of the Phoenix Iron Company and New Jersey Steel and Iron Company at Trenton. Not altogether satisfied with engineering as a

profession, he now began the study of the law, induced partly by the advice of his father. During the year 1876 he attended the lectures of the Harvard Law School, continuing his legal work in the office of Garret D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, and with Vice-Chancellor John R. Emery, of Newark, being admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1878, and as a counsellor in the same term of 1881.

Though his mental qualifications and the family connection pointed to a highly successful and honorable career as a lawyer, Mr. Scudder did not long continue the practice of his profession. Journalistic work had begun to appeal to him with irresistible force, and he soon put his unexpended energies into newspaper enterprise. In September, 1883, he started the Newark Evening News, and soon was so successful that the paper became one of the most widely circulated and influential journals of the State of New Jersey. All the credit of its success is to be attributed to Mr. Scudder, who, as the informing and controlling spirit, has made it the mouthpiece of a wise, forceful and beneficent public servant.

Like other men of ability and energy, Mr. Scudder's activities are not confined to the interests of his own profession, but fare afield to other lines of work. He is a director of the Essex County National Bank, and of the Security Savings Institution. He served the city of Newark during the years 1881-83 as a member of the Board of Education. He is the vice-president of the New Jersey Historical Society, and is a member of the Essex Club, the Essex County Country Club, the Baltusrol Golf Club, the Newark Athletic Club, the North End Club, and of several other social organizations. He was formerly a vestrymen of Trinity Church, Newark, and is now in the same office at St. James' Church.

Mr. Scudder married (first) October 27, 1880, Ida, daughter of the late James A. Quinby, of Newark. She died in 1903, leaving two children: Wallace and Antoinette Quinby. In 1906 Mr. Scudder married (second) Gertrude, daughter of the Rev. Orlando Witherspoon.

EVAN D. EDWARDS

There is probably no work that a man can do that is more useful to the community and State than to train the on-coming generations to a sense of their responsibility as individuals and as citizens of a social order. This work of the educator has far-reaching results and they are in direct proportion to the weight, balance, and wholesomeness of the man's own personality. The honor that is accorded a great teacher, a forceful and inspiring leader, is a matter of mere justice, and just such a meed and a recognition of service is an account of the life of Evan D. Edwards, principal of the Alexander Street School, Newark, who for years has done a valuable work in his neighborhood, and one that has not been hid under a bushel.

An account of the man is almost necessarily an account of the school into whose upbuilding and into the strengthening of whose influence he has poured the best energies of his life. Evan D. Edwards comes of Welsh ancestry, his progenitors having come to this country in 1840. He was born in Marcy, Oneida County, New York, August 3, 1863. After an early experience in the district school of the neighborhood and at Whitestown Seminary he took a five years' course at the high school at Holland Patent. At its close his principal recommended him to the district commissioner for appointment as a teacher in one of the old-fashioned ungraded schools. Here he taught one year, when he accepted a position offered in the office

of the Utica Herald as a reviewer and proof-reader. Ellis H. Roberts, afterward Treasurer of the United States, was the proprietor of the paper at the time, and here Mr. Edwards remained for a year. At the end of that time he came to Newark with a view of studying medicine with two brothers who were physicians with a good practice. Here, at the suggestion of a friend, Mr. Edwards received the appointment as teacher in an ungraded school at North Caldwell, New Jersey, working under Superintendent Davis, of Bloomfield. Four years of work under this able and discerning man were sufficient to show his superior the stuff of which he was made. About this time Mr. Davis offered him the principalship of the Alexander Street School, urging him, though it was an unpromising post, to take it and grow up with the school. Mr. Edwards agreed to accept the position, and he has now been for twenty-four years the principal of the school. Previous to this appointment Mr. Edwards had taken examinations under the New Jersey State Department of Schools at Trenton, and had received a certificate of the first grade.

The Alexander Street School to which Mr. Edwards now went had originally been a small wooden structure of two stories, with the upper one unfinished, the two rooms on the lower floor being sufficient for the accommodation of the pupils. This house had been built on farm lands. In 1890 Mr. Edwards became the principal of the school, and the upper story was put into a condition to accommodate pupils. The teaching staff consisted of two other teachers besides himself. The building stood in the borough of Vailsburg, and was rented by the people of South Orange. In the year 1876 the borough became part of Newark and the school came under the jurisdiction of that city. The first teacher of the old school had been a man named Halstead. He was followed by a Miss Morris, with an assistant, and these in turn were replaced by a Miss Hebbard and Miss Sherman. After them, Mr. Edwards was put in charge, and a new era began for the school. In 1898 it was found that the building was too small to accommodate the increasing number of pupils, and a brick annex containing four rooms was added. Two years after, a brick addition of four more class rooms was built, and later a kindergarten annex of one large room was constructed. This gave the school twelve class rooms, but in 1903 the rooms had become so crowded that the Board of Education determined to erect a modern and thoroughly up-to-date school building on the site of the old structure. The old wooden frame was sold for the sum of \$85, and was removed to Brookdale avenue, where it was recently sold for \$5,000 in order that a new street might be opened there. The designing of the new building was put into the hands of Hurd & Sutton, a firm of architects, who arranged for sixteen class rooms in the main structure. The kindergarten annex was remodeled for manual training purposes. The new building is thoroughly equipped as a grammar school, with a kindergarten, manual training rooms, a kitchen, and a large assembly room. There are in the reorganized school sixteen teachers in addition to the principal. Even with all the additional room, the building soon became too small for the large number of pupils that flocked there to be enrolled. It thus became necessary to form half day classes. Upon the completion of the new Lincoln School, at Richelieu Terrace, in 1908, five classes were transferred to that school. The Lincoln Street School now sends its pupils from the seventh grade to the Alexander Street School, and they graduate from that school. Since Mr. Edwards came to take charge of the school the number of pupils has increased from 95 to a roll of 748, exclusive of

those sent to the Lincoln Street School. In this account of the growth of the school from modest beginnings, and in the replacing of the old frame structure by modern and well-equipped buildings, an internal and more vital development may be read between the lines. For this inner and more important growth is the real strength of the school, and has placed it among the chief influences for good in the city.

Absorbed in the work and the problems of his profession and the interests of the community, Mr. Edwards does not ally himself with many social or fraternal organizations. He is, however, a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

He married Katherine, daughter of William H. Elwell, of Salisbury Center, New York. They have three children: Lois, Helen, and Blanche.

CHARLES FREDERICK KRAEMER

Charles Frederick Kraemer, who for nearly two decades has been prominent in the professional, public and political life of Eastern New Jersey, was born in Port Jervis, New York, November 16, 1868. His father, Charles Kraemer, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 18, 1837, came to America in 1853. He was a tailor by occupation and located in Newark.

When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted, June 1, 1861, in Company A, Twentieth Regiment, New York Volunteers, for two years. Upon the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted, September 1, 1863, in Company C, Ninety-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers. During his military career he took part in the following battles: Fredericksburg, Antietam, Seven Days' Fight, Mine Run, Weldon Road, the Wilderness, Petersburg, and Spottsylvania Court House. He was promoted on the battlefield to be corporal and sergeant. In front of Petersburg, in August, 1864, he was captured with his regiment and was sent to Libby Prison, on Belle Island, and finally was imprisoned for seven months in Salisbury Prison, North Carolina, where he endured great suffering. He was honorably discharged from service, June 19, 1865, in Annapolis, after having served under Generals McClellan, Grant, Sherman, Burnside and Warren. After the war he became a member of Hexamer Post, No. 34, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1872. He served in that organization as quartermaster for thirty-six years, and was also elected in turn as junior vice-commander and senior vice-commander. He married, in 1867, Mathilda Renz, daughter of Carl and Elizabeth Renz, of Brooklyn, New York.

Charles F. Kraemer was brought to Newark by his parents in 1870, and was educated in the Green Street German Academy, the Fourth Ward Public School, and the Newark High School. He entered Columbia College in New York City in 1884, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia College in 1886, being graduated from that institution in the class of 1890, the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine being conferred upon him. His professional life was begun in the Roosevelt and Bellevue Hospitals, where he served upon the hospital staff. Returning to Newark in 1891, he entered upon the general practice of medicine, and in 1893 established a wholesale and retail drug business, in which he continued for the ensuing seven years. In 1900 he became identified with the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company as vice-president of the corporation, and was also life insurance commissioner for several New York companies. In 1901 he established the firm of S. Leschziner & Company, dealers and



C. F. Kaemer

operators in real estate. From the date of this organization to 1909 this firm has conducted and been identified with every large real estate development in the city of Newark. It has been the pioneer in the building of apartment houses in that city, among its most conspicuous operations in this direction having been the La Grange, the Cecil, the Congress, the Century office building, the Wiss building, and the general development of the Clinton Hill section.

Politically devoted to the Democratic principles, Dr. Kraemer has identified himself with the Democratic party since his graduation from college in 1890. He was early elected a member of the Essex County Democratic Committee from the Fourth Ward of Newark, and has ever since represented in that body the Fourth Ward, the Seventh Ward, or the Eighth Ward. He served as a member of the executive and campaign committees, and for several years was a treasurer of the county committee, in which position he conducted its affairs during several presidential campaigns. In 1890 he was elected, by an overwhelming majority, School Commissioner from the Fourth Ward of Newark, and during his incumbency in that office served on several important committees. In 1904 he was nominated for the Assembly, and two years later he was nominated for Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, against Richard Wayne Parker, the Republican nominee. Although he was not elected in the ensuing campaign, he succeeded in almost wiping out the nominal Republican majority. Concerning the results of that campaign, the Newark Evening News, of November 7, 1906, made the following declaration:

"Comment among the leaders of both parties to-day gave precedence to the phenomenal run of Dr. Kraemer, who, in one of the strongest Republican Congressional districts, which a year ago gave Mr. Parker the generous plurality of more than 11,000, succeeded in reducing that number to a few hundred, Dr. Kraemer having beaten Mr. Parker, in his home town, West Orange, by eighty votes. With the complete tabulations the votes stood: For Parker, 16,443; for Kraemer, 16,123. It was generally conceded that the many marked ballots which were not counted would have sent the doctor to Congress, if a re-count had taken place."

In 1907 he was nominated for county clerk of Essex upon the gubernatorial ticket with Frank S. Katzenbach, but was not elected. In the social and fraternal life of Newark, he has been particularly conspicuous, being a member of most of the prominent fraternal, benevolent, civic and political organizations. His membership includes Schiller Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons; the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Newark Lodge, No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Lucerne Lodge, No. 181, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; American Lodge, No. 143, Knights of Pythias; Foresters of America; Independent Order of Foresters; Order of German-Americans; Sons of Veterans; Board of Trade; Newark Turn Verein; the All Down Bowling Club; the Joel Parker Association; Jefferson Club; North End Club; Gottfried Krueger Association; Leni Lenape; New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club; Road Horse Association; Green Street School Alumni, and the Columbia College Alumni. He is president of the Fourth Ward Improvement Association and the Bradley Beach Improvement Association; vice-president of the Eighth Ward Improvement Association; and treasurer of the Federal Building and Loan Association and Loeb Realty and Construction Company; also president of the Investors' Mortgage Loan Company.

Mr. Kraemer married, October 18, 1893, Freda Seitz Meyer. Mrs. Kraemer is well known in musical circles, being a soloist of marked ability. She also devotes much time to charitable organizations and missionary work. Two daughters have been born of this marriage, Freda and Emma Kraemer.

MAULBETSCH & WHITTEMORE

What can be done to further the growth of a business from a small beginning to one of national importance is excellently illustrated in the case of Maulbetsch & Whittemore Company, Incorporated, manufacturers of cases for musical instruments, in the city of Newark, New Jersey.

The two men who established this firm—John Maulbetsch and George D. Whittemore—were accomplished mechanics when they started the business in 1886, in Market street, but they had very little capital, and but one employee to assist them. The excellent quality of their wares soon found proper appreciation, and their small shop was soon inadequate to fill all the orders that came to them. In 1888 they removed to a larger building in Railroad avenue, and at the expiration of eleven years (1899) removed to 154-156 Summit street. It was during this time (in 1902) that the business was incorporated as the Maulbetsch & Whittemore Company, with the following officers: George D. Whittemore, president; George Maulbetsch, vice-president; John Maulbetsch, secretary, and Richard L. Whittemore, treasurer. After five years the business was again removed to its present location. The factory building is a commodious brick structure which was planned and erected especially for their needs, and is equipped with all the most modern machinery and appliances of all kinds to facilitate their manufacture. They occupy the entire building, including a well-equipped basement, these together furnishing a floor space of more than thirteen thousand square feet. They furnish employment to between forty and fifty expert workmen. Their trade mark is a "G" clef with a bull's head, and this is recognized everywhere as an emblem of merit by dealers in instruments and cases, and the M. & W. goods are so well known that there is no need of traveling salesmen, their carefully compiled catalogues giving all necessary information.

John Maulbetsch, who up to his death in 1912 was treasurer and senior member of the firm, was born in Glengen-am-Brenz, Germany, March 9, 1846. In his native country he had learned the trade of harness-making, and was occupied with it for some time after his arrival in this country in 1871. He was in military service in Germany for a period of four years, and took an active part in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. In political matters he was an ardent Republican, and he gave his active support to the interests of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Maulbetsch married Fredericka Gebhardt, of Germany, and they had children: John, residing in Geneva, Switzerland; Annie, married ——— Haas, of Brooklyn, New York; George and Frederick.

George, son of John and Fredericka (Gebhardt) Maulbetsch, was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 28, 1878. His early education was acquired in a German school, and he then became a pupil at the Newark High School, from which he was graduated in 1893 after a thorough training in the commercial department. Immediately after completing his education he became an assistant to his father in the business of which mention has been made above, and, upon the death of his father in 1912, took his place in the affairs of the firm, becoming treasurer of the company. In

political matters he is a Republican, like his father, and he is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 39, Free and Accepted Masons, the Scottish Rite, and Salaam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

George D. Whittemore, president of the Maulbetsch & Whittemore Company, was born in Newark, April 17, 1846. He is a descendant of one of the oldest families of the State of New Jersey, his paternal great-grandfather having settled in the State when he removed there from Guilford, Connecticut, prior to the War of the Revolution. He was one of that body of men who actually built the old First Presbyterian Church, and who gave of their time and personal labor as well as of their means to further this purpose.

James Whittemore, grandfather, was a man whose good deeds were not soon forgotten. He conducted a shoeshop in which many apprentices learned their trade, and he not alone taught them carefully but assisted those who were deserving of it in their later careers.

Mahlon, son of James Whittemore, was known and appreciated not alone in Newark, but far beyond its limits. His magnificent voice was heard for many years in St. Patrick's Cathedral and in the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he was the choirmaster.

George D., son of Mahlon Whittemore, in early life was famous as a choir boy in Grace Episcopal Church. There he was taught by one of the most accomplished instructors the country has ever produced. He was only a lad of fifteen years at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, yet he at once volunteered his services, and enlisted in 1861. He served through the greater part of the war, and his arduous work was with the First New York Engineers at Port Royal, Fort Wagner, Folly Island, in front of Petersburg, Virginia, and on other important fields of battle. During all this time he was but once on the sick list. While serving under General Butler in Virginia, he was detailed to the Engineers' Supply Depot at Fortress Monroe during the last six months of his service, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term, at Varina, Virginia. He is a charter member of Marcus L. Ward Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Pythagoras Lodge, No. 118, Free and Accepted Masons; Kane Council, Royal and Select Masters; New Jersey Consistory, Scottish Rite; and Salaam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Whittemore has amply demonstrated his ability in every walk of life, both public and private, and has with justice earned the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

GERHARD H. MENNEN

The history of business in the United States is full of instances of men who, by dint of their peculiarly constructive ability as born leaders of men, have built up out of modest beginnings colossal fortunes, and have put into operation enterprises that have furnished work to thousands of employees. The rearing of such structures in the world of business has been one of the striking features of the industrial movements of the present time, and the men who are responsible for the conception and organization of these great aggregations of human energy are to be accounted benefactors of the society that has produced them. They are generally men whose native resourcefulness and indomitable energy would in any circumstances inevitably have brought them into the class of the leaders of civic growth and development.

Of this class of the self made American business man with his large constructive imagination, firm grasp of essentials of the methods of business growth, and keen insight into human character through which his plans were to be carried out, was Gerhard H. Mennen, who by his courage and invincible determination created the industry which has carried his name from end to end of the continent.

Gerhard H. Mennen was one of those foreign born citizens of the American republic who found in its large opportunities the chance for development withheld by the narrower circumstances of his German home. He was one of the many European boys to whom the new world with its open doors and larger field offered the chance for which his natural ability called. He was born at Vegesack, near Bremen, in Germany, July 13, 1856. He was fortunate in having his earliest school training of the thorough German type, having been sent first to the Latin school and later to the Gymnasium of Bremen, and evincing even at this early age those qualifications that marked him for success later in life. His school days here came to an end when he was fifteen years old and shortly after this he was brought by his parents when they emigrated to America. The first position he obtained was that of errand boy in a butcher shop in the old Washington Market, in the lower part of New York City. But he was ever keenly on the alert for opportunities of advancement and self improvement and his next step was as assistant in a survey of the Hoboken swamps. These swamps with their vast clouds of mosquitoes were fertile breeding places for malaria, and he was soon so crippled by this disease that he was compelled to give up the work. He next obtained a position in the pharmacy of Mr. Lunitz in New York, and then he showed the stuff of which he was made and gained the entire confidence of his employer. Attracted by the promise of the lad, Mr. Lunitz treated him with the greatest indulgence and encouraged him in his ambition to improve himself by allowing him to attend the New York College of Pharmacy in the evenings. He made the most of this opportunity, and February 3, 1875, he graduated from the institution. His interest in the drug business became such that he determined to devote himself to it entirely, and immediately after his graduation from the College of Pharmacy he came to Newark and entered the employ of Albert Brandt, who had a drug business in that city. The potentialities of the young man soon began to show themselves, and the latent ingenuity of his mind began to have play. He devoted himself with characteristic energy to the commercial side of his work in business hours, and in his leisure hours gave himself with as great ardor to study and investigation. After leaving Mr. Brandt, Mr. Mennen went into business for himself, and it was in his own drug store that he carried on his experimenting. The "Corn Killer" was the first of his specialties—a sovereign remedy—and it was after this that he began work on his "Mennen's Talcum Powder," which had its first introduction on the market about 1889.

The history of the growth of the talcum powder industry is an interesting chapter in the development of a manufacturing enterprise. Less than a dozen years from the start it had grown to enormous proportions. It was the first powder to be medicated with boracic acid, and he only adopted his formula after much experimenting, and conferences with prominent physicians, to determine the correct proportions. His next great care was to be sure that the powder made according to the original formula was as absolutely perfect as was possible. He made sure that there was no other article of the kind on the market that could surpass his. He perfected the

first opening and closing sifter top can as a receptacle—the perfected powder and perfected package putting his article in a class by itself. In this form it was introduced to the trade, beginning in its home town of Newark, and gradually spreading in widening circles till now it is known throughout the entire world. Assured of its excellence, his next move was to advertise widely and wisely. Mr. Mennen attributed in later years his great success in a large measure to the extensive and judicious use of advertising in which he had always been a firm believer. Before his death he was one of the largest advertisers in the country, spending as much as \$250,000 annually on that alone. In all public places there were posted the familiar words, "Mennen's Talcum Powder." Rarely was there a street car, elevated or steam car, railroad station, newspaper or magazine that did not somewhere bear the well-known inscription. Every periodical and magazine known to the reading public had somewhere on its pages the familiar words and trade-mark which consisted of the portrait of Mr. Mennen. The National Advertiser, a periodical devoted to the subject, referred to him as one of the largest and most judicious advertisers in the world of business. He hesitated at no outlay, however enormous, if the results seemed to justify the expenditure. There were times when he paid as much as \$4,000 for a single expenditure, and to-day as much as \$10,000 per page is paid in some periodicals, and the Mennen portrait trade-mark is reputed to have been printed and published more times than any other trade-mark. In referring to the subject, Mr. Mennen himself once said: "My advertising bills amount to over \$13,000 a week and are steadily increasing, but my business is also increasing." This was exactly true, the volume of business growing steadily year by year, and becoming the year before his death larger than ever before.

A testimony to the excellence of this talcum powder so widely known as almost to have become a household word, was given during the Spanish-American War, and for more than a year after the cessation of hostilities, when the United States Government ordered large consignments for use in its hospitals. At this time the orders from this source alone called for one hundred gross of the powder a month. It was used not only in the hospitals of the military posts in this country, but also sent to Cuba, Porto Rico, the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines.

On October 15, 1892, the business was incorporated and again a reorganization was made after the death of Mr. Mennen, this time with Mrs. Mennen at the head of the corporation, and holding also the office of treasurer. John J. Korb became vice-president and assistant treasurer, and Charles F. Klippert, secretary. The business that began in such a quiet way in the laboratory of a drug store has grown to an industry of enormous proportions. The branch offices of the firm are to be found in all the large cities of the civilized world, and it has its own manufactories in Montreal, Canada, and Monterey, Mexico, while branch homes in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic and other countries handle the product of the New Jersey laboratories, and distribute it to the smaller centers.

The death of Mr. Mennen occurred February 3, 1902, and left a gap in the community not easily to be filled. He was a man of the broadest outlook on life, and of the most generous and liberal views. Cast in a large mould, he would have made a success of anything he undertook, since his energy, courage and determination were such as to overcome all obstacles. His personality was modest and unassuming, notwithstanding the success he had achieved, and the millions of dollars he had made by his

own efforts. He never varied from the quiet mode of life that he early had chosen as the one most befitting his tastes. Genial and tactful, his intercourse with his friends and subordinates was always marked with esteem and consideration. Regarded by his associates with affectionate and cordial respect, his death left in the community a sense of irreparable loss. In his political opinions Mr. Mennen was a Republican, but he was never bigoted in his views. He was a Mason and a member of several social organizations.

Mr. Mennen married, August 27, 1882, Elma C., daughter of John J. Korb, of Newark. They had a daughter, Elma C. R., and a son, William G., who, with Mrs. Mennen, survive him.

ARTHUR GRANT BALCOM

Arthur Grant Balcom, one of the best known educators of Newark, was born in Burlington, Otsego county, New York, April 17, 1866. He is the son of Amasa Willard Balcom, a farmer of Otsego county, and of Louisa (Talbot) Balcom, daughter of Reuben Talbot, of New York State. Arthur Grant Balcom is the youngest of a family of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Balcom. The others are: Sheffield S., Archibald, Jesse I. and Dwight E. Although born in New York State, Arthur Grant Balcom is of New England stock, his grandfather, Eli Balcom, having come from Massachusetts. Two of his mother's brothers served in the Civil War, having seen active service as members of the Army of the Potomac, and were wounded several times.

Arthur Grant Balcom early displayed a taste for study and after completing his elementary education at the district schools of Otsego county, he pursued a course of studies at the Academy of Hartwick, New York, and later at the Albany Normal School, graduating from this in 1887. Soon after leaving the normal school Mr. Balcom began his long and useful career as a teacher in New Jersey, having been appointed principal of the New Providence School, a post he retained for two years. He then removed to Kearny, New Jersey, to become principal of School No. 2. He remained in Kearny for six years, doing such excellent work that he was made Superintendent of Schools. In September, 1895, the general appreciation of his work was marked by a call to the Franklin School of Newark. He accepted the position and removed to Newark, where he still retains his connection with the Franklin School. In addition to the principalship of that school he was appointed, in 1901, supervisor of the evening schools of Newark. In 1902 the duties of supervisor of lectures were added to those he already had assumed. By 1906, however, the work of supervisor of evening schools and of lectures had so enlarged and developed that it became necessary to divide the burden, and Mr. Balcom was given his choice of work. He decided that as supervisor of lectures his influence would be wider and the work more congenial, and he was accordingly appointed to that position, which he has since filled to the great satisfaction of the public.

In addition to his arduous pedagogic duties, Mr. Balcom finds time and interest for athletics. He was one of the organizers of the Newark Public School Athletic Association, which was formed April 26, 1904, and of which he has been president since its inception. He is a musician of recognized ability, possessing a fine bass voice of unusual range. He has studied voice culture with some of the leading teachers of Newark and New York. He has been choir director and bass soloist in a number of



Philip H. Kutter



leading churches of Newark and suburbs. He organized and is a member of the Apollo Male Quartet of Newark, whose work is well known to music-lovers in the metropolitan district. He is also interested in fraternal societies, and is a member of the Copestone Lodge, No. 147, of Free and Accepted Masons, and of Safety Conclave, Improved Order of Heptasophs, of Kearny. In politics, he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Northern Republican Club.

Mr. Balcom married, May 13, 1892, Grace, daughter of Samuel R. and Matilda (Dickinson) Valentine, of New Providence, New Jersey.

PHILIP H. RUTTER

Business center as the city of Newark, New Jersey, is conceded to be, there are some forms of industry which naturally push themselves into the foreground, especially when they are so effectively handled as is the case with the interests of the Newark Electric Supply Company, of which Philip H. Rutter is the manager and treasurer. A great deal of the success of this corporation is directly due to the personal efforts of Mr. Rutter, who may with truth be considered one of the most capable business men of the city. His father, Philip Rutter, was a sea captain for very many years, sailing between New York and southern ports.

Philip H. Rutter, the son, was born in Barnegat, New Jersey, June 21, 1873. He attended the schools of that section of the State, and, upon the completion of his education, which he had greatly furthered by his earnest endeavors, he became a traveling salesman for the James S. Mason Company, of Philadelphia, and followed this line of business for a period of nine years. In 1901 he came to Newark, deciding that that city offered the best opportunities for the development of the ideas he had in view. He established himself in the electrical business in association with Edward S. Mills. After the death of Mr. Mills, in 1908, the business was incorporated, continuing the name, Newark Electric Supply Company, as exists at the present time (1913). Mr. Rutter was elected treasurer and assumed the entire management of the corporation. They handle all kinds of electric material and appliances, in fact, everything electrical, and have a constantly growing trade. In 1908 the amount of the business transacted annually was \$35,000; in 1912, but four years later, this amount had increased to nearly \$200,000 annually, an enormous percentage of increase. There is every reason and indication to believe that this increase will be a normal one for a considerable number of years to come. Mr. Rutter is a member of the following named organizations: Newark Board of Trade, Indian League, Passaic River Yacht Club, Sons of Jove, Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association and the Seaside Park Yacht Club.

Mr. Rutter married Ona Bell Adams, of Dayton, Ohio. They have children: Eugene Cecil, seven years of age, and Edward Mills, four years old. In political matters, Mr. Rutter is a staunch Republican; but has never aspired to holding public office. His business transactions are conducted on a basis of the strictest integrity, and he is universally esteemed as a man of high principles. He is exceedingly hospitable and companionable, and is well liked in the social world.

CHARLES M. SHIPMAN

The Department of Public Works of the city of Newark is capably and beneficially represented by Charles M. Shipman, an energetic and progressive

man of more than an ordinary share of executive ability, of whom it may truthfully be said that "he is the right man in the right place."

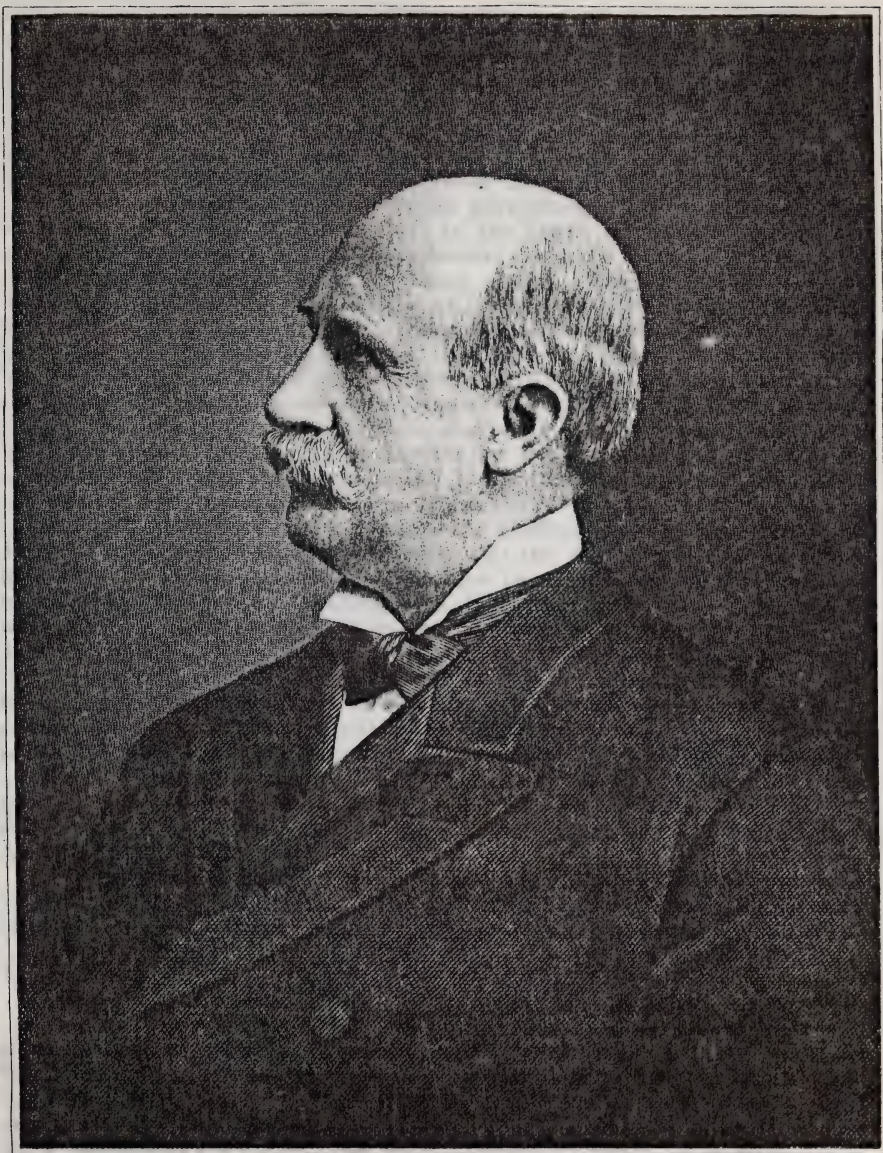
Mr. Shipman was born in Whippany, Morris county, New Jersey, in 1851, and received his education in the public schools of that town. Equipped for his life work by his earnest attention to his studies during the years of his attendance at the schools, at the age of fifteen years he formed a business connection with Samuel Dennis & Company, who were then in business at the corner of Dey and Washington streets, New York City. His careful attention to the details of the work entrusted to his charge, his readiness to do "just a little more" than was absolutely required from him, and the business ability he displayed from the very outset of his career, gained him rapid and consistent advancement until, in 1872, he was admitted to a partnership in the firm. In 1890 the name of the firm was changed to Charles C. Chovey & Company, at which time Mr. Shipman withdrew from membership in it and established himself in business independently, beginning the manufacture of horse brushes. He was engaged in this on a very large scale, having three factories in operation—one in Brooklyn, New York; another in Kingston, New York, and the third in Sackanossett—but sold all in 1893, when he devoted his time to still more important interests. In that year he was appointed general superintendent of the New Jersey Traction Company, which was later operated under the name of the Consolidated Traction Company, and later to the New Jersey Street Railroad Company, Mr. Shipman remaining in office until the company became a public service corporation. In 1905 he was appointed to his present office, and so capable has been his management of the difficult problems which have been submitted to him that it is very probable that he will remain the incumbent until he resigns of his own free will.

In political affairs Mr. Shipman is a firm and consistent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and gives careful consideration to all matters concerning the public welfare. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and has attained the thirty-second degree in that organization; he is also a member of the North End Club of Newark, and of the Automobile Association of Newark.

Mr. Shipman married Mary T. Britton, of Newdorp, Staten Island, New York, and their children are: Charles, manager of the Oakland Chemical Company, Roseville, Staten Island, and Bijou A., who married Charles William Bruce, of Jersey City. Mr. Shipman is quick-witted and broad-minded, and the eminent measure of success which has attended his efforts in behalf of the welfare of the community, was but a natural and inevitable result. It has attracted widespread attention and has made him a man of whom the entire city may well feel proud.

EDGAR STEELE PITKIN

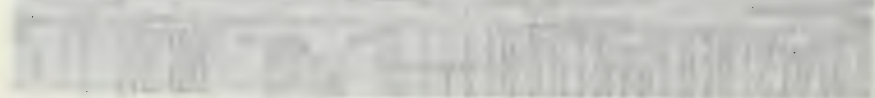
Edgar Steele Pitkin, conspicuous in the educational circles of Newark, belongs to a family of colonial ancestry. On his father's side he is the grandson of Irvin Pitkin, the son of Allen Pitkin, who, in 1800, came from Hartford, Connecticut, to New Jersey. This Allen Pitkin, the New Jersey colonist, was a direct descendant of William Pitkin, who came from England in 1638, and afterwards became Governor of Connecticut. Mr. Pitkin can also trace descent from John White, who fought at the battle of Lexington, in the Revolutionary War, and from Oliver Wolcott, of Massachusetts, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.



E. M. Shipman



OF EXCITEMENT
THE GUN IS THE VALVE



[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

He is a native of New York State, having been born in Lorraine, New York, May 30, 1878, son of Luther Steadman Pitkin, a farmer and cheese manufacturer of the place. Luther S. Pitkin was born March 11, 1849, and married Isabella Steele, daughter of Chauncey Steele, of Carthage, New York. Besides their son, Edgar Steele, they have another, Frank R., who at the present time holds the position of chief clerk of the medical department of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont.

The first schools of Edgar S. Pitkin were those of the country neighborhood where he was brought up, but in the crude teaching of the district school was sown the seed of an intellectual ambition which later developed in the better equipped schools of other places. The schools of Lorraine were followed by a two years' course of instruction at the Adams Collegiate Institute, Adams, New York. Having decided to devote his life to the profession of teaching, he entered the Normal College at Albany, New York, and was graduated from that institution in 1899. This work was supplemented by a post-graduate course at the same college, and in recognition of this he received in 1900 the degree of Pd. D. In addition to his professional duties, Mr. Pitkin is working for the degree of B. S. in Pedagogy at Columbia College. His training for his profession at an end, Mr. Pitkin taught for three years at Lorraine, New York, then for a year at Trinity School, New York City, and after this for another year in Bloomfield, New Jersey. He was then appointed principal of the North Long Branch Grammar School, and this position he held for two years and then resigned to become principal of the Irving School, Irvington, New York. The following year he was appointed principal of School No. 14, Paterson, New Jersey. He received in November, 1906, his first appointment to a Newark school, and became the principal of the State Street School, two years later being appointed the principal of the Seventh Avenue School, which has an enrollment of two thousand pupils on its registers. Of this work he has made an unqualified success, and he has won for himself a high place among the foremost educators of the city. Mr. Pitkin is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Schoolmen's Club of New York, of the Newark Principals' Association, and of the Newark Public Schools Athletic Association.

He married, August 12, 1902, Laura, daughter of John S. and Jane Hasbrouck, of Waterloo, New York. They have two children: Margaret, born December 18, 1904, and Edgar Steele Jr., born November 21, 1909.

HARRY CAMP HEDDEN

Harry Camp Hedden, secretary of the New Jersey Fidelity and Plate Glass Insurance Company, comes of an old family of New Jersey, and one that has been identified since the earliest days with all the efforts made towards her prosperity. The Heddens are a family of ancient English origin, the name being found, as often happens, spelled in several different ways, Hodden and Hoddon being quite common. Though of English origin, they were also found in Scotland, Ireland and Wales. From the fact that their coat-of-arms contains a crescent it can be shown that they fought in the Crusades. The crest which accompanies the arms is an eagle erased or, with the motto, "Suffer." The first of the family to come to this country was a Jared or Gerard Hedden, who was born about 1608, and is mentioned as probably coming in the fleet with Winthrop. He settled in Cambridge, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1632, and was made a

freeman of the town. He was a man of some means, owning a house and three acres. Everyone in those days had a trade, and that of Mr. Hedden was the tailor's. He is also spoken of as a "planter." In 1640 he was recorded as a proprietor of Salisbury, Massachusetts. Some of the children of this man emigrated to Connecticut, and eventually to New Jersey. One son, Edward Hedden by name, settled at Mountain, now in the vicinity of South Orange. His children owned lands in Newark and were the possessors of those tracts known as the "Hedden Tracts" in South Orange, at the Mountain, near the Luddington brook and on the Rahway river. The Heddens took an active part in the patriotic struggles of New Jersey during the Revolution.

Harry Camp Hedden, son of James Smith Hedden, was born in Newark, April 18, 1860. His education was received in the public schools of the city, his graduation from the High School taking place in 1876. He then took a two years' course of study in the Wyoming Seminary in Kingston, Pennsylvania, leaving which he went to Syracuse (New York) University, and worked for three years. For seven years after he left college in 1882 he taught school at Livingston, and at Madison, New Jersey. In 1889 he left the profession of teaching to enter into an association with his father in the wholesale grocer business, the firm name being Hedden & Company, located in Newark. In 1891 he became associated with the Plate Glass Insurance Company and was their special agent for five years, becoming later superintendent of agencies, a position which he held for five years. In 1902 he was elected to the responsible position which he now holds of trust secretary of the company. His residence is in West Orange Valley, on Mt. Pleasant avenue. He and his family attend the St. Cloud Presbyterian Church, his wife, who had been a member of the North Orange Baptist Church, having joined the St. Cloud Church in 1900 by letter. In his political convictions, Mr. Hedden is a Republican, and has served his party as a delegate to its various conventions, and has also been a member of the school board for the town of West Orange. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the New Jersey Automobile Club.

He married, at West Orange, New Jersey, December 23, 1885, Lillian Electa, born August 10, 1865, daughter of William Nathan and Phebe Ann (Underhill) Williams. Mr. Williams was a man holding a prominent official position in West Orange. Their children are: 1. Elma Williams, born April 12, 1887. 2. Lillian Electa, born May 27, 1889, died April 4, 1892. 3. Phebe Ethel, born October 22, 1893. 4. Julia Bertha, born October 20, 1894.

HUGH M. HART, M.D.

Dr. Hugh M. Hart is noted not alone in the city of Newark, New Jersey, but throughout the entire State for his professional ability, and as a direct result of this has been honored by several public appointments, the one he is filling at the present time (1913) being that of surgeon to the Fire Department of the city. His father was Joseph Hart, a native of Scotland, who died in 1907. He had come to Newark with the Clarks, and was for many years superintendent of the Clark Thread Works.

Dr. Hart was born in Newark, October 10, 1872, and at a suitable age became a pupil of the public schools. He was graduated from the Newark Academy in 1890, then matriculated at the College of Physicians and



Hugh M. Nax

Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, and was graduated from this institution in 1894 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. One year was then spent in the Jersey City Hospital as resident physician, and after a further year spent at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, he returned to Newark and there established himself as a general medical practitioner. It was no long time before his professional ability became recognized in a wide circle and he acquired a very satisfactory practice. He was appointed district city physician in 1896, and served in this responsible capacity until 1904, being senior in rank in point of service when he resigned from this office in order to accept his appointment as surgeon to the Newark Fire Department, an office he is holding at the present time. From 1900 until 1902 he was in charge of the City Isolation Hospital. The greater portion of his time is devoted to his departmental duties, but his private practice is also a very lucrative one, and he enjoys the confidence and personal esteem of all his patients. He has never taken an active part in the political affairs of the community, the demands made upon his time precluding his doing so, but he takes the rational interest of a good citizen in all that concerns the welfare of the city, and gives his support to the Democratic party. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church. He holds membership in the alumni associations of the Newark Academy and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University; in the Essex County, State and American Medical societies; Northern Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

Dr. Hart married Mary S., daughter of ex-Mayor Doremus, and they have one daughter, Gertrude Doremus. His home, at No. 300 Mount Prospect avenue, Newark, is commodious, and a model of elegance and refinement, and the geniality and warm-hearted hospitality of Dr. Hart and his wife make it the gathering place of a large circle of friends. Dr. Hart holds the opinion that a physician has never completed his studies, and the greater portion of his leisure time is spent in the reading of professional works.

PHILIP J. BOWERS

Shakespeare has said: "To paint the lily, to gild refined gold, to add another color to the rainbow is wasteful and ridiculous excess." In the case of the firm of the standing of Messrs. Philip J. Bowers & Company, of Newark, no necessity exists for "painting the lily, etc.," and yet obvious facts have frequently to be repeated in order that worthy achievements may not be overlooked by busy people.

This firm has done so many things in a large way and has done them so well that repetition is but the scant justice accorded by an onlooker. The deals consummated by the concern have in general been of a character to awaken the spirit of emulation among other large dealers in real estate and the resultant benefit has extended in directions not by any means taken into account by the originators of the movement.

Philip J. Bowers & Company have thus done an immense amount of indirect good for which, though well merited, they have doubtless received but little credit. While the firm has been engaged in innumerable individual transactions during its uniformly successful career, attention is caught by the boldness and capacity with which many of the larger transactions have been handled.

Not many years ago the section of East Orange that lay just over the line from Newark and north from Main street was practically a barren waste. Philip J. Bowers & Company first recognized its possibilities as a two-family and apartment-house district. That no doubt at all existed regarding this point, the firm coolly proceeded to erect, after cutting two streets (Eighteenth and Nineteenth) through the property, forty-nine two-family houses. As the houses averaged in value about \$6,500 each, it is easy to figure that close to \$300,000 was involved in this development. The next step taken was the erection of four six-family brick apartment houses in Eaton place, between Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets, at a total cost of \$100,000. It is worthy of note that every one of these apartments was sold before completion.

A move was then made a few blocks down to the Roseville section, where in due time three more six-family brick apartments were constructed and promptly sold. These latter represented an investment of something like \$65,000. This section looked good to the firm. They figured that \$140,000 would make quite a respectable showing if invested on Seventh avenue, between Third and Fourth streets; in fact, the proposition was to cover the entire block with apartments. The work was not long delayed and soon there arose five handsome six-family apartment houses that proved both an ornament and a convenience to the neighborhood.

Seeking other neighborhoods to conquer in the onward march of progress, the firm went further up-town in East Orange and concluded that the vicinity of Brick Church Station of the Lackawanna railroad offered advantages for a certain sort of operations. The entire block on Harrison street, between Ivanhoe terrace and Webster place, was chosen as an available spot to erect an ultra modern series of apartments, each containing suites for eight families. Nothing similar had previously been visible in East Orange, and the firm had the satisfaction of knowing that they had established a new kind of record for that place. The aggregate value of the properties reached the sum of \$150,000, the apartments being concededly the finest in East Orange.

East Orange Park tract is the latest and most conspicuous development undertaken, and bids fair to eclipse anything heretofore accomplished by the firm. Furthermore, nothing in the line of residential development in East Orange can in the future be placed in comparison with it, for the simple reason that when Messrs. Philip J. Bowers & Company secured the tract it proved to be the only large piece of land available for first-class residential purposes that could be found in the whole city of East Orange. The location of the tract is perfect. It is all high ground and is the center of a beautifully built-up neighborhood. Nearby is the handsome Carnegie Library building, while the Franklin School, one of the handsomest and best-equipped buildings in East Orange, is but a few minutes' walk from the remotest section of the tract. A most valuable and charming feature is the proximity of the Essex County Park to East Orange tract. Nature's beauties are on all sides, and to nature has been added the art of man. Railroad stations and trolleys are both convenient, leaving nothing to be desired from the standpoint of transit facilities.

The operations of Philip J. Bowers & Company have extended to Montclair, Bloomfield, Glen Ridge, Belleville, Nutley, East Orange, Orange, West Orange and Irvington. Large tracts have been bought and developed in each of these places. Besides all these large interests, Philip J. Bowers & Company are the largest real estate operators in Newark, and have very extensive holdings on both Broad and Market streets.

JOSEPH FULFORD FOLSOM

Joseph Fulford Folsom, Presbyterian clergyman and a man of many-sided ability and activity, is a direct descendant of the Puritan, John Folsom, of Bingham, England, who came with his family to America on the ship "Diligent," landing at Boston, August 10, 1638. He is also a direct descendant of Major John Fulford, who was in command of the defences at Annapolis, Maryland, during the Revolutionary War. He is the pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, South, of Newark.

Mr. Folsom was born in Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey, and throughout his minority lived in his native town, where he received his common school education. After leaving high school he was engaged in office work in the city of New York for a few years. A part of 1885 was spent in Fargo, Dakota, where he had secured a position in the real estate office of a distant kinsman. He then took up a course of theological study under the preceptorship of his pastor, Rev. Henry W. Ballantine, D.D., of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, later entering the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, from which he was graduated in 1892. He was ordained and installed as pastor of the Pound Ridge Presbyterian Church, Westchester county, New York, June 21, 1892, and served in this pastorate for a period of three years. His next charge was the Knox Presbyterian Church of Kearny, Hudson county, New Jersey, where he was installed, July 8, 1895, and where he remained until his removal by the Presbytery of Newark to Newark, Essex county, New Jersey, in order to take ministerial charge of an unorganized field in the Clinton Hill section of the city. Here he commenced his duties, November 21, 1904, in a commodious chapel previously erected by the committee of Presbyterian church extension, and on February 15, 1906, the congregation was organized as the Clinton Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Folsom was unanimously elected the first pastor. In 1912, with a membership of over five hundred, this church entered into an agreement whereby it was merged with the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark, and became the Collegiate Third Church, South. Under the agreement the chapel was enlarged for Sunday school and social work, and a handsome new church edifice exclusively for religious services was erected. In 1897 Mr. Folsom was moderator of the Presbytery of Newark.

In 1895 Mr. Folsom was elected the first chaplain-general of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, and served two years; being re-elected to the same office in 1907, he served another two years. He is also a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1904 he was elected recording secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, which office he is still holding at the present (1913) time. In 1909 he was appointed librarian of this society, and when the office was made elective in 1912, he was chosen to fill it. For a number of years he has been greatly interested in the State and local history of New Jersey. He made original researches for material on the folk lore of the State, and wrote a number of articles on witchcraft, omens, magic and illusions. He was a pioneer in writing articles on old houses and their traditions. He has written many articles on colonial history, biography and bibliography.

Mr. Folsom called general attention to the services of Daniel Bray and other New Jersey patriots who, in 1776, at great peril and discomfort to themselves, brought down the Delaware the boats needed for Wash-

ington's attack on Trenton, and wrote the "Ballad of Daniel Bray." This poem, printed in the "Patriotic Poems of New Jersey," compiled by W. C. Armstrong, was also published as a broadside by the Free Public Library of Newark, and is a favorite piece for school declamation. In connection with his work for the New Jersey Historical Society, Mr. Folsom conducts a department on historical matters in the Newark Evening News, familiarly known as the column by the "Lorist." He is a member and director of the Carteret Book Club, and has been engaged to write a history of Philip Carteret, the first Governor of New Jersey, to be published by the club. He is also engaged in writing a second volume of the history of the Washington Association of New Jersey.

In the poetical field, Mr. Folsom has also done occasional work, his contributions having appeared in *The Independent* and other publications, but more frequently in the daily press. Poems suitable to special occasions have frequently come from his pen. At the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Washington at Newark, 1912, he read "The Horseman Washington," which he had composed for this event. His poem on the Lincoln statue appears in the volume entitled "The Newark Lincoln," compiled by John Cotton Dana.

In 1912 Mr. Folsom edited the local history entitled "Bloomfield, Old and New," published in connection with the celebration of the centennial of the incorporation of Bloomfield, his native town. He is the author of the first three chapters of the book. Mr. Folsom issued a pamphlet in 1913 called "New Jersey's Part in the Revolution," which contains a paper previously read on several occasions, notably at the Old Barracks, Trenton, and printed in the "Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society." He is also the author of the chapter on the history of the churches in the "History of Newark," edited by Frank J. Urquhart. Among the fraternities of which he is a member are the Delta Upsilon, the Masonic and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Folsom married, 1892, Isabel Markham Kirk. They have had three children: Joseph Kirk (Rutgers College, 1913), Isabel and Evelyn Fulford. His worth to the community is highly estimated, and the county numbers him among her most valued citizens. Respected in public life, esteemed by his friends, he commands the confidence of all with whom he is brought into contact.

THE BARLOW FOUNDRY COMPANY

At No. 28 Orange street, Newark, in a little by-way, half hidden behind the great factory where a world-known article of commerce is produced, stands an old foundry with a history. It is the home of the Barlow Foundry Company, of which Arthur E. Barlow is the present head, and which under various names and managements has carried on a business in this venerable spot for eighty-seven years. It is not alone in this fact, however, though this is distinction enough, that its interest lies, but even more in its having been the scene of Seth Boyden's historic success in the manufacture of malleable iron. Indeed, the story of its early years amounts to the history of the beginning of that industry in the United States, for it was here that all the early malleable iron founders came to learn the art of decarbonizing castings. Since the days when the old foundry occupied a part of the lot back of Boyden's house, the same business has continued there, albeit under many names, and has always held an important position

in the trade. Of late years, under the influence of a successful management and the great industrial development of the present, this business has grown so greatly that it has long felt cramped in the old quarters, and before long, the historic site will be abandoned for a more spacious modern plant, which is being erected in the southern part of the city at Railroad avenue, Hunter and Alpine streets and Avenue A, and comprises the full block. The property is along the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and has a siding from the freight branch of the Pennsylvania. The buildings are of brick, steel and concrete, with tile roof, and therefore practically fireproof, and will be equipped with modern and efficient machinery. As it stands to-day, there is comparatively little of the original building left, and a section of the old wall, still doing duty in the newer structure, alone maintains its place. In a busy concern, growing from such small beginnings, many changes are of necessity made, and the present buildings do not present the imposing front of the modern factory, planned with a knowledge of its ultimate needs, but rather the appearance of those structures which have grown in response to ever-changing conditions, a character which, if less valued by the practical inmate, is at least prized by the artist as picturesque.

It was in 1826 that Seth Boyden began here the production of malleable castings, but he continued in business only nine years, when he was bought out in 1835 by the Boston Malleable Cast Iron and Steel Company, which also bought out his brother, Otis Boyden, who had established the Crockett Foundry in Newark. This early consolidation was not successful and failed about two years later, when the foundry passed into the hands of Condit & Bolles, under whose management it remained until 1843. Since that time the office stationery has borne the following names: Daniel Condit, 1843-1858; Condit & Barlow, 1858-1862; Condit, Barlow & Shove, 1862-1866; Barlow & Shove, 1866-1870; J. H. Barlow, 1870-1879; Barlow & Condit, 1879-1882; Barlow, Condit & Morris, 1882-1895; Morris & Barlow, 1895-1899; and since 1899 that of the present owner, Arthur E. Barlow, a son of the J. H. Barlow, whose name figures so prominently in the firm from 1858 on. From 1899 to 1907 the concern bore Arthur E. Barlow's personal name, and from the latter date it has been known as the Barlow Foundry Company, with Arthur E. Barlow at its head.

When the history of the malleable iron industry in this country comes to be written, the names of three men will stand out the most prominently, three men who have spent active years in, and given their services to this foundry. They are the names of Seth Boyden, J. H. Barlow and William G. Morris. Of these Mr. Barlow played the least conspicuous part, as his energies were devoted to the office and not to the technical end of the business. Mr. Morris practically grew up in the environment of the plant, and later, as the head of the business, was regarded by some as the highest authority, and by all as among the highest, in the art of malleable iron-making and the manufacture of light castings. He had gained his knowledge in the most direct manner, for, besides his own first-hand experience in the foundry, he was the son of a foundry man who had had his training and served his apprenticeship under Seth Boyden himself. His death occurred in 1898 while attending a meeting of the Philadelphia Foundrymen's Association.

JOHN THOMAS SIMPSON

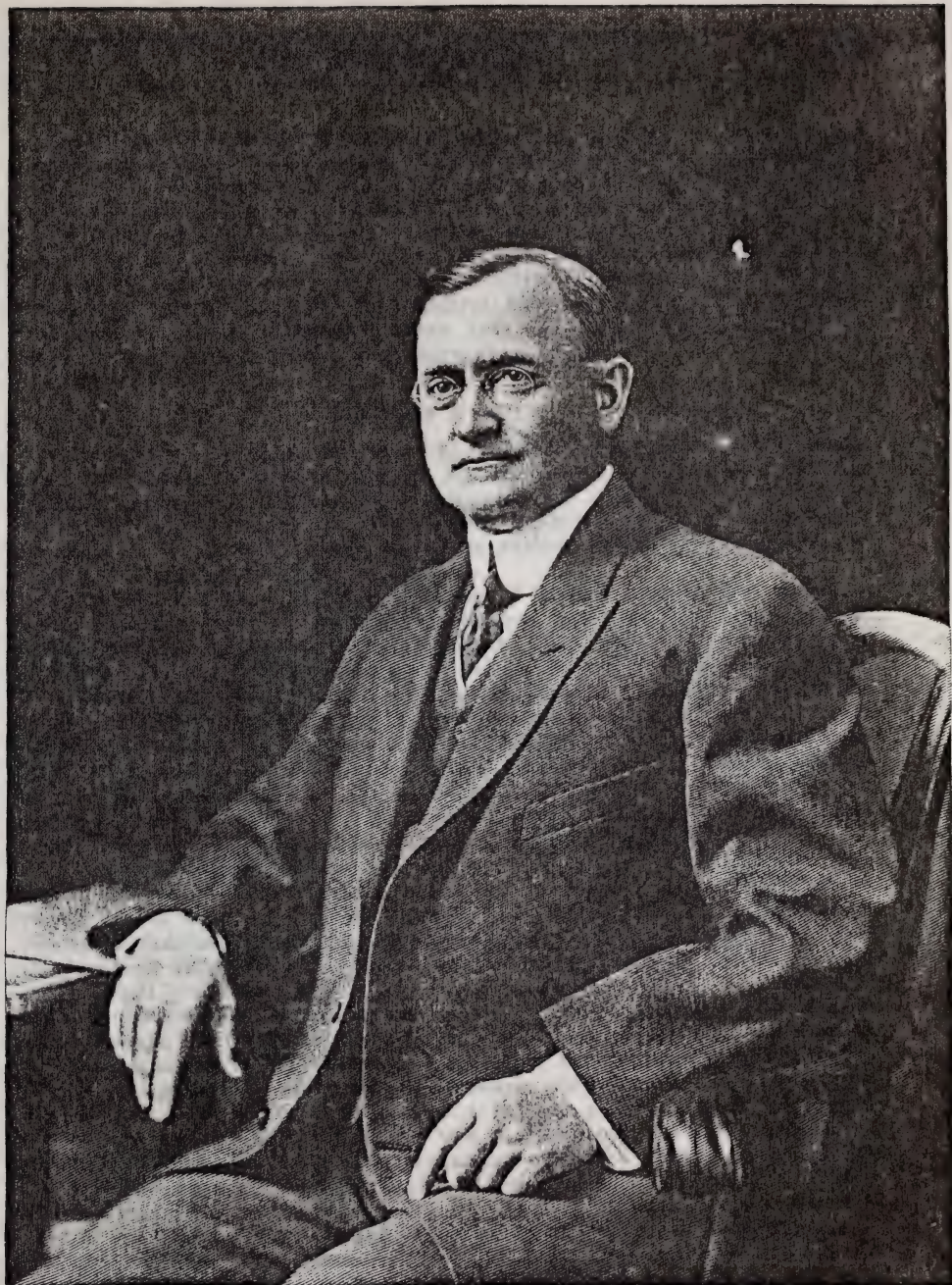
John Thomas Simpson is numbered among the leading representative and successful men of Newark, and is widely known as an architect, a master of fireproof construction, and also as an inventor of various notable devices used in the construction of fireproof buildings.

Mr. Simpson was born on a farm near Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1870, son of William and Elizabeth Gray Simpson. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, where, after completing his studies, he was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, which he followed for five and a half years. Having decided to become an architect, he saved the necessary funds for a college education, which he deemed essential for his future success. He then became a student in the Lehigh University, in the class of 1896, in architecture and engineering. The death of his father prevented his finishing his course at Lehigh, and he later took a special course in architecture at the Pratt Institute of Arts and Sciences, at Brooklyn, New York, thus supplementing his previous studies.

After leaving college he practiced for one year at Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and then entered the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company at Pittsburgh, in order to obtain practical knowledge in structural steel work, so largely used in modern buildings. He later became associated with the Columbian Fireproofing Company, one of the early companies handling reinforced concrete work, and after a service of a year and a half with that company he entered the employ of P. Gallagher, a general contractor of New York City. During his service with Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Simpson erected a number of public school buildings. His next position was with the Terry & Tench Construction Company, erectors of steel structures, participating in the construction of the Williamsburg bridge. After a year's labor in the practical construction of steel work, he went with the Hay Foundry and Iron Works of Newark, serving as chief engineer for seven years, during which time the American Concrete-Steel Company was formed to promote an invention of Mr. Simpson's for the construction of reinforced concrete buildings, and he became treasurer of this company. After serving in that capacity for three years he was elected president, which office he filled for seven years. He was always a believer in the permanent advantages of such structures, and many of the fireproof industrial buildings and schools in and about Newark are the result of his work.

On January 1, 1913, Mr. Simpson resigned the presidency of the American Concrete-Steel Company and opened an office to devote his entire time to architectural and engineering work, specializing in fireproof construction. The disastrous fire at Collingwood, Ohio, where one hundred and sixty-five school children lost their lives, was the means of directing his attention to the dangerous condition of school buildings. That such a catastrophe could be averted without increasing the cost of a building was the firm belief of Mr. Simpson, and the numerous fireproof school buildings erected by him is a proof of the correctness of his judgment. He has a number of inventions to his credit, most of them being devices used in the construction of fireproof buildings.

Mr. Simpson has gained repute for himself that comes to few men of his age, and from the beginning he displayed great aptitude for his work, thus winning success and reputation. He is a man of marked intellectual strength and congenial nature, public-spirited, and can be depended upon



Jno. T. Simpson



ON PROTESTANCE
GAS BOY IS THE VICTIM

W. H. L. 1914

to contribute and co-operate in any movement tending to advance the general interests or promote the material welfare of the community at large. He is a member of Enterprise Lodge, No. 48, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jersey City; the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers' Club, the Aero Club of America, the Lehigh University Club of New York, and the Down Town Club and the Board of Trade of Newark.

Mr. Simpson was married in Warren, Ohio, January 19, 1898, to Alice Wiles, daughter of Richard and Margaret Wiles, of that place. His children are: Marshall Shoemaker, born July 12, 1900; Mabel Wiles, born August 13, 1903, and Alice Drew, born May 18, 1913.

EUGENE J. BECK

The men of deeds are the men who excite the admiration of the world, and when a man rises to a position of prominence, whether it be in the business world or in private life, he merits and receives the esteem and respect of all by reason of the sterling qualities he must undoubtedly possess. It is of such a man that this review treats, in the person of Eugene J. Beck, of Newark, New Jersey.

His father, Joseph B. Beck, who was of French descent, was in active military service during the troubles in France, and from that country went to Switzerland. He emigrated to America in 1851, making the voyage on a sailing vessel, and from New York City found his way to New Jersey, where he settled in Hudson City. He had learned the art of baking in his native country, and established himself in that line of business after his settlement in Hudson City. He was successfully identified with his own establishment until 1881, when he retired from active participation in business affairs, leaving the conduct of the business he had organized to his sons. He married Elizabeth Hoffmann, and had children: Eugene J., whose name heads this sketch; Emil C., Otto O., Hugo, Lillie and Robert R.

Eugene J. Beck was born in Hudson City, Jersey City Heights, New Jersey, March 15, 1857, and his elementary education was acquired in Public School No. 1, of his native town. This was supplemented by instruction in German and French at a private school. At a suitable age he entered the business established by his father, and made himself acquainted with every detail, however trivial, so that he would be enabled to manage it intelligently, when the time arrived when this management would depend upon himself. In 1881 the father retired into private life, and the conduct of affairs was left to Mr. Beck and his brother Emil. They removed to the corner of Green and Broad streets, Newark, New Jersey, and were associated until 1883, and at the end of a further year Mr. Beck purchased the interest of the business which was in his brother's hands, and from that time has remained the sole proprietor. He is a man of great energy and force of character, and his other business enterprises are many. Among the other plans of work with which Mr. Beck is associated are some connected with the development and enlargement of the city of Newark. He is a member of the Court House Building and Loan Association, and he is the oldest director of the Hearthstone Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the Second Reformed Church, of Hudson City.

Mr. Beck married in Hudson City in 1883, Allie, daughter of Joseph and Rose (Essner) Myer, and they have had children: Lillie, who married Mr. Schwieker; Essner and Ruth. Mr. Beck is a man of genial and sympathetic nature, and his home is a very hospitable one.

JAMES CERVONE

The city of Newark, New Jersey, has always been exceptionally careful in the care of its poor and distressed, and very particular care has been exercised in the appointment of only men of the highest character in every respect to take part in the administration of this department. Among those so employed who have distinguished themselves by the accuracy and executive ability with which they discharge the important duties entrusted to them is James Cervone, visitor for the Poor and Alms Department of Newark. He is descended from a family well known in the business and civic affairs of Italy.

Anthony Cervone, his father, was a native of Italy and came to the United States in 1870. In his own country he had been engaged for many years in extensive contracting works. He here became associated with Shanley's Company, with which he remained as supervisor of excavations for a period of twenty-five years. His death occurred March 11, 1895. He married Rose Iliana, and they had children: Lena; Mary, married — Modris; James, whose name heads this sketch; Joseph, deceased; Anthony, a collector for the Prudential Insurance Company; Daniel, chauffeur and mechanic.

James Cervone was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 28, 1882. Having completed that portion of his education which was to be acquired in the public schools of his native city, he became a student at St. Philip's High School, from which he was graduated.

Having served his apprenticeship as a stonemason, he was employed in this capacity by Dury & Davidson for four years, and then decided to establish himself in business independently. He was the owner of large quarries at Cornwall Bridge, Connecticut, and commenced to operate these, but disposed of them after a time in order to devote his time and attention to the interests of Samson & Company, of Morristown, New Jersey, with whom he had become associated as a foreman. While holding this position he superintended the erection of Rockefeller Hall and several others of the Cornell University group. Later as foreman of the John McDowell Company he superintended the building of the Church of St. George, on Long Island. In 1907 Mr. Cervone decided to make Newark his future home, and after he had taken up his residence there he was appointed visitor for the Poor and Alms Department, in which capacity he has rendered a more than usual amount of efficient service. He does not perform his work in a perfunctory manner, but gives each case careful thought and has the warmest sympathy for those he has in charge. He is connected with a number of organizations, among those in which he holds membership being: Civil Service Association of New Jersey, Guard of Columbus, Sons of Italy, First Ward Democratic Club, Italian Citizens' Club, and is president of the James A. Poe Democratic Club.

Mr. Cervone married, in December, 1902, Jennie, daughter of Anthony D'Auria, and niece of Salvatore D'Auria, the well-known Italian banker on Seaside street, Newark. They have children: Anthony, born in 1903, and Rosie, born in 1904. Mr. Cervone is genial and courteous on all occasions, and has acquired many faithful friends, not alone in the social circles with which he mingles, but in that class of unfortunates with whom he is brought into daily contact. He is a man of serious aims and broad views, and is always willing to listen to and pay the necessary respect to the opinions of others.

ANTONIO S. ESPOSITO

Antonio S. Esposito, of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is a pioneer in this section among the Italian population, being the only Italian manufacturer of gloves in the city. He is thus enabled to give employment to a number of his countrymen, and he is ever ready to help them to overcome the difficulties he was obliged to contend with when he first took up his residence here.

Giovanni Esposito, his father, was born in Naples, Italy, in 1846, and is now living there in retirement. He was a contractor and builder on an extensive scale in that city during the active years of his life, and was a veteran of the Italian army. He fought under the illustrious General Garibaldi, and during one of the numerous engagements in which he was an active participant, he was severely wounded, but luckily entirely recovered. He married Annunziata, daughter of Antonio Galiero, and his children, all of whom are living in this country, are: Giuseppe, who is a mason; Antonio, the subject of this sketch; and Gennaro, a barber at Cliffside, New Jersey.

Antonio S. Esposito was born in Naples, Italy, December 12, 1879. His elementary education was acquired in the public schools of his native city, and this was supplemented by a nine years' course of training in the Catholic parochial schools of the city. He was then apprenticed to learn the manufacturing of gloves, and, after four years spent in this occupation, entered the Italian army and three years were passed in military service. Portugal was the next scene of his activities, where he was engaged in the manufacture of gloves for the period of one year, after which he returned to Italy, following the same occupation there for two years. He then returned to Portugal, where he was again engaged in glove manufacture for one year, and upon its conclusion spent five months in Italy. For some time he had entertained the idea of coming to the United States, and he now carried this project into execution and embarked on the French liner, "Massalia," which landed him at New York after a passage of eighteen days. For one year he was in the employ of Mr. Capatelli, a manufacturer of gloves, and for another year with Mr. Oliver, on West Broadway, New York City. At the end of this time he became associated in a partnership with Cassano, Calabressa, Ferraro & Albino, and he acted in the capacity of cashier for this company. One year later he sold his interest in this concern, and in 1909 established himself in business in Newark. He commenced the manufacture of gloves in the fine building he had secured at No. 28 State street, and has been very successful in this enterprise up to the present time. He not alone manufactures stock of the highest quality, but he has gained the esteem of the business world by his honest and honorable methods of doing business, and by the kindly manner in which he looks out for the welfare of those in his employ. In political matters Mr. Esposito is a staunch Republican, and his religious affiliations are with the Catholic church.

DR. ERNEST COURSEN STANABACK

The value of systematized and concentrated effort has been amply exemplified in the career of the well-known Dr. Ernest Coursen Stanaback, a surgeon-chiroprapist, of the city of Newark, New Jersey. It is owing to his individual exertions that many greatly needed steps have been taken to advance this particular branch, and to give it the rank to which it is justly entitled.

Born in the town of Sparta, New Jersey, April 12, 1882, Dr. Stanaback is the son of Samuel Stanaback, who is a decorator and painter. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, then obtained a position in the drug store of Dr. T. H. Andrus, and remained there for a period of six years. He went to Newark in 1898, and obtained a place in the drug store of Drs. Turbell and McMurray, where his faithful services were appreciated until 1907, when he resigned in order to engage in the study of his present profession. He became a special student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, under Professor Galludet, and a diploma for his work in anatomy was conferred upon him in 1908. Upon his return to Newark upon the completion of his studies, he conducted special clinics under Dr. Joseph Freesmith, at the Home for the Aged, and is now (1913) adjunct member of the staff of St. Michael's Hospital. During the past four years Dr. Stanaback has devoted himself to the practice of surgical chiropody and has his private offices in Masonic Hall. These are equipped with the most modern appliances and scientific apparatus for this branch of the medical profession, and innumerable cases of suffering have been alleviated there. In 1908 Dr. Stanaback was responsible for the agitation in New Jersey which resulted in the legislative act bringing the practice of chiropody under the supervision of the State Board of Medical Examiners, this being the first legislation of the kind in the United States. In July, 1912, Dr. Stanaback was elected vice-president of the National Association of Chiropodists, which convened in Chicago, and in 1913 he was elected president.

The fraternal affiliations of Dr. Stanaback are as a member of Newark Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons; Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is a director in the Fraternal Building and Loan Association. In church and charitable work Dr. Stanaback has earned great commendation. He has been active in the interests of the Park Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member. He has also devoted a considerable portion of his time to active service in the Young Men's Christian Association, and as physician to the Boy Scouts.

Dr. Stanaback married Bessie, a daughter of John M. Reuch, at one time the editorial associate of William Cullen Bryant, and throughout his life an editor and writer. Mrs. Stanaback is not alone a woman of unusual amiability and sweetness of character, but intellectual, energetic and sagacious. As a member of the Park Presbyterian Church and of the Newark branch of the Young Woman's Christian Association, she has labored strenuously in behalf of those less fortunately situated, and her efforts have been attended with the success they so richly deserved. In all matters of this kind Dr. Stanaback and his wife are in hearty accord, and their home is frequently the scene of social gatherings, where may be seen the most prominent residents of the city. The sound judgment as well as the professional knowledge of the doctor have raised him high in the esteem of his colleagues, and his patients have the greatest confidence in his professional skill.

ANDREW BECKER

The city of Newark is justly celebrated as a manufacturing center and the business of manufacturing jewelry is connected with one of its most important industries. Prominently identified with this particular branch of manufacture is Andrew Becker, senior member of the firm of Charles A.

It is a well known fact that the only way to secure the peace of the world is by the establishment of a universal peace. This is the only way to secure the peace of the world. This is the only way to secure the peace of the world.

The only way to secure the peace of the world is by the establishment of a universal peace. This is the only way to secure the peace of the world. This is the only way to secure the peace of the world.

The only way to secure the peace of the world is by the establishment of a universal peace. This is the only way to secure the peace of the world. This is the only way to secure the peace of the world.

The only way to secure the peace of the world is by the establishment of a universal peace. This is the only way to secure the peace of the world. This is the only way to secure the peace of the world.

The only way to secure the peace of the world is by the establishment of a universal peace. This is the only way to secure the peace of the world. This is the only way to secure the peace of the world.

The only way to secure the peace of the world is by the establishment of a universal peace. This is the only way to secure the peace of the world. This is the only way to secure the peace of the world.

The only way to secure the peace of the world is by the establishment of a universal peace. This is the only way to secure the peace of the world. This is the only way to secure the peace of the world.



Andreas Becker

Becker & Company, gold chain manufacturers, at No. 445 South Tenth street.

He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1857, and is the son of Jacob and Augusta Becker, his father having been a farmer. Mr. Becker received his school education in institutions of learning in his native city, and upon its completion he was sent to the city of Pforzheim, where he learned the trade of jewel setting. Having mastered this thoroughly, he came to America at the age of twenty-two years, and at once located in Newark, which he has made his home since that time. He found employment at his trade with the firm of Krementz & Company, with whom he remained for a period of ten years. Thrifty and industrious by nature and by training, at the expiration of this time he had amassed sufficient capital to enable him to start in business for himself, which he accordingly proceeded to do. He established himself as a manufacturing jeweler at No. 158 Oliver street, subsequently engaging in his present business with his son, Charles A. They take rank among the largest gold chain manufacturers in the country, employing upwards of one hundred men, and their output is in demand in all parts of the United States. They sell chains to the manufacturers only. These chains, of which they manufacture all styles and qualities, are sold in a rough and unfinished state, the finishing touches being put on them by the buyers.

Mr. Becker was married in Newark, in 1880, to Julia, daughter of Philip and Sophie Schweitzer, both of German birth. They have been blessed with one son, Charles A., mentioned above. The fraternal associations of Mr. Becker are with Schiller Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons; the Harmony Singing Society, and the Jewelers' Alliance. He is regarded as one of the conservative business men of the city, yet is progressive and modern in all that he undertakes. The social and political affairs of the city are given their fair share of his attention, and he is an unostentatious yet generous patron of any plan that is afoot to better the cause of humanity.

JEROME TAYLOR CONGLETON

Jerome Taylor Congleton, a prominent and able lawyer of Essex County, has also won distinction as a local leader in political circles, wielding as he does an important influence through his wise and progressive counsels. He comes from families of old and honored lineage on both his father's and his mother's side. He was born in 1876, in Newark, New Jersey, and with that town his whole life has been identified.

His early education was acquired in the public schools of the place, attending first the Roseville Avenue and latterly the Eighth Street School, winning in both an enviable reputation for strength of character, energy and mental gifts of great promise. His later life has fulfilled the indications of his boyhood, and has been a steady progress upward and forward. In 1890 he left school and entered the service of the firm of Edward A. & William T. Day, prominent lawyers, of Newark, showing there such undoubted qualifications for a legal career that he was induced to take up the study of the law. He put himself therefore under the tutelage of his former employers, and also undertook the course at the New York Law School. The expectations of his friends were verified and he was admitted to the practice of law at the New Jersey bar at the June term of the Supreme Court in Trenton in 1899. After a short novitiate with the gentlemen through whom he had entered upon the study of law, he was, on January 1, 1901,

admitted to a partnership with them. His later work has fully justified the confidence shown in his abilities and his character, and he has won a position both with the legal fraternity and with the general public, which may be looked upon with just pride.

He has always taken a keen interest in public affairs, and has acquired a reputation in the Eleventh Ward as one of its most useful and influential citizens. He is a Republican, and has made himself a name and a place in the councils of his party. He served as a member of the Newark Common Council, creating general satisfaction by his record as a faithful and efficient public servant. He has been shown the appreciation in which he is held by being placed upon the more important committees of the council, and has shown by statesmanlike grasp of affairs that he was the man for the place. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, of the Roseville Athletic Association, and of the Lincoln Club of Roseville.

DAVID KING

David King, vice-president of the Broad and Market National Bank of Newark, and one of the prominent figures in the financial circles of the town, is of Scotch ancestry, a fact never forgotten by any member of that indomitable race.

He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 13, 1873, and is the son of John and Annie (White) King of that city. The early education of young David King was that afforded by the schools of his native town. He was still a school boy when the move was made to this country, and his studies were continued in the public schools of New York. Subsequently he returned to Scotland and took a course at Glasgow University. The inclination of his tastes pointing towards exactness and system, he followed this by a course at the New York Law School, specializing along the line of commercial law. He then took up banking, and entered the employ of the Fourth National Bank of New York City, beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder in his intention to know the business from the bottom up. In the service of this institution he continued for twenty years, during which period he held positions from messenger boy to chief clerk. He held, when his connection with the bank was severed January, 1911, the position of paying teller. About this time a movement was on foot for the formation of the Broad and Market National Bank, and Mr. King with his wide and profound knowledge of the theory and practice of banking was one of its chief and most active organizers. Upon its establishment he became the first vice-president, the position which he at present holds. The institution is one of the most substantial in Newark, having a capital of \$200,000 and a paid-in surplus of \$100,000. An almost unexampled growth has marked its existence of barely two years, a fact acknowledged by all, who are in a position to judge, to be in a large measure due to the administrative ability and long and thorough financial experience of its vice-president, Mr. King.

An authority upon the questions of the banking business, Mr. King has occasionally done some writing on the subject. He is the author of essays: "Banking, Practical and Theoretical," "Banking from the Business Man's Standpoint," and "Branch Banking," for the last mentioned of which he was awarded the first prize in a competition instituted in 1903 by the American Banker's Magazine. He is a member of the American Institute of Banking, and holds the title of royal treasurer in the Order of Scottish Clans for the United States and Canada. He is also a member of the Order

of Free and Accepted Masons. In political views he holds with the principles of Republicanism.

Mr. King married, in 1895, Barbara Reid, daughter of Peter Pentland, of Jersey City, and they have one son, John McLeod.

THOMAS J. LEE, JR.

Thomas J. Lee, Jr., an enterprising business man of the city of Newark, New Jersey, who has been at the head of a number of business undertakings, and whose most recent organization, the Orange Supply Company, which supplies plumbers' materials of every description, is in a most flourishing condition, has also made his mark in the political arena of the municipality. His father, Thomas J. Lee, was born in Montreal, Canada, being the son of Thomas Lee, an Irishman. Early in life he removed to New Jersey, where he engaged in the business of training race horses, and is still living in Secaucus, New Jersey. He married Ellen, daughter of Patrick and Ellen Pilleu, of Ireland. Their children are: Thomas J., the subject of this sketch, and William, who married Lizzie Wernsing, of Homestead, New Jersey.

Thomas J. Lee, Jr., was born in the State of New Jersey, was educated in the Public schools, and was graduated with honor from the Hoboken High School. Upon the completion of his school education he engaged in business with his father in the training of race horses, but soon abandoned this in favor of a position in a plumbing supply house in New York City. At the age of twenty years he went to Newark, recognizing the excellent business possibilities afforded by that city, and some years later entered the employ of Roe & Conover. Subsequently he organized the Newark Supply Company, dealers in plumbers' supplies, on Mechanic street, Newark, and after an able management of this business for a period of five years sold out his interests to his partners in the concern. He organized the Orange Supply Company, January 1, 1909, and is actively engaged in the management of this important enterprise at the present time, the place of business being 593 Main street, East Orange. They deal in all kinds of plumbers' supplies, steam fittings and general hardware, and the reputation for reliability acquired by this firm ensures them a widespread patronage. The annual amount of business done at the present time (1913) is \$250,000. In the political affairs of the community Mr. Lee is rapidly becoming an important factor. In 1911 he was elected alderman to represent the Democratic party of the Sixth Ward, upon which occasion he received a plurality of two hundred and sixty-one votes. He has been appointed a member of the following named committees: Police, public markets, public schools, printing and stationery, and band concerts. The fraternal, social and political affiliations of Mr. Lee are with the Sixth Ward Democratic Club, John J. Gaynor Association, John J. Nate Association, William Bley Association, Knights of Columbus, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a number of others.

From the commencement of his business career, Mr. Lee has displayed an exceptional amount of business acumen and practical foresight, and the same qualities have been greatly in evidence in his conduct of the public affairs entrusted to his management.

LOUIS LIPPMAN

Louis Lippman, general agent for Essex and Union counties of the Fidelity Deposit Company of Maryland, General Accident and Assurance Company of Perth, Hartford Steamboiler and Inspection Company of Hartford, New York Plate Glass Insurance Company, Citizens' Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, and Minnesota Underwriters of St. Paul, is a native of Newark, New Jersey, born October 30, 1863, son of Leopold and Elizabeth Lippman.

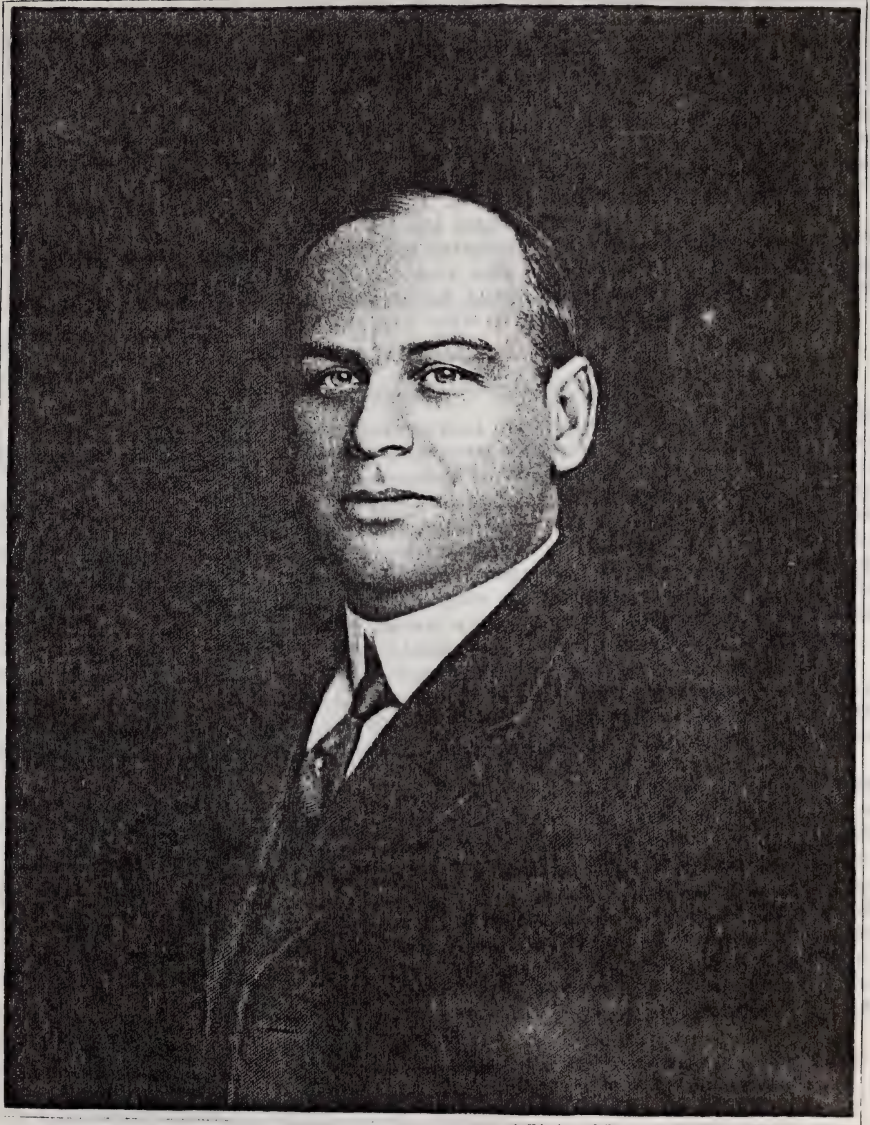
He attended the public and high schools of Newark, completing his studies in 1879. He at once entered the employ of Heilner & Straus, with whom he remained for three years, and then accepted a position as salesman with L. Lang & Company, engaged in the tailor trimmings business, with whom he remained for three years, and then engaged in the same line of trade on his own account until 1890. He engaged in his present line of business under the firm name of Eggers & Lippman in 1898 and continued as such until 1905, when Mr. Marks was admitted to partnership, and in 1911 Mr. Lippman purchased the interests of his partners and has since continued alone.

For many years Mr. Lippman has been actively identified with public affairs, in the administration of which he has displayed the same sterling qualities exemplified in his business life. From 1885 to 1889 he acted as clerk of the Board of Elections for Second District, Sixth Ward; in 1886-87 was journal clerk for Legislature of New Jersey; from 1886 to 1891 was justice of the peace, re-elected in the latter year and served until 1896, re-elected again and served continuously until 1906; appointed assistant assessor in December, 1890, served until June, 1895; made clerk of Essex County Board of Election in September, 1895, and served until August, 1908. From 1884 to 1908 he was elected as a delegate, representing the Republican party, to every city, county and State convention, and for seventeen consecutive years was the reading secretary of every convention held in Newark and Essex County, he being the only man in the city of Newark to serve in a like capacity for so long a period. During Louis Aronson's run for mayor in 1912, Mr. Lippman acted as chairman of the committee at the primaries and during the campaign. Mr. Lippman is a stockholder in the Progress, Sixteenth Ward, Savings, Merchants', Avon Hill, and Amalgamated Building and Loan Associations, and director in the Savings, Sixteenth Ward, Avon, and Amalgamated Building and Loan Associations. He is a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, affiliating with Northern Lodge, No. 25; Harmony Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Jersey Consistory; Salaam Temple, of Newark; also a member of Ezekiel Lodge, B'nai B'rith; of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Progress Club, the Mountain Ridge Country Club, member and director of the Beth Israel Hospital, and the only living charter member of the Republican Indian League, and a member of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club.

Mr. Lippman married May Rosenstein, January 19, 1892, and they have one daughter, Lenore, born May 15, 1895.

ERNEST F. KEER

Ernest F. Keer is a well-known German-American citizen. He is the youngest son of Julius and Josephine Keer, late of the city of Newark. They resided in Newark since the '40s. He was born in Newark November 1, 1870.



Ernest F. Lee



Joseph C. Bowen

Mr. Keer became a student in the New York University and graduated in 1892, receiving a degree of LL. B. After having graduated, he studied law with the firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, this city. He was admitted as an attorney in 1893, and in 1896 as a counsellor. Since that date he has successfully practiced law in Essex County and has a substantial clientele due entirely to his ability and conscientious efforts in behalf of the causes he represents. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club and of the Newark Board of Trade. He has been a member of many societies, lodges and other organizations, but, due to the time required for his practice, he has, from time to time, resigned from many of them.

Mr. Keer always practiced the principles now represented by the new Progressive party, and like every man who is known throughout the community for reliability and honesty of purpose, as well as talents of high degree, he possesses great influence both in public and private life.

BARTHOLOMEW F. MONAGHAN

The history of a State as well as that of a nation is chiefly the chronicles of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society, whether in the broad sphere of public labors or in the more circumscribed, but not less worthy and valuable, of individual activity, through which the general good is ever promoted. There is both propriety and satisfaction in giving even a cursory review of the life of a man who has really achieved, and when this achievement lies in the field of education, it has been a matter of vital importance to the community in which it has occurred, and perhaps to the entire world, for the influence exerted along these lines is one of the most widespread. Bartholomew F. Monaghan, of Newark, New Jersey, is one of those men who have had the gratification of being able to use this influence, and in his capacity as principal of the West Side School, his benefit to the city has been an extensive one. He is of Irish descent, his parents, Patrick and Honora Monaghan, being natives of County Sligo, Ireland.

Bartholomew F. Monaghan was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 9, 1873, and received his education entirely in his native country. He was graduated from the Morton Street Public School in June, 1889, and then attended the Newark High School. He matriculated at Rutgers College in September, 1892, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences in 1896. Shortly after his graduation from Rutgers College he was appointed vice-principal of Morton Street School, and in September, 1899, to a similar position in the South Market Street School. Advanced to the position of principal of the Hawkins Street School in September, 1900, he was transferred to the principalship of the West Side School on February 1, 1912, and has filled that office since that time.

Mr. Monaghan married, September 5, 1900, Sarah J., daughter of Francis and Sarah Filer, of East Hampton, Long Island. They have one child, Barth F., born January 28, 1903.

MYRON W. MORSE

The city of Newark, New Jersey, has shown a remarkable growth and development during recent years, and among those who have been largely instrumental in furthering this desirable state of affairs the name of Myron W. Morse takes a prominent place.

The first of these is the fact that the name of the person who was the first to use the word "atom" is not known. It is possible that the word was used by some one before the time of Democritus, but this is not certain. The second fact is that the word "atom" was used by the Greeks to mean a small part of something, and not necessarily a part that could not be divided further. This is in contrast to the modern use of the word, which means a part that cannot be divided further.

The third fact is that the word "atom" was used by the Greeks to mean a part that was not visible to the eye. This is in contrast to the modern use of the word, which means a part that is visible to the eye. The fourth fact is that the word "atom" was used by the Greeks to mean a part that was not divisible. This is in contrast to the modern use of the word, which means a part that is divisible.

THE GREEK CONCEPT OF ATOM

The Greek concept of atom was based on the idea that matter was made up of small parts called atoms. These atoms were thought to be indivisible and to have no internal structure. They were also thought to be in constant motion. The Greek concept of atom was based on the idea that matter was made up of small parts called atoms. These atoms were thought to be indivisible and to have no internal structure. They were also thought to be in constant motion.

The Greek concept of atom was based on the idea that matter was made up of small parts called atoms. These atoms were thought to be indivisible and to have no internal structure. They were also thought to be in constant motion.

The Greek concept of atom was based on the idea that matter was made up of small parts called atoms. These atoms were thought to be indivisible and to have no internal structure. They were also thought to be in constant motion. The Greek concept of atom was based on the idea that matter was made up of small parts called atoms. These atoms were thought to be indivisible and to have no internal structure. They were also thought to be in constant motion.

The Greek concept of atom was based on the idea that matter was made up of small parts called atoms. These atoms were thought to be indivisible and to have no internal structure. They were also thought to be in constant motion.

THE GREEK CONCEPT OF ATOM

The Greek concept of atom was based on the idea that matter was made up of small parts called atoms. These atoms were thought to be indivisible and to have no internal structure. They were also thought to be in constant motion. The Greek concept of atom was based on the idea that matter was made up of small parts called atoms. These atoms were thought to be indivisible and to have no internal structure. They were also thought to be in constant motion.

Mr. Morse was born in Newark, and is a grand nephew of Professor Morse, of telegraph fame. He has undoubtedly inherited many of the valuable traits which have characterized the earlier generations of his family, and has known how to utilize them to the best advantage. He acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city, but was obliged to enter practical business life when he was still a young lad. His first business position was as a clerk in the employ of William H. Lorton, of Orange, New Jersey, with whom he remained two years. At this time he secured a scholarship at the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Newark, at that time the only business college in the city, and entered upon his studies there, making a specialty of penmanship, arithmetic and commercial law. The last mentioned study possessed a peculiar fascination for him, and his complete mastery of it has been of inestimable benefit to him throughout his business career. He was seventeen years of age at the time of his graduation from the business college, and had no difficulty in finding a suitable position. He entered the employ of William Turner & Company, stamped tin ware manufacturers, as bookkeeper, but at the expiration of one year he had a favorable offer from Charles M. Decker, wholesale and retail grocer, at Brick Church, New Jersey, and remained there several years. His next position was with Carter, Sloan & Company, at that time the largest jewelry manufacturers in the entire United States, and after five years spent with this firm, Mr. Morse, in 1888, started in business independently. He had given the subject due consideration for a long period of time, and concluded that the best field for his operations was in the outskirts of the city. He accordingly opened a real estate office in the North End, known as the Eighth Ward, and the wisdom of his choice of a location has been amply demonstrated. At the present time (1913) it takes but ten minutes to get from this locality to the business center of the city, at Broad and Market streets. Mr. Morse succeeded in convincing many prominent residents of the city of the desirability of this section as a residential quarter, and the development of the city in that direction is largely owing to his personal efforts. He showed his originality by the adoption of a trade mark, which is to be found on his cards and stationery, consisting of an oblong field with oblique bars of red, white and blue. This was a novel device for this line of business and naturally attracted considerable attention. He has identified himself closely with the interests of his clients and customers, and conducts all operations with as much care as if they were for his individual benefit. This is fully recognized by those who have had dealings with him, and his reputation as an honest and honorable business man has spread far and wide. He has recently opened a second office on the second floor at No. 740 Broad street, which location is opposite the Postoffice, and in the center of the banking interests. In addition to his real estate operations Mr. Morse is a notary public and a commissioner of deeds, and the various branches are mutually helpful to each other. As an active member of the Newark Board of Trade, Mr. Morse has great influence, and is at present a member of the membership committee of that body. He is also an active factor as a member of several building and loan associations, and in charitable and religious work his is a well-known name and figure. For many years he has been a member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, having served as secretary of the Sunday School for nine and one-half years, also as president of the Epworth League. Mr. Morse has earned the esteem and confidence of the business world as a man whose word is as good as his bond, and in social life his many sterling qualities have gained for him at least an equal number of sincere friends.

JOHN MORRISON

One of the successful merchants of the past generation in the city of Newark, New Jersey, was John Morrison, a citizen to whose generosity and philanthropic zeal much that is best in the higher life of the city is justly due. His time and his means were ever freely given to the public weal and he was a citizen who ranked with the best of his fellows. Liberal without being radical, he was many years in advance of his time, and when death overtook him at the early age of forty-nine years there was probably no man in the town who wielded a greater influence for good and who was more generally beloved. It is the example of such men as this that lights the torch of human charity and hands it down to future generations.

His father, John Morrison, Sr., was descended from old English stock, and was the owner of a large flour mill in Liverpool, England. Stories of the great business opportunities in the United States attracted his attention, and he came to this country and established a large mill on Staten Island. Later, in connection with this enterprise, he purchased an extensive wheat farm near Utica, New York, and died in the latter place. His widow, who was left with three small children, survived his loss by only two years. He married Ann Herbert, and their children were: John, the subject of this sketch; Ann, born in 1815; Jane, 1818.

John Morrison was born in Liverpool, England, 1812, and died in Newark, 1861. It is largely owing to his innate desires that he acquired his fine education. His native ability was very great, and his ambition and fine taste gained for him a culture that few men attain with all the laborious training of the schools. He was possessed of a keen business sense as well, and a shrewd perception of character that was invaluable and no doubt contributed largely to his success. He was as indefatigable in his training as a student as later he was assiduous in his attention to his business duties. Thoroughness, devotion to work, and an unshakable integrity, furnished the keynotes to his business character, the other side of which showed the broad-minded Christian gentleman, with charity and sympathy for all classes, creeds and conditions, and the possessor of a culture as wide as his charity. In the mathematical field he took an especially high rank, and was considered, by those competent to judge, the best mathematician of which the State of New Jersey could boast at that time. Problems from all over the world were sent to him for solution, and he was ever willing and ready to solve them. At one time Princeton College tendered him a professorship, but he could not reconcile the small salary attached to the position with the needs of his growing family, and declined the honor.

His first business venture was as a flour merchant, his headquarters being in Maiden Lane, New York City. He abandoned this in order to associate himself in a partnership with T. B. Peddie, in the manufacture of trunks in Newark, with a retail establishment in Chambers street, New York City. Being of a decidedly mechanical turn of mind as well as mathematical, Mr. Morrison invented many ingenious contrivances for the improvement of the wares his firm manufactured, and a number of others which facilitated and lessened the cost of manufacture. From the time his business interests took him to Newark, he thoroughly identified himself with that city, and threw himself with characteristic ardor into all the movements of a charitable and philanthropic nature. He was a peculiarly devout and ardent churchman, and for a period of twenty years served as one of the wardens of Trinity Church. His wife was an efficient helper in all his

charities; and he left behind him a beloved memory, that of a high-minded and noble business man, loyal to every duty as a citizen and man.

Mr. Morrison married, at Waterville, New York, 1834, Caroline, born in New York City, August, 1812, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Fowler) Ogden, and sister of Deborah and Mary Ogden. Children: John Ogden, deceased; Charles D., deceased; Caroline Louise, deceased; William Henry, deceased; Mary; Edward; Anna Monroe, of whom further; and George.

Anna Monroe Morrison was married to Truman H. Aldrich, at Trinity Church, Newark, in May, 1870. Mr. Aldrich was born in Palmyra, New York, October 17, 1848. He was educated in the public schools, the Military Academy, West Chester, Pennsylvania; and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, graduating M. E. in 1869. He practiced in New York and New Jersey in 1869-71, was in the banking business in Selma, Alabama, in 1871-73, and since then has been engaged in coal mining and geological work. He was a candidate for Congress (indorsed by People's party) in 1894; his opponent was seated, but after a successful contest he was seated near the close of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. He is now in the mining business in Birmingham, Alabama. Mrs. Aldrich died April 13, 1913. Children of Truman H. and Anna Monroe (Morrison) Aldrich: Georgie W., now Mrs. John W. Herron, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Truman H. Aldrich, Jr., of Birmingham, Alabama; Morrison and Anna M., both deceased; and Marie A. Aldrich, of Washington, D. C.

The Ogden family, from which Mrs. Caroline (Ogden) Morrison was descended, is of ancient English origin, the name having been derived from the old Saxon oak-dean, or oak valley. The first American ancestor was John Ogden, referred to usually as "the Pilgrim," born in Hampshire, England, September 19, 1609; died in May, 1682. He arrived at Southampton, Long Island, in 1640, and was a leading man among the settlers who founded the town. He became greatly interested in whaling, Southampton being one of the chief centers of that industry, which was a very important branch of the trade of the country before the introduction of petroleum. He represented Southampton in the General Court. In 1664 he removed to New Jersey and bought of the Indians a tract of land at Elizabethtown one month before the patent was granted to the English Governor. He filled the office of Deputy Governor of the province, having been appointed to the post by Philip Carteret, the Proprietary Governor. John Ogden left five sons and one daughter, and a remarkable number of their descendants have attained eminence in the legal profession, several having taken a large part in the framing of colony and State constitutions. Many became judges of the Supreme Court, and three became Governors of New Jersey. In various records of the State of New York the activities of the Ogden family have received honorable mention. At the time of the Revolutionary War, John Ogden, a great-grandson of John Ogden, the Pilgrim, owned and operated a mill on the Whippany river, near Morristown, and there he made flour and his wife baked bread for the hungry soldiers of the patriot army stationed in the vicinity.

Mr. Morrison was a particularly fine example of undeviating devotion to duty. Calm and deliberate, he never engaged in any undertaking, whether of a private or public character, without due and careful consideration; then, his plans being well and clearly formed, he strode forward without hesitation to the goal he had set for himself. The earnest spirit which marked the commencement of his business career was characteristic of him throughout his life.



Paul Reckels



TONY PETTE

Of the many classes of foreigners who have come to the shores of the United States, there is none which has won a more richly deserved reputation for industry, frugality and perseverance than the natives of Italy. In spite of the numerous hardships with which many of them have had to contend, they have remained the same cheerful, contented people that they were when they first came. When the smallest opportunity to advance has been offered to them, they have eagerly seized it and made the best use of it. This has notably been the case with Mr. Tony Pette, the well-known jeweler of Newark, New Jersey.

Gennero Pette, father of the Mr. Pette of this review, was born in Italy, in 1828, and was a mill owner and a superintendent of mills in his native country until he emigrated to America in 1903. He made his home in the city of Newark, where he is now living in retirement after a long life of usefulness. He married Rosa Barbato, and had children: Andrew, employed as a mason in Newark; Maria Theresa, married — Novello, a lumber merchant of Newark; and Tony.

Tony Pette was born in the town of Novero Superiore, province of Salerno, Italy, May 25, 1875. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native country, in which he was a pupil until he had attained the age of ten years. He then came to the United States in the steamer "California," the voyage lasting eighteen days, and was landed in the city of New York. He immediately went on to Newark, New Jersey, where he found a suitable position in the factory of Mr. Roswald, a manufacturer of pocketbooks, on Magazine street. He remained with this concern for a period of seven years, his diligence and faithful attention to his duties being recognized by those in authority by advancement from grade to grade, until he had attained the position of foreman of one of the departments. After a considerable length of time in this responsible position, he had amassed a sufficient capital to warrant his establishing himself in business independently, and he accordingly opened a jewelry store at No. 12 Ferry street, where he was so successful that in 1909 he removed to No. 43 Ferry street, at which place his business is still located. His stock in trade consists of a most complete line of jewelry, including a fine line of diamonds, and his business in the repairing of watches and jewelry of all kinds is a considerable one. He also handles all kinds of musical instruments, and has a very considerable patronage in this field. He has gained a reputation for excellence of workmanship in all the lines he handles.

Mr. Pette married, September 4, 1904, Giulea, daughter of James and Carmelia Salamme. He served for twenty-two months in the Italian army, as a member of the Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry. He is of fine personal appearance, with expressive dark eyes and a very attractive manner. He is held in high esteem by all with whom he has had business dealings and is in the true sense of the word a selfmade man.

BRUNO REICHELT

Bruno Reichelt, the capable and efficient head of the Patent Bureau Reichelt, civil and mechanical engineer and patent attorney, with well-equipped and modern offices in Newark, is one of the three sons of a well-known mining engineer of Saxony, Germany.

Bruno Reichelt was educated in the technical schools of Dresden, Germany, receiving a thorough preparation for an active career. He received

THEY WERE

The first of these was the fact that the Wilsons were not only a family of the highest social position, but also a family of the highest intellectual position. The second was the fact that the Wilsons were not only a family of the highest social position, but also a family of the highest intellectual position. The third was the fact that the Wilsons were not only a family of the highest social position, but also a family of the highest intellectual position.

The fourth was the fact that the Wilsons were not only a family of the highest social position, but also a family of the highest intellectual position. The fifth was the fact that the Wilsons were not only a family of the highest social position, but also a family of the highest intellectual position. The sixth was the fact that the Wilsons were not only a family of the highest social position, but also a family of the highest intellectual position.

The seventh was the fact that the Wilsons were not only a family of the highest social position, but also a family of the highest intellectual position. The eighth was the fact that the Wilsons were not only a family of the highest social position, but also a family of the highest intellectual position. The ninth was the fact that the Wilsons were not only a family of the highest social position, but also a family of the highest intellectual position. The tenth was the fact that the Wilsons were not only a family of the highest social position, but also a family of the highest intellectual position.

The eleventh was the fact that the Wilsons were not only a family of the highest social position, but also a family of the highest intellectual position. The twelfth was the fact that the Wilsons were not only a family of the highest social position, but also a family of the highest intellectual position. The thirteenth was the fact that the Wilsons were not only a family of the highest social position, but also a family of the highest intellectual position.

THEIR RECORD

The fourteenth was the fact that the Wilsons were not only a family of the highest social position, but also a family of the highest intellectual position. The fifteenth was the fact that the Wilsons were not only a family of the highest social position, but also a family of the highest intellectual position. The sixteenth was the fact that the Wilsons were not only a family of the highest social position, but also a family of the highest intellectual position.

his certificate to practice as a patent and trademark lawyer in the year 1885, from the city of Dresden, Saxony, and since 1903 has been actively engaged in his line of work in Newark. He established the firm of Patent Bureau Reichelt in connection with his brother's firm, The International Patent Bureau, C. Fr. Reichelt, 247 Friedrich Strasse, at Berlin, Germany. They have direct agents in Adelaide, Athens, Amsterdam, Brussels, Bukarest, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Christiania, Helsingforz, Cairo, Calcutta, Constantinople, Copenhagen, Lisbon, London, Luxemburg, Madrid, Ottawa, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Stockholm, Tokio, Washington, Wien, Zurich, etc. They secure patents, make a specialty of securing trademarks, make drawings for patents, working drawings for machinery and selling patents, and are in connection with the largest manufacturers in Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain, and in fact all over the globe, thus making it an international concern, with a world-wide reputation. The brothers work together harmoniously, exchanging work and introducing inventions to manufacturers in behalf of their clients. The other brother, E. E. Reichelt, recently deceased, was head of the firm, International Patent and Technical Bureau Reichelt, at Dresden, Saxony, No. 21 Koenig Albert Strasse. The Patent Bureau Reichelt is responsible and trustworthy, has the best of bank references, and is therefore worthy of the extensive patronage accorded it, which is both representative and remunerative.

Mr. Reichelt married, in Germany, Martha E. Frenzel, born in Germany, and they are the parents of three children—Er Vera, Alex, Norman.

JOSEPH F. PAPSCOE

One of the most energetic and enterprising business men of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is to be found in the person of Joseph F. Papscoe, who is rapidly earning his laurels also in connection with the public affairs of the community. He is the son of George and Susanna Papscoe, and was born in Newark, June 27, 1885. His education was a thorough and practical one, consisting of attendance at St. Mary's Parochial School, St. Benedict's College, and a considerable time spent at the New York Law School, but he left the latter institution before graduation.

He was very young when he commenced his business career, but with his practical, up-to-date ideas, his executive ability, and an inborn talent for managing affairs of importance, he soon gained, and retained, an excellent patronage, which has been consistently growing since that time. The real estate field is the one to which he has chiefly devoted his energies, and with this he is an expert title examiner. He also represents in a business capacity the Poured Cement House Corporation, William J. Axt Company, the Stirling Corporation, the M. A. P. Realty Company, and the American Assurance Association.

In 1907 Mr. Papscoe was honored by election as school commissioner to represent the Third Ward, but for various reasons he declined to hold office. He was elected Democratic representative in the Assembly in 1912, an office he is holding at the present time. His fraternal connections are numerous, among them being: St. Mary's Catholic Alumni, St. Benedict's Alumni, Knights of Columbus, Gottfried Krueger Association, Third Ward Democratic Association, and the Jacob Haussling Democratic Club. Mr. Papscoe is a forcible speaker, and in political meetings, at which he is a frequent attendant, he is always listened to with a pleasing and flattering attention which is not often granted so young a man.

1052147 4 111201



Joseph F. Lafocore



Joseph E. Johnson



Handwritten signature



Handwritten signature

JAMES PATRICK ROGERS

One of the youngest public men in the city of Newark, New Jersey, is Alderman James Patrick Rogers, who has already made his mark in the political arena of the city, and of whom great things may be confidently expected in the future, judging from his past record. He is the son of Terence T. Rogers, born in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, October 14, 1854, and who came to America at the age of nineteen years. He settled at Newark, entered the employ of the Central Stamping Company, with which he was associated for a period of thirty-two years, having been, at the time of his retirement in 1907, foreman in the concern for many years. He married Katherine A., daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Mulrooney, and they had children: John T., an attorney of Newark; Francis J., a plumber of the same city; Matthew S., a Newark contractor; James Patrick, mentioned above; Mary Elizabeth, married Darcy F. Van Volkenberg, lieutenant of the Newark Fire Department; and Helen L., who was graduated from the Newark Business College.

James Patrick Rogers was born in Newark, March 17, 1888, in the same house in which he is living at the present time (1913). He received his elementary education in St. John's Parochial School, and this was supplemented by a course of study at Woods' Business College. His college preparatory education was acquired at the Packard Institute in the city of New York, his intention being to matriculate at Princeton University. Deciding, however, that a business life was more to his taste than a course in the university, Mr. Rogers entered the employ of the Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturers of Newark. Subsequently he became connected with the Glidden Varnish Company in the capacity of salesman, and in 1909 assumed the office of New Jersey representative of the firm of Berry Brothers, varnish manufacturers, of Detroit, Michigan, a position he is holding at the present time, his efficient services being highly appreciated by the corporation with which he is connected.

Mr. Rogers is a member in high rank of the Knights of Columbus, of the Leni Lenape and Jefferson clubs, and Newark Lodge, No. 21, B. P. O. E. He is also affiliated with a number of Democratic organizations, in which his influence is an important factor, and he has many friends in all classes of society in Newark. He is progressive but prudent in his ideas, and represents the Fourth Ward of the city as alderman with dignity and honor. When called upon to speak in public assembly, he has proven himself an able orator, with a fund of ready wit and a remarkable command of language.

WALTER M. VAN DEUSEN

Walter M. Van Deusen, cashier of the National Newark Banking Company of Newark, New Jersey, and a financier of excellent ability, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, son of Andrew J. Van Deusen, of that city.

Walter M. Van Deusen entered business in the New Milford (Connecticut) Savings Bank, from which he went to the National Bank of New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Jersey, thence to the Newark City National Bank of Newark, New Jersey. In the latter institution he was note teller at the time of its consolidation with the National Newark Banking Company, and held the same position in the consolidated bank until 1908, when he was made assistant cashier, and was advanced to his present position of cashier, February 23, 1911.

Mr. Van Deusen holds membership in various important financial associations. He was treasurer of the New Jersey Bankers' Association in 1910-11, vice-president in 1911-12, and president in 1912-13; he is at present (1913) a member of the executive committee of that association and chairman of its currency committee. He is also a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, his term extending from 1913 to 1916. He is a member of the Board of Trade of Newark, of the Holland Society of New York, the Union Club and the Down Town Club of Newark; of Cosmos Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

PROFESSOR LUIGI TUTELA

Italy, that land of musical celebrities, has contributed one to the city of Newark, New Jersey, whose reputation, although he is still a young man, has already become widespread. Both as a performer and as a composer, Mr. Tutela has won laurels which would honor one much his senior in point of years.

Generoso Tutela, his father, was a shoemaker in his native land of Italy, and came to the United States in the year 1887. He was employed for many years by the Bannister Company, manufacturers of shoes, and his death occurred in 1907. He married Mary, daughter of Augustino Moshella, and had children: Rossario, living in Italy; Eliziario, Rocco and Charles, shoemakers in the city of Newark; Philomena, living in Italy; Rosa, resides in Boston, Massachusetts; Albert, deceased; and Luigi

Professor Luigi Tutela was born in the town of Grollanunarda, province of Avellino, Italy, May 2, 1883. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native land, and this was supplemented with a three years' course in a Normal Institute, which he took with a view of devoting himself to the profession of teaching. However, the prospects in his mother country did not appear very enticing to him by the time he had attained a more mature age, and he determined to come to America, where he thought he could better satisfy his ambitious nature. He took passage on a steamship at Naples and was landed at New York City after a trip lasting sixteen days. He commenced the study of music, for which he had developed unusual ability, under the famous instructor Nutini, and studied harmony and composition under Dr. Penfield of the New York College of Music. June 15, 1909, Mr. Tutela was graduated from this institution and his diploma was awarded him. Although scarcely more than at the beginning of his musical career, Professor Tutela has already gained an enviable reputation as a composer, performer and instructor. When but eighteen years of age he composed his "La Treonfo," a march that has been played by all the best known Italian bands and orchestras throughout the country. At the great International Musical Contest, held at Perugia, December 30, 1912, he was awarded the second prize, a silver medal and a diploma, for his composition for the piano and violin, entitled "Sciara Sciat Elegie." Among the other of his best known compositions may be mentioned: "Serenade Poetica," for violin and piano; "Angel's Prayer," for piano; and "Cuore Infranto (Broken Heart)," a concert song with English and Italian words. In addition to the skill he has displayed as a composer and as a performer on the piano and violin, Professor Tutela is the organist and choir director of the Olivet Presbyterian Chapel of Newark. Much of his time is also devoted to private instruction and he has an unusually large number of pupils. If one may



Myra Kelsey



James H. Smith

judge with any degree of accuracy from what he has already accomplished in the past, Professor Tutela has a most brilliant future to look forward to.

Professor Tutela married Concetta, daughter of Nicolo Di Jeso, and has one daughter, Angelina, born January 12, 1913. He is held in high esteem by all who know him, and is justly popular, not alone in musical circles, but in the highest social circles of the city as well.

MEYER KUSSY

Among her foreign citizens of the second generation of whom Newark may justly be proud is Meyer Kussy, president of the West Side Trust Company. He not only holds a position of responsibility at the head of one of the great financial institutions of the city, but has shown himself throughout his career a citizen of the greatest public spirit and always active in every movement making for the advancement of the city, and her material and social development.

Mr. Kussy was born in Newark, December 22, 1860, and was the son of Gustav and Bella (Bloch) Kussy. Gustav Kussy, the father, was a native of Bohemia, and Bella Bloch a native of Bavaria, both coming to this country in the year 1854, though without knowing each other. Circumstances brought them both to Newark, and it was there that they met and in 1855 were married. The elder Mr. Kussy was a butcher by trade, an occupation which he followed for many years. He died in 1907, his wife surviving him for only two years. According to the fine ancient custom among the highest type of his people Mr. Kussy made the home of his parents in their old age his residence, and did not permit himself to marry until after their death.

The education of Meyer Kussy was obtained at the public schools of Newark, having passed through the grades and the High School by the time he had reached the age of sixteen years. One of a family of six children, it was necessary for him to go to work at once, and he was nothing loath, as he was a boy to whom idleness was an abhorrence. His first business experience was in his father's employ, and later he engaged in business for himself, and continued until 1899. In 1902 the organization of the West Side Trust Company was being considered, and among the most active of the men interested in its establishment was Mr. Kussy. Upon its final organization he was elected vice-president, and served in that capacity until 1907, when he was made president, the position which he has since held. Mr. Kussy is also president of the Uptown Building & Loan Company. He has served as a member of three grand juries, having on one of these served as foreman. He is interested in a number of the charitable organizations of the town and is always a subscriber to objects of a benevolent character. He has subscribed himself to a number of the fraternal orders, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of the Order of the Scottish Rite, and is a member of Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, having received the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Congregation Oheb Shalom. He married, November, 1909, Rose Kussy, a distant relative.

SAMUEL FOWLER BIGELOW

Samuel Fowler Bigelow, a leading figure in the legal fraternity of the State, and a man of consummate ability, was born in Newark, March 29,

1837, son of Mayor Moses and Julia Ann (Breckenridge) Bigelow. He comes of a notable family, being the grandson of Timothy Bigelow, and the seventh in descent from John Bigelow, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. John Bigelow, a grandson of the first John, settled in Newark in 1716, and his grandsons were ardent patriots and fighters in the Revolutionary War, four having served as captains and two as privates.

From his earliest boyhood Mr. Bigelow was fortunate in receiving the best education of the time. He was prepared for college at the Newark Academy at Ashland Hall and the Freehold Institute, and then matriculated at Princeton College and was graduated with the class of 1857. After leaving college he read law with Vice-Chancellor Amzi Dodd, of Newark, and Jehiel G. Shipman, of Belvidere, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in 1860 and as counsellor in 1864. He was subsequently admitted to the New York, California, and different United States bars.

Mr. Bigelow served as City Attorney of Newark in 1863, as Judge of the Newark City Court in 1868, and as United States District Attorney for New Jersey, being appointed to the latter office by President Cleveland. He was also made a Supreme Court Commissioner by the New Jersey Supreme Court, Special Master in Chancery by Chancellor William T. McGill, and United States Commissioner for New Jersey by Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick. He also declined a position on Governor Bedle's staff as aide, with which went the rank of colonel. He also declined the office of Judge of the Newark District Court, though it had been largely through his instrumentality that the district courts had been created.

His work while United States Attorney was noteworthy for the vigor with which he upheld the rights of the people and prosecuted infringements of the law. He was insistent in his demand that violations of United States statutes by European steamship companies in overloading their vessels to this country should cease, and it is a commentary on the uprightness and integrity of the man in the public service that he had more cases of this character during his incumbency of the office than there had been in all the terms of his predecessors.

Mr. Bigelow has from time to time written articles of a biographical and editorial character. He wrote for the Newark city collection a biographical sketch of his father, Mayor Moses Bigelow, and after a sojourn in California wrote a series entitled "California Stories" for the Sunday Call. Besides these, he has written numerous articles on political and local affairs in the Newark Journal. He was, when for a short period a resident of California, a contributor to the San Francisco Chronicle. Mr. Bigelow is unmarried.

ALFRED N. DALRYMPLE

Alfred N. Dalrymple, one of Newark's leading lawyers who is prominently identified with the Republican party of New Jersey, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, December 16, 1874, son of Frederick B. and Annie E. (Newton) Dalrymple, and a descendant of the Dalrymple family of Morris County, New Jersey, one of the oldest and most honored in the State.

After completing his course of study in the public schools in Washington, Alfred N. Dalrymple entered the office of Hon. Perry S. Heath, an excellent opening, for Mr. Heath was then the Washington correspondent of many leading newspapers throughout the country, and in touch with their

interests. This environment influenced Mr. Dalrymple in choosing the stenographic profession, preparation for which he undertook with such zeal, intelligence and ability, that he rapidly developed into an expert in that line of work, displaying speed and accuracy of a high order. As a shorthand reporter he was present at a number of hearings before Congress, and also acted as private secretary to several members of the House of Representatives. When Hon. R. Wayne Parker was elected to Congress in 1895 Mr. Dalrymple was engaged as his confidential secretary.

Law was, however, the goal of his ambition, and he soon began legal studies in the office of Cortlandt and Wayne Parker. While in Washington he supplemented this with a course at the Columbian University Law School, from which he was graduated, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, as both attorney and counsellor-at-law, in 1897, and to the bar of New Jersey in 1901. Having established an office in Newark, he resigned his secretaryship with Congressman Parker, in order to devote more time to law. He now carries on a general practice, and acts as counsel for a number of the leading firms and corporations of Essex County. During the years 1904 and 1905 he acted in a secretarial capacity to Governor Franklin Murphy.

Mr. Dalrymple's remarkable talents, and the brilliance of his mind, first displayed in the field of stenography, found ampler and more fitting expression in the practice of law. All cases which have come under his consideration have been handled with such marked skill as to earn for him an enviable place in the ranks of New Jersey lawyers. He has, in fact, achieved such prestige that his future promises to be one of honor.

In political principles Mr. Dalrymple is a Republican and has always taken an active part in campaign work. He is therefore recognized in his own county as one of the local leaders of the organization, and wields potential influence in Republican affairs both in county and State. In 1906 he was elected a member of the Newark Board of Aldermen from the Fourth Ward, serving in that capacity with high credit, and proving himself to be a public official worthy of estimation. He thus gained the congratulations and gratitude not only of his constituents, but of the city at large. He was chosen chairman of the Republican County Committee of Essex County, in December, 1906, and in 1907 was unanimously re-elected to that responsible position. By his services he accomplished a great deal toward the furtherance of his party's cause in that section. He is a member of the Republican State Committee, and exercises considerable power in organization councils. He was appointed in 1911 as Collector of Customs for the Port of Newark, which office he has ably filled.

Mr. Dalrymple belongs to the Lawyers' Club of Newark, the Union Club, the Indian League, and several fraternal bodies, chief among which is the Masonic order, in which he is far advanced, being an officer in Salaam Temple, Mystic Shrine.

HARRY MEYER FRIEND

Harry Meyer Friend, secretary, treasurer and general manager of The Essex Press, printers and publishers, of Newark, and vice-president and treasurer of The Chronicle Publishing Company, of Orange, is a native of Poughkeepsie, New York, born April 4, 1871, son of Meyer and Henrietta Friend, both natives of Germany, the former named having been in early

life a merchant at Poughkeepsie, and later and up to the present time actively connected with the Dutchess Manufacturing Company of Poughkeepsie.

Harry M. Friend attended the public schools of Poughkeepsie, and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to A. V. Haight, master printer, of Poughkeepsie, with whom he thoroughly learned the trade in all its branches, becoming an expert at printing and newspaper work. Later he went to Newburgh, New York, and was employed as circulation manager, advertising manager and later business manager of The Newburgh Register, subsequently becoming part owner. From there he removed to Orange, New Jersey, and became connected with The Orange Chronicle, as secretary and business manager, continuing in this capacity until 1907, when he also became connected with the Essex Press, Inc., of Newark, in the capacities named above, in which enterprise he is associated with William E. Gilmore and John E. Helm, and with the Chronicle Publishing Company, in the positions stated. He is a director of the Broad and Market National Bank of Newark, a member of the Board of Trade of Newark, Newark Advertising Men's Club, Newark Association of Credit Men, New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, and Orange Lodge, No. 135, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought nor held office.

Mr. Friend married, in Newburgh, New York, 1896, Lillian Sharps, of Newburgh, daughter of Marcus and Mary Sharps, the former of whom was a prominent merchant of Newburgh.

WILLIAM EUGENE TURTON

William Eugene Turton, who was born in Newark, November 13, 1875, has brought honor to his native town even during his short career as a lawyer. His parents were John and Catherine (Buchanan) Turton, and his maternal grandfather, Patrick Buchanan, was a resident of New York City.

The usual training in public and private schools prepared him for Columbia University, where he entered the Law School, and was graduated in 1903. During his time at the school he spent some part of it in the office of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons, of Newark, where he showed marked genius in his acquirement of legal knowledge and its application in special instances. His admission to the bar occurred in November, 1903, when he became an attorney, and in February, 1908, he was made a counsellor. Now fairly launched upon his career as a lawyer, Mr. Turton took offices in Newark, and soon established himself in the good opinion of the community. From the first he showed unusual ability, and his small cases rapidly multiplied to a generous clientele that soon brought to his hand many important pieces of litigation in whose conduct he gained great credit.

The Republican party claimed him as one of its active workers, and he contributed largely to the success of its campaigns in Essex County. He was a member of the Republican Central Committee for the Irvington section, of which town he was made recorder. He is a member of many associations, including the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, the North End Club of Newark, the Newark Board of Trade, and the Road Horse Association. Besides his sporting, legal and social connections, he is interested in Masonry. As such he belongs to St. Albans Lodge, No. 68, and is a member of Lucerne Lodge, No. 181, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Newark. He is an honorary member of the Veterans' Association. Naturally Mr. Turton's

1. The first group of people who are employed in the service of the government are the civil servants. They are the people who are employed in the various departments of the government and who are responsible for the day-to-day running of the government. They are the people who are employed in the various departments of the government and who are responsible for the day-to-day running of the government.

amiable disposition and his high standards of conduct and intellectual attainments have brought him a host of friends and a long line of admiring clients.

Mr. Turton married, April 5, 1904, Mabel Dawson, daughter of Thomas W. Dawson, of Newark, herself a native of the same city.

ISAAC FIELD ROE

Isaac Field Roe, a leading official in many corporations of Newark, and a successful merchant and manufacturer, was born in Hackettstown, New Jersey, son of George and Lizzie (Miller) Roe. Continuing back on his father's side he was the grandson of Nathaniel and Harriet (Shepard) Roe, and great-grandson of George and Margaret (Struble) Roe. On the mother's side his grandparents were Jacob Baird and Elizabeth (Kline) Miller, and great-grandparents Henry and Margaret (Baird) Miller. He is one of those who have made their mark in the business world through sheer perseverance and strength of personality.

He received his early education in the schools of Hackettstown and Newark, where he moved in youth, but his entry into the business world was made as clerk in a New York City bank, and he returned later to Newark where he became interested in various manufacturing industries. The development of the firm of Roe & Conover is mainly due to his remarkable ability and knowledge of the smallest details of the business in which he engaged. As the proprietor of this enterprising concern he soon took a leading place in the manufacture and jobbing of all kinds of machinery, tools, supplies for mills, railways, machinists, power plants, steam fitters, plumbers, contractors, and other mechanical trades, as well as dealing in general hardware lines. This business was conducted for a long time at 200-202 Market street and 17-23 Mechanic street, Newark. However, rapidly increasing trade demands made larger quarters necessary, and a plant, unique in its construction, was built, with facilities beyond the possibilities of the crowded section of the city, and the business was removed to 206-210 Frelinghuysen avenue in that city. It occupies as much space as two large city blocks, and is completely equipped with trackage from railroads, with various buildings built alongside and adaptable to all the interests in which the firm takes part. A new pace has thus been set, and expense and time are both saved; consequently, greater attention is given to the needs of customers and better satisfaction is offered.

Among other business interests, Mr. Roe has been chosen as State director of the Prudential Insurance Company. The Ninth Ward Building and Loan Association has elected him as its president, and the same trust was reposed in him by the Shippers and Receivers' Bureau, of Newark. He is also a director of the Ironbound Trust Company. His many lines of work and wide knowledge of the general business world soon demanded his appointment on the Newark Board of Trade, of which he was vice-president, and where he also served as member or chairman of many committees. At one time he was a member of the Advisory Dock and Meadow Reclamation Commission, and is still a member of the Builders' Exchange. He is connected as a member with the Essex Club of Newark, the Essex County Country Club of Orange, Baltusrol Golf Club, the Forest Hill Field Club, the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, and the Road Horse Association of New Jersey. He is also connected with Masonry, and is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Roe is unmarried.

FREDERICK GIRARD AGENS

Frederick Girard Agens, senior partner in the firm of Agens & Company, of Newark, New Jersey, and engaged in a number of other important business enterprises, may truly be considered as one of the representative men of the city, both as regards his business and his patriotic career. The admirable trait of patriotism has been transmitted to him in full measure by his grandfather, who had a most interesting and varied career during the stirring period of the American Revolution.

James Agens, the grandfather mentioned above, was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was born on board of a sailing vessel as it passed through the channel between Scotland and Ireland in 1751. While walking in the streets of Edinburgh, Scotland, in which city he was apprenticed to learn the trade of weaving, he was impressed, at the age of fourteen years, as a British soldier, and sent with his regiment to Boston, Massachusetts, at the commencement of the Revolutionary War. The unfairness and injustice exhibited in the army excited his disgust, and having determined to escape he wounded the sentry, and in spite of being wounded himself he escaped. Pursued by soldiers, he rushed into a house where he found a girl sitting at her spinning wheel. Upon hearing his story she hid him in the chest upon which she had been sitting, resumed her seat, and when the soldiers entered the house she was spinning as calmly as before the interruption, and remained undisturbed at her employment while they ransacked the house, and ran their bayonets through bedding, etc., in their vain efforts to find the deserter. Later Mr. Agens joined the American forces and was engaged in active service until the close of hostilities. After wintering at Valley Forge he crossed the Delaware with Washington, was engaged in the battle of Trenton, and after this conflict was found under the snow when the battlefield was being cleared, with his head cut open by a Hessian sabre. As he showed slight signs of life he was removed, and after careful treatment recovered sufficiently to do excellent service in numerous other engagements before the termination of the war. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, Stanwood and Yorktown. He was severely wounded at the battles of Monmouth and Stony Point, where he was in the company of Mad Anthony Wayne. He was at Yorktown at the time of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and received an honorable discharge at the close of the war. A life pension was awarded him in April, 1818, under the Monroe administration. He went to Newark, New Jersey, and not long afterward purchased a farm in what is now Valley street, Orange, was active in drilling soldiers to take part in the War of 1812, and died in 1825. He married, in 1785, Phoebe Force, of Orange, New Jersey, and they were the parents of four sons and four daughters.

Thomas Agens, son of the preceding, was born in 1807; died in 1889. He was a member of the hat manufacturing firms of Hay & Agens and of Agens & Company. A great friend of Henry Berg, he was also an ardent advocate of the prevention of cruelty to animals. He married Eliza Crane, born April 20, 1807, died 1875, daughter of David S. and Hannah (Eagles) Osborn, and of their four children those now living are: Harriet Theresa, born 1833, who married Dr. J. H. H. Brientnall; and Frederick Girard.

Frederick Girard Agens was born in Newark, September 10, 1836. His education was acquired in Newark institutions as follows: Charles Roger's Private School, Professor Ennis' Technical School, and the Wesleyan Institute. Upon its completion he commenced an active business life in the hat

manufacturing business of Agens & Company, with which he is still connected. He is one of the organizers and is the secretary of the People's Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, and has conducted a fire insurance agency in New York City and in Newark. His military record, one of which to be proud, is as follows: Lieutenant of Company A, City Battalion, which developed into the Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard; corporal of Company B, April 19, 1861, and was with that regiment throughout the Civil War; colonel on the staff of Governor Leon Abbett. His political support is given to the principles of the Republican party, but he has never cared to hold public office. Mr. Agens holds membership in numerous organizations of all kinds, among them being: Jersey City Lodge, No. 211, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; American Museum of Natural History; New York Geographical Society; National Geographical Society, Washington, District of Columbia; New York Zoological Society; Newark Camera Club; New York Chapter, Sons of the Revolution; Revolutionary Memorial Society, Somerville, New Jersey; Washington Association of New Jersey, Morristown, New Jersey; Seventh Regiment New York Veterans' Association; Lafayette Post, No. 140, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic; Society of the Army of the Republic; Newark Young Men's Christian Association; Atlantic Yacht Club, Sea Gate, New York Harbor; Pavonia Yacht Club, Jersey City, New Jersey; New York Academy of Sciences; Newark Museum Association; Exempt Firemen's Association, Newark; Society of Exempt Members of the Second Company of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard, New York.

Mr. Agens married, in Newark, June 18, 1868, Emma Louise, daughter of Sylvester Halsey and Hetty Malvina (Peshine) Moore, the former a member of the firm of Gould & Moore, builders. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Agens: 1. Frederick Girard, Jr., born April 24, 1871; attended public school and Newark Academy; engaged in the fire insurance business; married Emilie Louise Guenther. 2. Sylvester Halsey Moore, born November 5, 1872; attended public school, Newark Academy, and John C. Grew School of Science at Princeton; married Elizabeth Wallis Taylor, and has children: Sylvester Taylor, Margaret and David Taylor. As a citizen as well as a business man Mr. Agens has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has had dealings, and in his own career has added to the prestige of the family name. While he has never taken an active part in public affairs, he is public spirited to an exceptional degree, and is willing at all times to unite in any movement calculated to advance the material welfare of the community.

DR. ALFREDO MAGNANI

The rights and interests of the Italians in the city of Newark, New Jersey, and in the entire State are well conserved in the hands of Dr. Alfredo Magnani, who holds office as Italian consul in the city of Newark. He was born in the town of Lucca, Italy, February 8, 1860, and his father was a prominent business man of that section of the country.

Dr. Magnani received an excellent preparatory education and then became a student at the University of Pisa, Italy, from which institution he was graduated with honors, June 22, 1882, the degree of Doctor of Natural Sciences being conferred upon him. For some years he was then associated with his father and exhibited marked executive ability in his conduct of business affairs. This ability had, however, been recognized in

official circles, and Dr. Magnani was appointed consul to America, and took charge of the consular office in Newark, New Jersey, October 15, 1904. Since that time he has been identified with the labors of that office, which could not well be in more efficient hands. The most trivial case receives the same earnest and thorough attention as any of more vital importance and he possesses the confidence of his countrymen throughout the State. In particular he has done excellent service in the settlement of strikes, and labor differences of all kinds. He is married and resides at No. 406 Broad street, Newark, and is a member of a number of societies.

JOSEPH ADOLPH BELOTT, M. D.

Among the physicians of the younger generation of the city of Newark, New Jersey, who have already achieved a very satisfactory amount of distinction, the name of Dr. Joseph Adolph Belott is a well known one. Although young in years, in experience and actual practice he ranks among the seniors of the medical profession. He is a son of William Belott, who has been engaged in business in Newark for upward of twenty years as a paving contractor, and is well known in the business world.

Dr. Belott was born in the Province of Abruzzi, Italy, August 28, 1886, and was scarcely more than an infant when he came to this country with his parents, so that he may be said to be practically an American. He attended the public school of Newark, being graduated from the Lafayette Street School, and then from the Barringer High School, the second graduation taking place in 1906. Matriculating at the Bellevue Medical College of the New York University, Dr. Belott was graduated from that institution as a member of the class of 1910, and during the following two years served as resident physician in St. Michael's Hospital, Newark. He then opened offices as a general practitioner of medicine, and has already acquired a very reasonable amount of patronage. His patients have the greatest amount of confidence in his skill and knowledge, and his practice is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. His professional affiliations are with the Essex County Medical Association and the New Jersey State Medical Association, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Foresters of America. The political affairs of the city have always possessed a great interest for him, and he is a prominent member of the Democratic party both in ward and general municipal matters. He is looked upon as a man entertaining sound and sensible views both in professional and everyday life, and has the respect and confidence of those with whom he comes in contact in every relation of life.

JOSEPH MERCY

Joseph Mercy, now one of the leading hat manufacturers of this country, was born in Austria in 1847. He obtained his early education in his native country, but at the age of fourteen he left Europe and came to America with his mother and his father, Albert Mercy. They settled at Newark, New Jersey, and Albert Mercy, who had been a hat manufacturer in his native land, immediately engaged in the same business in his adopted city of Newark. Anxious for the assistance of his son, Joseph's schooling was cut short and he engaged at once in his father's business. His talent for commercial affairs quickly developed, and, rendered confident by the experience gained under his father, he ventured, in 1865, when but eighteen



Joseph Mercy



Handwritten signature

years of age, to start in business with his brother under the firm name of Myer Mercy & Brother. After several years of partnership Joseph Mercy bought out his brother and thenceforward the firm was known as Joseph Mercy, hat manufacturer. In 1910 his business was incorporated and is now in operation as Mercy Manufacturing Company. Under this name Mr. Mercy's firm does a large volume of business in men's and women's hats in all styles, particularly in velour.

In addition to his extensive business, Mr. Mercy finds time to interest himself in municipal politics, and was mentioned for the Assembly by his party, the Progressive Democrats, but was defeated at the primaries. He is also a member of the fraternal Order of Masons.

In 1872 Mr. Mercy married Miss Lurch, of Frankenthal, Bavaria. They have four children: Julia, a graduate of the Newark High School; Selma, also a Newark High School graduate; Amelia, who graduated first from the Newark High School and subsequently took the degree of A. B. at Cornell; and Irma, who finished the course at the Newark High School.

GEORGE POLANER, M. D.

George Polaner, M. D., one of the younger physicians and surgeons of the city of Newark, has already achieved a reputation as a medical practitioner which argues well for the future of this talented young man. He is the son of Max and Cecelia (Rosenthal) Polaner, both natives of Austria-Hungary, who came to Newark in 1889, where the former was engaged in business as a butcher and meat dealer.

Dr. Polaner was born in New York City, October 25, 1884, and was but five years old when his parents removed to Newark. His elementary education was acquired in the Newton Street Public School, and he was graduated from the Barringer High School in 1903. Matriculating at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, he was graduated from that institution in 1907, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him. During his entire senior year he was actively engaged in hospital practice, and after his graduation he became an interne of the Beth Israel Hospital of Newark, continuing for the period of one year. Upon the expiration of this year he established himself in general practice independently, and his thorough knowledge and skillful handling of cases rapidly developed a reasonably large and lucrative practice. He was also a member of the medical staff of the Mount Sinai Hospital during the last year of the existence of that institution. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the Long Island Medical College and of the Essex County Medical Society.

Dr. Polaner married Elsie, daughter of Samuel Winterbaum, of Newark, and they have one child, Maxine. Studious and thoughtful from his earliest youth, Dr. Polaner has never lost these distinguishing traits. All his leisure moments are spent in enlarging the stock of his professional knowledge, and the ardor with which he throws himself into these studies testifies to his love of humanity.

DR. JOHN HUBERMAN

It is a well-known fact, amply substantiated by statistical records, that Russians have a remarkable aptitude for standing in the foremost ranks in any kind of work which entails mental activity. Dr. John Huberman, one of the younger physicians of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is a case in point. While he has been established in the general practice of medicine

scarcely three years, he has already acquired a reputation which might well be envied by those by far his superiors in point of years of practice.

Dr. Huberman was born in Russia, August 10, 1886, son of Isaac and Anna Huberman. The former is now engaged in the wholesale grocery business in New York City. In everything but the actual fact of birth Dr. Huberman is an American, as he was but one year old when his parents came to this country. He was educated in the city public schools and was graduated from the high school in 1904. Subsequently he became a student at Bellevue Medical College, New York University, and was graduated from this institution in 1908 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was interne and house physician at the Bethesda Hospital, New York City, for a period of one and a half years, then established himself in the general practice of his profession in the city of Newark, where he has resided since that time. He has justly earned the confidence of his patients, whose number is constantly increasing, and is on the high road to popularity as a physician.

Dr. Huberman is an indefatigable student, holding the opinion that a physician's time for study never ceases. In connection with his studies he is a member of the Essex County Medical Society, the American Medical Society, the New Jersey Medical Society, Newark Medical League. His fraternal affiliations are with the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the New York University, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding the office of examining physician in the latter. Recently Dr. Huberman was appointed one of the medical inspectors of the public schools of Newark.

Dr. Huberman married Hilda Gruberg, of New York City, and they have one daughter, Hilda. There is every reason to anticipate a brilliant future for Dr. Huberman, judging from the record he has already made.

CHARLES FREDERICK HILL, M. D.

Charles Frederick Hill, M. D., is one of the younger physicians of the city of Newark, New Jersey, whose career thus far has given evidence of professional ability of a remarkably high order. He is a son of August Hill, and was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, July 16, 1882.

The public and high schools of Newark gave Dr. Hill his elementary and preparatory college education, and in 1904 he matriculated at the Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1908 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. One year was next spent in the duties of an interne at St. Michael's Hospital in Newark, and for the following two years he was a member of the medical staff of this institution as resident physician. At the present time (1913) a portion of his time is occupied with the duties of district city physician, to which office he was appointed, and in which he is doing very efficient work. Since his graduation he took a special course at Baltimore Medical College on nervous diseases. His political adherence is given to the Republican party, and he is a member of the following named organizations, being the examining physician in the last three named: Alumni Association of the Baltimore Medical College; Essex County, State and American Medical Societies; Eureka Lodge, No. 39, Free and Accepted Masons; Friendship Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Iron Bound Court, Foresters of America; Passaic Court, Independent Order of Foresters; Loyal Order of Moose.

Dr. Hill spends much of his leisure time in reading professional literature, and is constantly enriching his store of medical knowledge.



Charles A. MacCall



Charles A. Tracy, M.D.

MEYER JEDEL, M. D.

When the question of unselfish devotion to duty arises, there is no profession which can show more admirable examples of this trait than the medical. The city of Newark has had many proofs of this noble self-immolation, and among those physicians in its precincts who have distinguished themselves in this manner the name of Dr. Meyer Jedel is a well known one.

Herman Jedel, his father, was a resident of the city of Newark, New Jersey, for a period of sixty years, his death occurring in 1906. In the social and business world he held a prominent position, and he was an active worker in the interests of the Knights of Honor and the Order of Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Dr. Meyer Jedel was born in Newark, March 29, 1879, and obtained his elementary education in the public schools of his native city. He was graduated from the Newark High School in 1899, and from thence went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York City, from which he was graduated in 1904 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For a time he served as interne at St. James' Hospital, Newark, then was active in the city clinics of Newark and the Newark City Hospital. His private practice, which is a general one, is a reasonably large one for the time he has been engaged in the medical profession, and is growing in a steady and consistent manner. Every case receives most attentive care and he is constantly engaged in study and research work in connection with his professional work. In October, 1909, he was appointed to the office of District City Physician, which he is still (1913) filling to the entire satisfaction of the municipal authorities. He is a member of the Essex County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, American Medical Society, Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey, Essex County Anatomical and Pathological Society, Newark Medical Library Association, Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, of the New Jersey division of the preceding, and the Alumni Association of the Newark High School. His fraternal affiliations are with the Improved Order of Heptasophs and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in both of which he has held official position. Dr. Jedel is unmarried. Among his colleagues he is noted for his coolness in cases of emergency, and the quickness and precision of his methods. He has won the confidence and esteem of his patients, who regard him in the light of a friend as well as that of a physician.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS MacCALL

Charles Augustus MacCall was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 3, 1875, son of Archibald MacCall, and grandson of Alexander MacCall, who was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. Alexander MacCall came to this country, and was an extensive mine owner, having control of some of the zinc mines in New Jersey. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious preferences a Methodist. His children were: Alexander, John, Theodore, Archibald, of whom further; Charles A.

Archibald MacCall, son of Alexander MacCall, was one of the well-known merchants of Newark. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas and Meledra (Morley) Jarvis, and they were the parents of three children: Florence May, Archibald, deceased; Charles Augustus.

Charles Augustus MacCall, son of Archibald and Mary Ann (Jarvis) MacCall, received his education in the public schools of Newark, and there prepared for college, and matriculated at Colgate (New York) University, afterward entering New York University. Immediately after leaving college he entered upon a career of public usefulness, at once receiving the appointment of chief clerk of the business department of the Board of Education, and meantime teaching two years (1893-94) in the Newark evening schools. In 1902 he was made supervisor of attendance, under the Board of Education, and has been continued in that important position to the present time. In January, 1913, he was appointed a member of the Newark Board of Playground Commissioners for a term of five years. He is also president of the Newark Municipal Athletic Association. He holds membership in the Alumni Association of New York University and in the Delta Phi fraternity of that institution; the Sea Shore Commuters' Club, the Union Club of Newark, the Forest Hill Field Club of Newark, and the Newark Board of Trade.

Mr. MacCall married, April 26, 1905, Mary Harriet Garrison, of Newark, who was born in August, 1875, daughter of Winton C. and Sarah (Harrison) Garrison, who have one other child, Gertrude Louise.

CHARLES LEO O'NEILL, A.B., A.M., M.D.

The high standing of Dr. Charles Leo O'Neill, of Newark, in the professional world is attested by the fact that he is still on the medical staff of the hospital in which he served as interne and also holds other professional office. He is a member of the younger generation of physicians of the city of Newark, but his practice has already grown to very satisfactory dimensions, and he has won the friendship as well as the confidence of his patients. He was born in Newark, October 12, 1884, his father being Francis O'Neill.

Dr. O'Neill acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Newark, was a pupil in St. Joseph's Academy until 1897, from whence he went to Seton Hall College, being graduated from this institution in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the degree of Master of Arts being conferred upon him by the same institution two years later. He matriculated at Cornell University, in the medical department, in 1904, and four years later was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. One year was then spent at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, as interne, and so efficient were his services during this year that upon its expiration Dr. O'Neill was appointed as assistant surgeon on the medical staff of the hospital, and holds the same office at the present time (1913). In 1909 he was appointed District City Physician, an appointment which is also still in force.

Dr. O'Neill holds membership in the following named organizations: Essex County, State and American Medical societies, Alumni associations of Seton Hall College and Cornell University, Cornell Club of New York City, Cornell Chapter, Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity.

He married, 1912, Helen R., daughter of Dominick Gilligan, of Orange. Dr. O'Neill is a devout member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. His political support is given to the Democratic party, and he takes the serious interest in all matters concerning the public welfare which characterizes the good and intelligent citizen. During his college years he took a keen interest in athletics, baseball and kindred outdoor sports, and he has never outgrown this interest. Enthusiastic as an automobilist, he spends much of his leisure time in this, at present, his favorite form of recreation. Dr.

O'Neill is held in high esteem by his colleagues, as well as by his patients, and the satisfactory results which have been attained by him in the numerous cases he has had in his charge give ample testimony to the value and efficiency of his professional ability.

PASQUALE MATULLO

Pasquale Matullo, editor and publisher, of Newark, New Jersey, displayed at an early age the abilities which have rendered him so distinguished a citizen. He is the son of Bennetto Matullo, a bookbinder, now residing in Newark.

Pasquale Matullo was born in Arianadi, Paglia, Italy, October 26, 1871. The technical schools of Paglia furnished his education, and in 1899 he came to America and took up his residence in the city of Newark. For the next five years he was employed as a printer, and so faithful, frugal and industrious had he been that, at the expiration of this time, he had accumulated a sufficient capital to purchase *L'Orà*, in 1904, an Italian weekly paper, which had been established in 1890 by Messrs. Fedela & Meduro. Since that time Mr. Matullo has considerably enlarged the plant, has installed a complete modern newspaper equipment, and all appliances for book and job printing. His machinery is of the most approved models, and the work turned out from this establishment is of the highest order of merit. *L'Orà* now has a weekly circulation of fifteen hundred, and in political matters espouses the cause of the Republican party. Mr. Matullo is also the editor of another Newark publication, *La Frusta*. To both of these publications he has given a high literary standard.

Mr. Matullo married Carlatta Silvano and they have had children: Amedeo, Landina, Carmelina, Francesco, Fedele, Gaetano, Sophia and Stella. He is chief ranger of Court Cavour, Foresters of America, and served as first president after the organization of the P. S. Mengini Society of Newark; member of the Sons of Italy and of the Columbus Day Association of Newark. In 1912 he was elected justice of the peace for the Eighth Ward on the Republican ticket, and he has been active and prominent in a number of social and political orders. Any work to which he turns his attention is certain to have the benefit of his entire zeal and energy.

ALBERT F. KLEIN

Ambitious and determined to achieve a career for himself, Albert F. Klein, of Newark, New Jersey, although not yet at the prime of life, has already attained distinction to a very gratifying extent. Patriotism has been a distinguishing trait of his character, and this is accompanied by a number of other sterling virtues.

Andrew Klein, father of Albert F. Klein, is of German descent, and now has his residence at Irvington, New Jersey. In addition to Albert F., he had children: Johanna, Lillie, Harry, Herbert, Frederick C., Dorothy M. and David. Of these the only ones now living are Albert F. and David.

Albert F. Klein was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 4, 1877. He attended the public schools of his native city and was graduated from them. Upon the completion of his scholastic education, he became engaged in the butcher business in association with his father, and his tact and fine business methods made this a very profitable undertaking. Later he abandoned

this in favor of a clerkship in the shipping department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which he has now (1913) held for a period of eight years.

Mr. Klein enlisted in 1896 in Company F, Third National Guard, State of New Jersey, and was mustered out in 1899. He has a splendid record for gallantry, having served at the Powder Mill Plains, Pompton, New Jersey; was on duty in Company D during the Paterson silk mills strike, and at the Robert Galde Dye House. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church on Franklin street, and he is an active worker in church interests. He is a member of General Runyon Court, Independent Order of Foresters, and of Lodge No. 95, Junior Order of American Mechanics.

Mr. Klein married, February 23, 1902, Annie Cummings, a woman of most estimable character and a fitting helpmate to her ambitious husband. Mr. Klein is a man of warm sympathies and very charitable. He keeps abreast of the times in every relation of life, and has justly earned the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens.

JOHN FRANCIS CAHILL

John Francis Cahill, a fine type of the successful and representative man, and one who has attained recognition as a lawyer and influence in the politics of his native city, is a descendant on both the paternal and maternal sides of old and respected families of New Jersey, noted for their many excellent characteristics which have been transmitted to their posterity in large degree. His birth occurred in Newark, May 22, 1866, son of John J. and Annie (King) Cahill.

John F. Cahill was a student in the public schools of Newark, thus acquiring a practical education which laid the foundation for his subsequent successful career. The profession of law particularly appealed to him, and in order to qualify himself for that vocation he pursued a course of study along that line, and after successfully passing a competitive examination was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1896. He at once engaged in the active practice of his profession in Newark, and in due course of time gained repute and standing at the Essex County bar as a thoroughly qualified lawyer of recognized ability and acknowledged learning. He is a strong pleader, his arguments being convincing and logical, and his ability to grasp and elucidate the most intricate points of the law have few parallels. His practice, which has been chiefly along the lines of real estate and corporation law, he being a recognized expert in the examination of titles, covers the Eastern States. He has been successfully identified with considerable litigation of an important nature, and has acquitted himself with marked distinction. A Democrat in his political principles and connections, he takes an earnest interest in the success of his party, but has never sought or held public office, preferring his professional duties to all else. Public-spirited to a noteworthy degree, Mr. Cahill is ever foremost in the advocacy and support of every movement that tends to advance the material welfare of his native city and to promote the common interests of the community at large. He is a man of marked intellectual strength, and his success has been largely due to his own efforts and abilities.

Mr. Cahill married Florence E. Woodruff. Children: June, Carlisle and Balfe.



Louis Kamm



John Thomas

LOUIS KAMM

Among the real estate men of Newark the name of Louis Kamm has of late years been conspicuous for the magnitude and importance of the deals he has handled, and for the all-around ability he has shown in all his transactions. Though only engaged in that line of work since 1907, he has had that invariable good fortune which leaves behind it the presumption of something more than mere luck, and that something usually is the man's own dominating and forceful personality coupled with a keen intelligence and a genius for hard work.

Born in Newark, September 29, 1884, Louis Kamm is the son of Samuel and Matilda (Finger) Kamm. He inherited from his parents good mental endowments, energy, and the ambition to stand at the top of anything which he undertook. This ambition he has been able to realize before he has reached the age of thirty, an unusual and significant piece of good fortune. Eager to enter the lists of the business life, he left school at the age of thirteen and entered the employ of a local department store as an errand boy at a weekly wage of \$2.50. His willingness and his boyish intelligence attracted the favorable notice of his employers and before three years were over he had become assistant buyer. The next step was to enter a house of manufacturing jewelers and in this business he was absorbed until he reached the age of twenty-one. By the time most young men are hardly out of school he had made himself a master of all the details of the business. He then felt that he was justified in entering the field on his own account, and his success fully attested the wisdom of the step. An innovation he attempted and found excellent in results was the opening of a line of 14-karat jewelry which met with a most favorable reception. He was able to supply with this line some of the best houses of the trade in the country, and found the departure to meet with the most unqualified success. He continued in the jewelry trade until the financial depression through which the country passed in 1907. About that time his attention was attracted by the possibilities to a man of good business intuitions in the real estate field. He made his formal entry into this new department of activity August 1, 1909, and two weeks had not passed before he closed his first deal. It was evident that here was the right man in the right place, and later achievements have come to prove even more decisively his fitness for the vocation he has chosen.

October 25, 1909, three months after he had taken up real estate work he entered into an association with Louis Schlesinger, and two years after this, in May, 1911, the business was incorporated, he and Mr. Schlesinger being the organizers. Of the new body as so organized Mr. Kamm became vice-president, the position he now holds. Mr. Kamm personally closed in 1911-1912 over \$10,000,000 worth of real estate deals. Among these was that involving the Telephone Building at \$1,000,000, the leasing for twenty years for Martin Burne of the S. S. Kresge Building, situated at the northwest corner of Market and Washington streets, a transaction involving about half a million dollars. Another piece of "big business" was the bringing and locating in Newark of the leading cloak and suit house of Oppenheim, Collins & Company, a transaction involving \$300,000. Another deal of large proportions was the sale of Nos. 138, 140 and 142 Market street, formerly owned by Arthur C. Hensler, and conveyed to the Century Realty Company for over \$500,000. On the same scale was the leasing of the Arcade property, Nos. 645-649 Broad, for a period of twenty years and involving about \$1,000,000. Still another was the leasing of Nos. 151-153-155 Market street, which carried

with it the erection of a six-story mercantile building by the Goerke Company for S. S. Kresge Company of Detroit, Michigan, for a period of twenty-one years at a total rental of \$1,250,000; also numerous other sales and leases of considerable value. Mr. Kamm is in political views an Independent. He holds membership in the Progress Club.

Mr. Kamm married, in 1907, Edith Emily, daughter of Joseph Jones, the senior member of the firm of D. Jones & Sons, of New York. They have one daughter, Dorothy, who is now three years old.

NICHOLAS VAN NESS

Among those pioneer merchants of Newark, New Jersey, who helped so largely to found the commercial prosperity of that city was Nicholas Van Ness. He was born at Pemberton Plains, New Jersey, February 16, 1822, son of Jacob and Martha (Fredericks) Van Ness.

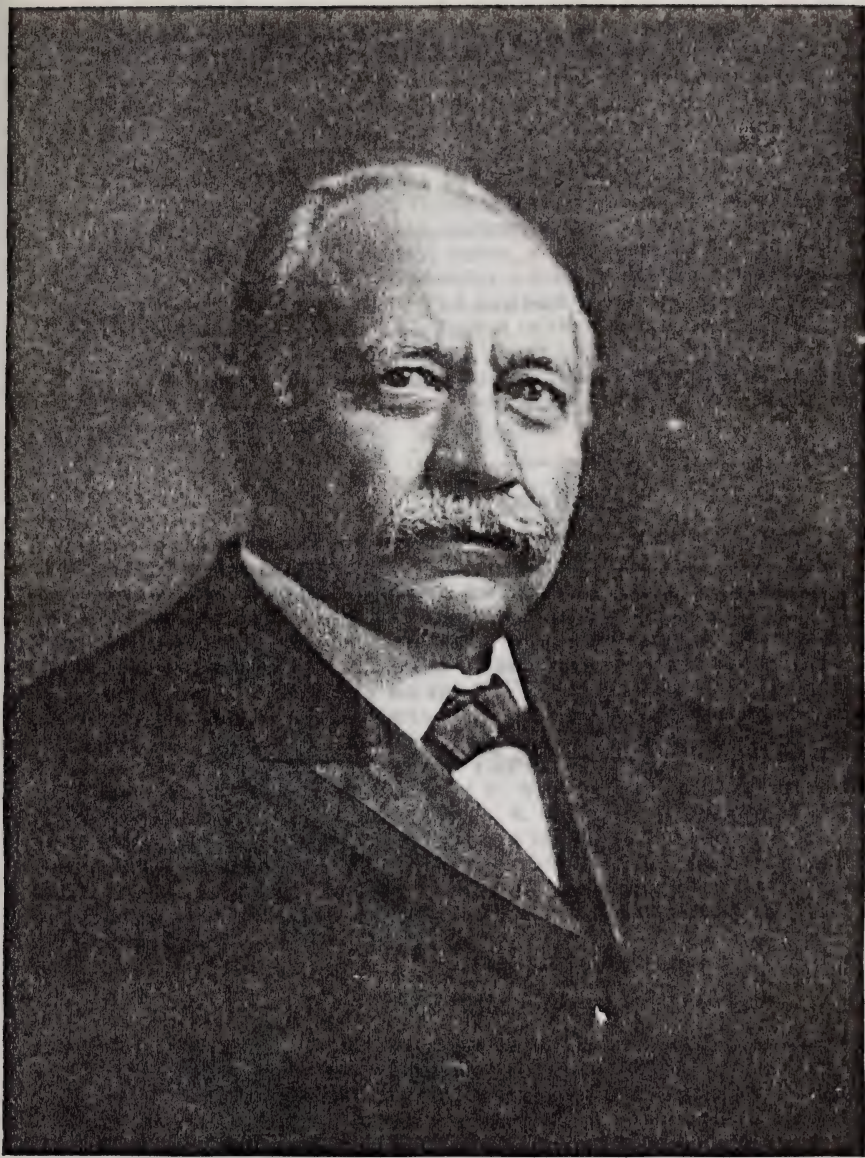
After attending the public schools of his native town he entered the Pemberton Plains Academy, and completed the entire course of that institution, though without graduating, as they did not give diplomas in those early days. Ambitious to make his way in the world, he removed from Pemberton to Newark while still a very young man, and learned the silver-plating business under Mr. Sturgis. His first partnership was formed with Mr. Jube, an association that was later dissolved when Mr. Van Ness, with characteristic energy, became sole owner of the business. He remained at the head of his firm with offices located on Mechanic street, between Broad and Mulberry streets, until his death in February, 1899, when the business was sold. Although Mr. Van Ness did not leave a large fortune behind him, he was eminently successful as a business man and highly respected. Mr. Van Ness was always much interested in the fraternal societies of his native city. He was a charter member of the Odd Fellows and a member of the Masonic order. In political convictions he was a staunch Republican.

He married, in 1845, Katherine R. Doremus, at Jacksonville, New Jersey, and they had ten children, of whom four are still living: 1. Wallace, married Annie E. Waldron; children: Schuyler W. and Carl C. 2. Franklin F. E., married Annie Sandford. 3. F. L., married Louise Jessup, and they have one daughter, Katherine. 4. Grace, married Alexander McLean, a highly successful silk merchant of Paterson, New Jersey, with branch houses at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and Sandford, Pennsylvania; they have three children: Newton Van Ness, Katherine, Cardwell.

Wallace, Franklin F. E. and F. L. Van Ness have inherited the business enterprise of their father and are engaged in business in New York City with the Sanitary Hardware Company. Wallace Van Ness is a member of the Essex Club, Holland Society and Sons of the American Revolution, to which latter body both Franklin F. E. and F. L. are equally eligible. F. L. Van Ness is also a member of the Board of Trade of New York City.

SAMUEL MEYER

Samuel Meyer, one of the well-known real estate men of Newark, was born in that town, September 6, 1868. His education was acquired in the public schools of Newark, after which he entered into business, obtaining a position in the cigar industry when only a boy of fifteen years of age. He showed from the first that he had the qualities that make for success, and



August Gert



Handwritten signature

he early turned to account the experience he gained from every quarter. His next step was a venture in real estate commission work, and in this he continued for about three years. His success in this line encouraged him to enter the field on his own account, and he has ever since operated in real estate with signal ability, and with a degree of good fortune which has given evidence of the wisdom of his choice. He occupies in the business community of his native town a position of honor which is the fruit of a career of the most scrupulous adherence to the highest ideals of the modern business man. His good judgment and keen sagacity make his opinion upon all matters in his own field of the greatest value, a fact attested by the frequency with which it is consulted. He occupies a suite of offices at 800 Broad street and at 237 Springfield avenue. The business is a large one, he being interested in ten building and loan associations in the City of Newark. He is a member of the Order of B'rith Abraham, Union Lodge, No. 61.

Mr. Meyer married, February 18, 1894, Fanny Solomon, and they have two daughters and one son: Rose, born November 27, 1896; Estelle, September 30, 1900; Herbert, May 16, 1903.

J. A. GRANBERY

J. A. Granbery is the senior member of one of the largest and most successful firms of manufacturing jewelers of Newark, New Jersey. He was formerly a travelling salesman for Isaac A. Alling & Company, jewelers, of No. 50 Walnut street, and remained in the same capacity with Reeves & Sillocks, the successors to Isaac A. Alling & Company. Having mastered the business details of the jeweler's trade after several years' experience with that firm, Mr. Granbery became ambitious to establish a business house of his own and settled in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, as junior partner in the firm known as Cutler, Granbery & Company. In 1901 Mr. Granbery bought out his partner, Mr. F. Cutler, and removed to Newark, where he established the firm of J. A. and S. W. Granbery, Incorporated, Jewelers, of No. 31 East Kinney street. Mr. J. A. Granbery is the president of the company; Mr. P. J. Coffey, treasurer, and Mr. A. O. Burgess, secretary. The firm makes an extensive line of fine gold jewelry. Mr. Granbery is a member of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Association of Newark, of the Newark Board of Trade and the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club. He resides in East Orange.

AUGUST GOERTZ

One of the distinct branches of the manufacturing industry of Newark is that devoted to the production of satchel frames, purse and pocketbook frames and fancy metal goods. It is important because of the employment it furnishes to an army of working people and because of the prestige its large volume of business gives to the city as a manufacturing center. Such enterprises are the result of many years of growth, having, in their incipency, been scarcely more than mere workshops operated by venturesome though skilled mechanics with little capital but their labor.

Such, in a measure, is the history of the important bag and satchel frame factory of August Goertz & Company, on Morris avenue. The head of this firm was, thirty years ago, a young mechanic just from his native Germany, in the employ of Wichelhaus & Roth, manufacturers of saddlery hard-

ware. He remained with that firm three years, going thence to R. Neumann & Company, manufacturers of bag and satchel frames. Here he became a trusted employee and continued for a period of twelve years, during which time he had acquired experience and means sufficient to justify him in arranging a partnership and engaging in business for himself. His partners were Edward Wester and Edward Knecht, the latter being now deceased, and the firm name adopted was the one now so well known and popular, August Goertz & Company. Their first factory was located at No. 37 Railroad avenue, but the growth of their business forced them to seek more commodious quarters, and in 1884 their present plant was occupied, the output of which is, so far as its own interests are concerned, for domestic consumption. It is the leading firm in the line of its product in the city, made and maintained so by the admirable tact and inventive turn of its worthy head, Mr. Goertz himself, who holds patents covering numerous inventions and improvements, the product of his own brain, that enable him to enter into competition with other firms with great success.

August Goertz was born in Solingen, Rhine Province, September 23, 1846, and is the son of Frederick and Frederica (Storsberg) Goertz, the former of whom was a cutlery manufacturer, and it was from him that Mr. Goertz learned his trade. The mother died in 1848, and the father in Newark in 1891. Mr. Goertz is the only surviving member of the family. He arrived in New York from Germany, May 22, 1867, having been induced to come to this country by some friends of his father, and he had no difficulty in finding employment on his arrival. He had the advantage of some of his countrymen in that he was their superior in intelligence and was able to speak the English language from the start. His frugality was exceeded only by his industry, and out of his wages came the nucleus of the competency he now possesses.

The first marriage of Mr. Goertz was in 1873, when he was united to Catharine Larouette, a young lady of French parentage, and she died April 30, 1890, leaving three children: Freda, Paula and Freddie. His second marriage was solemnized June 2, 1891. His wife, formerly Mrs. Minnie Noll, was a daughter of a Mr. Dietz, of Newark, and two children have resulted from this union: Walter and Herbert.

Although Mr. Goertz does not neglect his business, he devotes some time and attention to the many German societies of which he is a member, and is a liberal patron to their benefits and enjoys their confidence and esteem to a high degree. He is treasurer of the Improved Building and Loan Association, and is a director in the Phoenix Building and Loan Association.

G. W. FAUTZ

G. W. Fautz, senior member of the firm of G. W. Fautz & Company, is a man whom to know is to respect and honor, for his life in all its varied relations has been marked by the utmost fidelity to duty and principle. He is industrious, energetic and not easily discouraged, and pressing forward resolutely to the goal of prosperity, he has gathered many of the rich fruits of successful management and earnest labor.

He established himself in business independently in January, 1905, beginning in a very small way. Renting bench room from F. A. Schlosslein, he conducted his business in this manner until April 6, 1911, when he purchased the interests of the manufacturing business of the F. A. Schlosslein estate, this consisting of stock, machinery, tools, dies and good will. The

original founder of this business, F. A. Schlosslein, started in business at the corner of Market and Plane streets, in the year 1882, and was identified with this until his death, March 20, 1911.

The firm at the present time consists of the following named partners: G. W. Fautz, William F. Fautz, Charles A. Fautz and Charles A. Blaedner, and the jewelry manufactured at their present place of business, Nos. 93-107 Lafayette street, Newark, is conceded by experts to be among the best of its class. The policy of the firm with its patrons and with its employes is a most honorable one and commends them to the confidence and business support of all.

CHRISTIAN KURZ

It has been frequently commented upon that the introduction of the German element into the business and social circles of this country has been of the greatest benefit to the prestige and prosperity of America. The qualities of thrift and industry, which were decidedly lacking in many of the early colonists, have been amply supplied by Germans who have come here, and the love of music and the fine arts has been immeasurably increased. Christian Kurz, who has contributed in no small part to the social life of the city of Newark, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1857. He is the son of John and Caroline Kurz, his father having been a corset weaver by trade.

Educated in his native city, he there also learned his trade as a compositor, which he followed until he came to this country in 1881. He at once made his home in Newark and there became a compositor in the office of the Deutsche Zeitung of Newark, remaining there until 1886. He resigned his position at this time, having received a far more favorable offer from the Arbeiter Zeitung as foreman of the compositors in that office, filling it very capably for a period of two and one-half years.

By this time, by dint of thrift and economy, he had accumulated a considerable amount of money and decided to branch out into another field of industry which apparently offered better prospects of bettering his fortunes. He accordingly resigned his position and started out in business for himself, opening a restaurant and cafe, which he conducted from 1889 until 1901. While an excellent and praiseworthy citizen of his adopted country, Mr. Kurz had never lost his love for his mother country and the friends of his youth. He therefore sold his business at this time and spent four months in a trip to Europe, revisiting the scenes of his early years, and his relatives and former friends. Upon his return to America, Mr. Kurz opened the Coliseum, formerly known as Bay View Park. This cafe and park, as well as the summer garden conducted in connection with it, were well patronized from the outset, owing to the large circle of friends and acquaintances of Mr. Kurz, to his genial and whole-hearted manner and to his natural ability as a host. Unfortunately, his lease of this property expired at the end of six and one-half years, and, not being able to renew it, he was obliged to abandon this enterprise, in which he had been eminently successful.

The next business venture of Mr. Kurz, who is a man of indefatigable energy and ambition, was in association with his brother-in-law, Mr. Schmidt, when they bought a large amount of property at Hilton and inaugurated what is now known as Olympic Park. This business partnership was dissolved in 1910 and Mr. Kurz organized his present venture, the Old-Fashioned Cafe and Summer Garden, formerly operated as Fehleisen's Old-Fashioned

Cafe. He has now been located at Nos. 315-323 Orange street, since that time. His patronage is not alone among the Germans of the city and vicinity, but he has become celebrated far and wide for the excellence of the German dishes of which he makes a specialty, and which enjoy a well-deserved reputation. Mr. Kurz is fraternally affiliated with a number of organizations, among them being: Schiller Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Arion Singing Society, Schwaebische Saenger Bund, Germania Singing Society, Liberty Singing Society, Wein, Obst und Gartenbau Verein, and of the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

He was married in Newark to Bertha Bandistel, an American girl of German descent, daughter of Gottlieb and Margarethe Bandistel, the former of whom was a celebrated chemist. Mr. and Mrs. Kurz have three children now living: Lillian, Maria and Florence.

Of Mr. Kurz it may truly be said that in whatever undertaking he engaged he put his whole heart and soul, and this is one of the causes of the success which has attended his efforts. The desire to increase his worldly wealth, however, has not been the only motive power which has spurred him on to renewed effort, for he has the welfare of his fellow citizens most thoroughly at heart, and his charities have been large, although bestowed in a quiet and unostentatious manner.

THOMAS S. McCABE, M. D.

The relative value to mankind of the various learned professions has often been the subject of comment, and it has been almost universally conceded that the profession of medicine takes the highest rank. Life is man's most prized possession, and the man who preserves that, the man who alleviates sickness and suffering, frequently at the expense of his own life, is the man who deserves pre-eminently to be ranked as a benefactor of humanity. Among the younger physicians of the city of Newark, New Jersey, who has already achieved a very desirable reputation, and has gained the confidence of a large class of patients, is Dr. Thomas S. McCabe.

Dr. Thomas S. McCabe, son of Owen McCabe, was born in the city of Newark, New Jersey, December 21, 1876. For a time he attended the parochial schools of his native city, and there obtained his elementary education, and was then prepared for the university at St. Francis Xavier College, from which he was graduated. Later he matriculated at Columbia University, where he took up the study of medicine, and was graduated with honor in the class of 1902, the degree of Doctor of Medicine being conferred upon him. During the comparatively few years that Dr. McCabe has been established in the practice of his profession he has effected some remarkable cures which have attracted the attention of his colleagues and have extended his practice very considerably. He is a man of great versatility and takes an active interest in whatever concerns the welfare of the community. He has been a prominent and influential member of the Board of Education of the city, and in this connection has done much to further the health of the public school children. In the cause of religion he has also done good work, as well as in the social life of the city.

Dr. McCabe married Edith Moyer, and they have one child: Eunice. Judging from the past career of Dr. McCabe, the city of Newark has cause for congratulation in the fact that he is a resident there.



W. H. Lewis



Handwritten signature: Albert J. [illegible]

ABRAHAM FEIST

That it pays well to adhere strictly to truth and honor in all business dealings is amply illustrated in the success of the firm of Feist & Feist, located in the Scheuer Building, at Broad and Commerce streets. The concern was established in 1902 by Mr. Abraham Feist, (or "Abe" Feist, as he is affectionately termed by his intimates), who opened an office for the sale of real estate at No. 828 Broad street. Two years later the firm of Feist & Feist came into existence and soon proved one of the dominant factors in the real estate market. When, about seven years ago, the firm became the agent for the Scheuer Building, the offices were moved to the fourth floor of the building, where they now remain.

Shortly after the beginning of last year Mr. Feist purchased the entire interest in the business and is in full control, ably assisted by a corps of salesmen and employees of the old firm.

Mr. Feist early proved himself an expert on factory property and was thus enabled to consummate many extensive deals that brought first-class returns to everyone concerned. That he was one of the first to recognize the opportunities afforded by Newark as an ideal manufacturing center simply demonstrates his keen, far-seeing business acumen. He also recognized the need of telling the outside world some of the things necessary to convince the skeptical that the city of Newark should be seriously reckoned with as an industrial power; among, in fact, the very first in this country. This was, of course, accomplished by the aid of a free use of printers' ink, in which Mr. Feist has always reposed considerable confidence. Feist & Feist did not stop at factory properties, but extended the field of operations until it included every branch of the real estate business, including insurance. The insurance department has attained extensive proportions and again emphasizes the fact that fair, square and honest dealing, properly sustained by knowledge and efficiency, cannot fail to make success certain.

Another factor may be fairly mentioned here—personality. Some men have the faculty of making friends rapidly and of gaining the confidence of people generally. This is especially true of Mr. Abraham Feist. A good test of a man's character is the opinion entertained of him by those associated with him in business. By this standard Mr. Feist is properly placed in the front rank, for he is looked upon by those in his employ as a friend rather than as one in sole authority.

The personnel of his staff of assistants in the sale and negotiation of properties is one more factor in the success of the firm of Feist & Feist. These gentlemen are Messrs. H. Adler, B. A. Ham, A. O. Birn, I. E. Heyman, F. Cauffield and Harry Stern. Mr. Monroe B. Hess is in charge of the insurance department. Alert, active, intent upon doing their very utmost in furtherance of the interests of the firm, they have also impressed their personality upon the business. Mr. H. Adler, whose additional duty it has been to formulate publicity campaigns and look after the general advertising, has acquitted himself with much credit in the different responsible matters coming within his authority.

Feist & Feist were not behindhand in the opportunity that presented itself when the idea of holding a great industrial exposition was first broached. As soon as the matter was decided upon by the Board of Trade the firm made arrangements to have representation at the exposition. Factory insurance of all kinds, renting, central selling and leasing, together with the complete urban and suburban departments, will be ably looked after by

the specialists of the concern. Official information in regard to all matters connected with the above departments will be gladly advanced.

The firm extends a cordial invitation to interested parties who attend the Newark Industrial Exposition to make free and liberal use of the facilities here offered.

WALTER J. ASCHENBACH

The family of which Walter J. Aschenbach, a well-known architect of Newark, New Jersey, is a member, is of German origin, as the name would indicate, and many of the admirable traits of the ancestors have been transmitted to the descendants, and being united with the progressive methods in vogue in the United States have formed a combination which has been greatly to the benefit of this country in many respects. They have borne their share bravely in defence of the rights and privileges of their adopted land, when the time demanded such service, and have freely given of their means for the same laudable purpose. James J. Graubart, an uncle of the Mr. Aschenbach of this sketch, served throughout the Civil War, being wounded during one of the most hotly contested struggles. His life was saved by a thick photograph which he carried in his pocket, which was first struck by the bullet and deflected it in its course.

William J. Aschenbach, father of Walter J. Aschenbach, was engaged in the harness making line of business in the city of Newark until his death in 1901. During the Civil War he secured a large government contract, and was engaged in manufacturing harness and saddles for the army horses and belts and boots for the soldiers. He married Matilda R. Roder, and had children: William, Mary, Nellie, Oscar (deceased), Oscar, Estella, Alice, Walter J. (see forward), Jessie, Winfield, Dolly, Daniel, Elizabeth, Edmund.

Walter J. Aschenbach was born in the city of Newark, New Jersey, May 28, 1874. His preparatory education was acquired in the public schools of his native city and those of South Orange, and he was graduated from the high school of the latter place. He then went to New York, where he studied architecture, and also in the city of Newark, and even his earliest designs earned commendation for him from those best able to judge of such matters. A partial list of the structures erected by Mr. Aschenbach is herewith given: Hobbs Building, corner of Oliver and Mulberry streets; residence of Benjamin Schloss, High street; Cafferty Leather Plant, Prelinghuysen avenue; residence of Robert Funger, East Orange; Donald Building, 69 Market street; Troy City Laundry Building, Market street; apartment building for B. Chester, Main street, East Orange; Vaudeville Theater, at the corner of Oakwood and Parrow avenues, Orange.

Mr. Aschenbach married, August 17, 1898, Leonora G., daughter of Samuel J. and Lillian E. (Lobdell) Gaffy, and granddaughter of John Gaffy, who was a naval designer, captain of the first steamer that made a passage up the Passaic River, captain of a Hudson River steamboat and captain of an ocean liner. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Aschenbach: Walter J., Jr., born in 1900; Cyril, 1901; Ruella Esther, 1904.

In his private life, as in his public career, the conduct of Mr. Aschenbach has been beyond reproach. He is a man of rare singleness of purpose and integrity of nature. He gives his whole soul to whatever he undertakes, and as a citizen he is universally esteemed. He is full of sympathy for the unfortunate, and the assistance he is ever ready to give is not that of mere empty words.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Alabama Historical Association at its first meeting, held at the University of Alabama, in 1891. The names are arranged in alphabetical order.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Alabama Historical Association at its first meeting, held at the University of Alabama, in 1891. The names are arranged in alphabetical order.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Alabama Historical Association at its first meeting, held at the University of Alabama, in 1891. The names are arranged in alphabetical order.



Romolo Bottelli



James B. Smith

CHARLES KNOPF

The profession of architecture is one requiring a high order of intellect in order to achieve success. Among those who have achieved distinction in this field in the city of Newark is Charles Knopf, who displayed a marked aptitude for this business from the outset of his career and who has applied himself to the duties of his calling with a perseverance and diligence worthy of emulation.

Born June 25, 1871, in the Province of Thuringia, Prussia, Germany, of which his father and grandfather were also natives, Mr. Knopf was educated in the public schools of his native country. Upon completing his education in them, he became a student at the Bau-Schule, or School of Architecture, at Weimar, Germany, and was graduated from this institution. He was engaged in the practice of his vocation in various offices, then commenced in business independently in the city of Newark in 1898. His father, Richard Knopf, born April 27, 1850, was a builder in Germany, and served with honor in the German army during the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1. The elder Mr. Knopf married, in 1870, Alma, born April 25, 1852, daughter of Wilhelm Vopelius, a prominent dyer of his time. Richard Knopf was a son of Karl Knopf, of Thuringia, Germany, an architect and builder.

Charles Knopf is a man of modern and up-to-date ideas and has many original ideas of his own, which he very successfully combines with the more conservative and older ones which he learned from his father, and the result has been an exceedingly gratifying one from every point of view. The structures which have been erected through his instrumentality combine grace, lightness and beauty of design with a firmness and solidity which speak well for their durability. This is a consideration greatly to be desired, as they add much to the beauty of the city. Mr. Knopf is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and his fraternal and social affiliations are with the following named organizations: Diogenes Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons; Tall Cedars, in which he is past master; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Phoenix Singing Society and the Arion Society.

He was married, April 18, 1897, in Newark, to Julia, daughter of Emil and Fredrika Hirt, of Newark. They have had four children: Karl, born March 30, 1898; Frida, June 26, 1899; Emmy, November 30, 1902; Edna, May 30, 1906; all are pupils in the public schools. While Mr. Knopf has already given ample proof of the excellence of his work and of the originality of his ideas, he is only at the beginning of the prime of life, and in view of what he has already accomplished his fellow citizens may well look forward with great expectations to a future of renown for him.

ROMOLO BOTTELLI

Romolo Bottelli, one of the rising young architects of Newark, is one of those many foreign-born citizens to whom she owes a large measure of her prosperity. He was born in Rome, Italy, April 20, 1875, and is the son of Henry Bottelli, a printer in Rome, who is now dead. Besides Romolo, there was a daughter, Isabella, who now is living in Belleville, New Jersey.

Mr. Bottelli came over to this country when he was but eight years of age, and his early education was received at the Catholic parochial schools in New York State. Later, after he had determined upon the choice of a career, he attended the Technical Evening School in Newark. Following the course here he studied under Arthur Connelly of Newark, during the period

from 1888 to 1899. In 1899 he entered upon the practice of his profession on his own account, establishing his headquarters at 191 Market street, and continuing there ever since. In political preferences Mr. Bottelli is of the Independents, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church, being affiliated with the parish of St. Antoninus. He is a member of the West End Club, and belongs to the Knights of Columbus, Newark Council, No. 150.

He married, in 1899, Anna, daughter of Joseph Brown of Newark. Mrs. Bottelli was born in Newark in 1878, and her father was the foreman of the Lister Agricultural Works, and is now retired from active business. The children of Romolo and Anna Bottelli are: Grace, born 1900; Beatrice, born 1901; Romolo, Jr., born 1902; Anna, born 1904; Alice, born 1906; Richard, born 1908; Isabella, born 1910.

ROBERTSON SAYRE WARD

The leather industry forms an important part of the industrial activity of the city of Newark, New Jersey, and Robertson Sayre Ward, head of the firm of E. S. Ward & Company, is one of the representative men of the city in this particular line. Not only has he managed the affairs of his own concern with marked executive ability, but he has been the means of introducing many innovations which have benefited the leather trade throughout the country and have attracted widespread attention.

Elias Sayre Ward, his father, was the son of Moses Dodd and Justina Louisa (Sayre) Ward, and was born in Afton, New Jersey, November 25, 1842, died in Roseville, in the same State, December 23, 1896. He was at the head of numerous business enterprises, instituted many reforms for the decided benefit of traveling men, and was the founder of the firm of E. S. Ward & Company. This is the largest plant of its kind in the city, and in addition to conducting this, he was one of the prime movers in the introduction of electric street railways in Newark, and was largely interested in several other electric enterprises. A vigorous supporter of the Republican party, he was nominated as governor of the State of New Jersey in 1895; he was buried with public honors. He married, March 4, 1872, Anna Dickerson, daughter of Joel M. Bonnell, and had children: 1. Jessie Bonnell, married Henry R. Angelo, now of Copenhagen, Denmark. 2. Robertson Sayre, the subject of this sketch. 3. Charles Bonnell, after traveling in Europe for a considerable length of time, lived for some years on a ranch in Arizona, then returned to Newark; he married Anna Heller. 4. Allen Bonnell, died in infancy. 5. Laurence Colin, traveled in Europe for the purpose of making an exhaustive study of languages, then studied at Cornell University. He is now the manager of the L. C. Ward Machine Company; he married Marion Roby, daughter of Walter T. and Julia (Terry) Dwight.

Robertson Sayre Ward was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 27, 1875. At the usual age he became a pupil at the Roseville avenue public school, then spent one year at the Newark Academy, from whence he went to the Chester Academy. Here he received his college preparatory education and matriculated at Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. Returning to the home of his mother in South Ninth street, Roseville, in the following autumn he assumed control of the business founded by his father. The keen, progressive methods introduced by Mr. Ward have not alone kept up the previous record of the firm, but have added prestige to it and greatly increased its scope. They employ upward of one hundred hands in the manufacture of patent

leather, which is their specialty, the furniture, carriage and automobile factories offering a ready market for the output of the plant. Their leather is in great demand throughout the country, but their greatest market is in the west.

While taking the normal interest of a good citizen in matters concerning the public welfare, Mr. Ward has had no desire to hold public office, and contents himself with casting his vote for the candidates of the Republican party. He is a member of numerous organizations, among them being: The Essex Club, Essex County Country Club, Union Club of Newark, Automobile Club of New Jersey, College Club of Princeton, Princeton clubs of New York and of New Jersey, and the University Club. He is an active member of the Newark Board of Trade, and his opinion carries weight at the meetings of this influential body.

Mr. Ward married, April 23, 1906, Marie, daughter of Jacques and Eugenie Baillieux, of Aix les Bains, France. They have had one child, which died in infancy. In character Mr. Ward is peculiarly sincere and earnest. He is honest and honorable in all matters, even to the veriest trifle, and has the esteem and confidence of his business acquaintances as well as that of his private friends.

JOHN F. MONAHAN

In every community there are a few individuals who, having a natural talent for leadership, are supremely honored by the confidence of their fellow citizens, and are entrusted with the conduct of affairs. Of this class, and holding a dignified position in it, is John F. Monahan, who is a formidable antagonist in any cause, and an equally valuable friend in any cause which has for its object improvement and advancement. As sheriff of Essex County he has done particularly efficient service and has been an instrument in righting a number of abuses.

He is the son of Michael and Mary (Carny) Monahan, and was born in the city of Newark, 1869. Educated in the public schools of his native city, he commenced his business career with an excellent foundation for any line of business in which he might venture. In 1892 he established himself in the stone cutting industry and so enterprising and up-to-date were the methods employed in the conduct of this that he is now at the head of one of the largest concerns of this kind in the city of Newark. From his early manhood he had taken a deep and earnest interest in all matters concerning the welfare of the city and State, giving his support to the principles of the Democratic party, and never casting his vote without a careful and deliberate consideration of the merits of the various candidates, and the most important questions at issue.

His natural acumen and thorough grasp of the situation was soon recognized by the leaders in the political affairs of the party with which he had become identified, and, in 1898, he was honored by election to the office of alderman from his ward, a position he held one term. Business matters required a great deal of his personal attention then for a number of years and it was not until 1911 that he was again at leisure to hold public office. His supporters were not slow to take advantage of this fortunate condition, and in that year Mr. Monahan was elected as sheriff of Essex County, an office he is holding at the present time.

He has a number of fraternal and social affiliations, among them being: The Foresters of America, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights

of Columbus, Gottfried Krueger Association, and Joel Parker standard bearer of the John F. Monahan Association. In religious matters Mr. Monahan is a devoted and devout Catholic, and his donations to the church are generous ones.

Mr. Monahan married Laura E. Carberry, of Newark, and they have children: Helen, Grace and Loretta. He has devoted considerable time to the study of civil government, and can hold his own in debate with many a lawyer who has taken his station at the bar of New Jersey. Patriotism is one of his strongest characteristics, and when called upon to address a gathering of any sort he has shown talents of a high order.

REV. ELLIOT WHITE

Rev. Elliot White (whose name was changed in 1890 from Elliot White Bumstead to its present form), rector of Grace Episcopal Church, one of the oldest and most influential of the churches of Newark, is a native of New York City. He was born November 26, 1861, being the son of Dr. Freeman J. and Mary Josephine (White) Bumstead.

Dr. Freeman J. Bumstead was born in Boston, May 21, 1826. He was a nephew of N. P. Willis. He was one of the prominent physicians of the metropolis. During the Civil War, Dr. Bumstead was medical inspector of the troops in Kansas. Subsequently, he was professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. He married, January 29, 1860, Mary Josephine, daughter of Ferdinand White, of Boston, Massachusetts, whose second wife was Dolly Gardner, niece of John Hancock, and brought up in the old Hancock house facing Boston Common. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Bumstead: Elliot White, Anna W. Cogswell, Mary Josephine and Ethel Q. Bumstead.

Rev. Elliot White received his early education under private tuition. He entered Williams College, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1881. He received his Master's degree in 1885. He was salutatorian of his class in 1881. He studied theology at the General Theological Seminary of New York City, and received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1887. He served as assistant at Trinity Church, Trenton, New Jersey, 1885-86; rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Rocky Mount, North Carolina, 1887-91; curate of Trinity parish, New York City, 1891-94; rector of St. Alban's Church, Newark, New Jersey, 1894-1903; rector of St. James' Church, Long Branch, New Jersey, 1903-06; in the latter named year he became rector of Grace Church, Newark, and of St. Andrew's Church, Newark, which is part of the parish of Grace Church. He is also rector of St. Matthew's Church, Newark, and of All Saints' Church at Bay Head, New Jersey. Rev. Elliot White was ordained deacon by Bishop Potter at the Church of the Holy Communion, New York City, May 31, 1885. He was ordained priest at Trinity Church, Trenton, New Jersey, December 12, 1886.

Grace Episcopal Church was founded by Rev. George T. Chapman, as an offshoot of Trinity Church, Newark, in 1837. It was the first church in New Jersey to accept and develop the principles of the Oxford tractarian movement, which principles are still adhered to in the teachings of this aggressive or progressive church. The present building was erected in 1847 at a time when the city had a population of 15,000. It was regarded as a great event in the history of the little city and people of every denomination assisted with their subscriptions. The church was designed by the elder Upjohn, the famous architect of Trinity Church, New York City. The interior

is artistic and beautiful. Two things attract special attention—the massive stone altar and the magnificent west window. The church has had twelve rectors, of whom three—Ogilby, Cady and Edmunds—have been called to fill chairs in the General Theological Seminary, and a fourth, Dr. Watson, became president of Burlington College, at Burlington, New Jersey. With the rector are associated two assistants, Rev. M. A. Barnes, at Grace Church, and Rev. Charles H. Wills, in charge of St. Andrew's. A sister of the Order of St. Margaret works in the parish. There are four guilds for girls and women, and one for young men. The church has about 900 communicants. The Sunday School, of which the rector is superintendent, has a membership of 200.

Four of the uncles of Rev. Elliot White served in the Civil War—Lieutenant White, 12th Massachusetts, who was killed at the battle of Antietam; J. Gardner White, a private in the Boston Cadets; Captain Willis Bumstead, 112th Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; Major Horace Bumstead, who was a major of the colored regiment, and later became president of Atlanta University.

CHRISTIAN R. WOLTERS, JR.

While Newark is principally noted throughout the world, wherever American commerce reaches, as a manufacturing city, it is a fact that its business community comprises almost every interest belonging to the domains of commerce and finance. Representative among these are commission merchants whose transactions are of great importance and add no inconsiderable sum to the grand total of Newark's resources, and in this class as a foremost figure is Mr. Christian R. Wolters, Jr., who conducts, and on a largely increased scale, a business which was established by his father more than fifty-eight years ago, when the city of Newark was comparatively unimportant. Thus the Wolters, father and son, have been identified with its business development during this long period, and have been no unimportant factors in bringing it to its present magnitude.

Christian R. Wolters, the founder of the house, was born January 12, 1836, in Friesland, Holland, and was eight years old when he came to the United States with his parents. The family landed at Quebec, but soon came and established their home in Newark, New Jersey. Here the son attended the public schools, obtaining an education which fitted him for the active duties of life. Coming at a tender age, he was susceptible, and became an American, as to the manner born. For two years beginning with his sixteenth year he was employed in the soap factory of Governor Marcus L. Ward, then one of the important industries of Newark, and thus began his active career. His ambition grew apace with his knowledge of business affairs, and in 1855, at the early age of nineteen years, he entered upon business on his own account, establishing the commission business which now (1913) is the oldest of its class in New Jersey. He conducted it successfully, constantly increasing its scope, until 1878, when he withdrew for a time in order to take a much needed rest, and devoted some months to an extended European tour with his wife, who had been a valuable helpmeet from the days when limited means demanded close economy and indefatigable industry. On his return to the United States, Mr. Wolters resumed supervision of the business, but on October 16, 1882, admitted his son, Christian R. Wolters, Jr., to a full partnership, and in 1896 he himself retired permanently, leaving the son as his successor.

Mr. Wolters married Mary Ann Norton, who was born June 5, 1837, and died September 29, 1912, and their children who came to maturity were: Emma, married Herman Borneman, Jr., and died in 1910; Mary E., married John L. Carroll; Christian R., of whom further; Irene, married Dr. Henry Forest Quackenbos, of New York City; Celia A.; and Norton, who married Miss Frances M. Tierney, of New York City. The elder Wolters is a fine man of sturdy character and genial disposition, and was for many years a member of the Jeffersonian Club.

Christian R. Wolters, Jr., is a native of Newark, born December 29, 1867. He was reared to habits of industry and perseverance, yet was afforded liberal educational facilities. After attending St. John's School and St. Mary's School, he entered St. Benedict's College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1882, at the unusually early age of fifteen years. Notwithstanding his youth, his father immediately committed him to the interest and responsibilities of a partner in his commission business. The young man from the outset demonstrated his adaptability and general worthiness, and discharged every duty with punctilious fidelity and wise judgment beyond his years. In 1896, even before he attained the age of thirty, the father devolved upon him the entire charge of the business, now grown to large and constantly increasing proportions, nor was the trust misplaced, for the young man bore all his responsibilities unaided, but with entire success. The present flourishing condition of the house bespeaks its wise conduct under its present executive, and its reputation in the business world is of the highest. The business is conducted along progressive lines, yet with a judgment tempered with a judicious conservatism, and giving promise of many years of future prosperity.

Mr. Wolters is highly regarded in business circles. He is a valued member of the Newark Board of Trade, and president of the Fruit and Produce Trade Association of Newark.

THEODORE W. CORWIN, M. D.

Theodore W. Corwin, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of Newark, was born in the city in which he resides, June 1, 1857, and is the son of Joseph A. and Emma Whybrew (Baldwin) Corwin. His father, Joseph A. Corwin, was a distinguished man in the medical profession, having been a graduate of the Yale Medical School of the year 1835. He established himself in Belleville, Essex County, New Jersey, and in 1849 removed to Newark which he made the center of a large and important practice. He was a member of the Essex District Medical Society, and its vice-president, and was also a member of the Newark Board of Education. Distinguished as one of the most useful citizens of the city of his adoption, Dr. Corwin came of a family of an extremely ancient and honorable ancestry. The name Corwin has its traditional origin in that famous old Roman champion, Marcus Valerius, surnamed Corvus from the circumstance of his having been aided by a crow, Latin *corvus*, in his fight with a gigantic Gaul. From this time on through later Roman history the Corvini were represented by many celebrated men. Later, in more modern times, Johannes Hunyadi Corvinus, who was descended from the Roman house of that name, had a noted career as a soldier in Hungary, and his son, Matthias Corvinus, was crowned King Matthias I. by the grateful Hungarians, in recognition of his father's services. Of this family came a number of preachers, reformers and authors, the

The Newark branch of the Newark Historical Society was organized in 1887, and since that time it has been the most active of the Newark Historical Societies. It has been the most successful in its efforts to collect and preserve the history of Newark, and it has been the most successful in its efforts to publish the history of Newark. It has been the most successful in its efforts to collect and preserve the history of Newark, and it has been the most successful in its efforts to publish the history of Newark.

The Newark branch of the Newark Historical Society was organized in 1887, and since that time it has been the most active of the Newark Historical Societies. It has been the most successful in its efforts to collect and preserve the history of Newark, and it has been the most successful in its efforts to publish the history of Newark. It has been the most successful in its efforts to collect and preserve the history of Newark, and it has been the most successful in its efforts to publish the history of Newark.

The Newark branch of the Newark Historical Society was organized in 1887, and since that time it has been the most active of the Newark Historical Societies. It has been the most successful in its efforts to collect and preserve the history of Newark, and it has been the most successful in its efforts to publish the history of Newark.

The Newark branch of the Newark Historical Society was organized in 1887, and since that time it has been the most active of the Newark Historical Societies. It has been the most successful in its efforts to collect and preserve the history of Newark, and it has been the most successful in its efforts to publish the history of Newark.

The Newark branch of the Newark Historical Society was organized in 1887, and since that time it has been the most active of the Newark Historical Societies. It has been the most successful in its efforts to collect and preserve the history of Newark, and it has been the most successful in its efforts to publish the history of Newark.

American progenitor being Matthias Corvin or Corwin, who was born about 1590 and came to America, settling at Ipswich, Massachusetts. From Ipswich he went to Long Island, and thence his descendants spread to New Jersey and other States.

The early education of Dr. Theodore W. Corwin was acquired at the Shears Preparatory School. He had made the choice of medicine as a profession early in life, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, graduating from this institution in 1879 with honors, having obtained the third prize for general proficiency. He followed up his theoretical work in the medical school by the first hand study of disease in a hospital, and obtained the position of interne at the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York. Here he remained for eighteen months and gained much valuable experience. For a time after this he was superintendent in St. Barnabas' Hospital, later becoming an externe on the house staff until 1887, when he was appointed visiting physician, and in this capacity acted for twenty years. In 1907 he was appointed laryngologist. He is also connected with St. Michael's Hospital, where, in 1890, he organized an out-of-doors dispensary service for the poor who were afflicted with diseases of the nose and throat. This department continues to do a large and important service.

An enthusiast in all that pertains to the treatment of disease, the list of his affiliations with the societies and associations interested in the subject is one of some length. He is a member of the Essex Medical Union, the Essex County Medical Society, the New Jersey Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Newark Medical and Surgical Society, the Practitioners' Club, the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, now known as the Academy of Newark; of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society. He was appointed for 1911 and 1912 the eastern vice-president of the latter society. He is also connected with the Charity Hospital Alumni Association. He is one of that number of physicians who give generously of their time in the war against tuberculosis, and has served on the Committee of Public Health for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis, and was also a member of the New Jersey Board for the Relief of Tuberculosis. In this same work he served as supervisor at the Day Camps for a number of years. He was also appointed by Governor Wilson commissioner of the New Jersey Sanitarium, and was also appointed in 1911 upon the consulting staff of the Isolation Hospital of Essex County. He also serves as consulting physician at the Essex County Hospital for the Insane. Very deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of his native city Dr. Corwin regards it as part of his duty as a good citizen to be a member of the Newark Board of Trade. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For a number of years he attended Christ Church, Newark, later going to St. Stephen's Church, but has now for several years been connected with St. James' Church, and is one of the wardens of the parish. He is a member of the Wednesday Literary Club, and of the Forest Hill Literary Association.

Dr. Corwin married Lillian E. Whiting, of Rochester, New York, and they have two children: Eugenia E. and Ruth B.

LEO N. LISSNER

The younger generation of progressive and enterprising business men of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is ably represented by Leo N. Lissner,

president of the millinery corporation known as J. Lissner & Sons. This is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the city and is conducted on the most modern lines of business enterprise.

Leo N. Lissner was born in Newark in 1880, son of the late Jacob and Caroline Lissner, well known in the social circles of Newark. Mr. Lissner was a pupil at the public schools of the city, and, while he acquired a good, practical education, could never, by any stretch of the imagination, have been called a bookworm. On the contrary, from his earliest years he displayed an earnest desire to enter active business life, and this desire was accomplished immediately after his graduation from the grammar school. He entered the business of his father, which the latter had established thirty years ago, and has been identified with that concern uninterruptedly since the time of his first association with it. When the business was established it was located at No. 155 Market street, where it remained for a period of nineteen years. It was then removed to No. 693 Broad street, its present location, having by far outgrown the accommodations of its earlier home. It had been nineteen years at the Market street location, and nine months after it was established in Broad street Mr. Jacob Lissner died, and Leo N. Lissner became the head of this important enterprise. His brother, Benjamin P., is vice-president and treasurer, and his brother, Arthur, is secretary. The building in which they are now located is the property of the firm, and they no longer deal exclusively in millinery and millinery supplies, but have added to their stock a full and carefully selected stock of ladies' outer garments. Their buyers are instructed to purchase all the latest novelties, and they have one of the finest stocks in the city in their line of business. The business standing of Mr. Lissner may be gauged by the fact that he is a member of the Newark Board of Trade. He is also a member of the Progress Club; Columbian Lodge, No. 196, Free and Accepted Masons; Greater Newark Committee; Tall Cedars of Lebanon, and Mount Ridge County Club. Mr. Lissner is unmarried.

JOHN HERBERT BALLANTINE

John Herbert Ballantine, president and treasurer of the Neptune Meter Company, of Newark, New Jersey, is the present representative of the Ballantine family, which has had a firm footing in this country since the early part of the nineteenth century.

Peter Ballantine, the emigrant and founder of the family of his name in Essex County, New Jersey, was born in Mauchline, Ayrshire, Scotland, November 16, 1791, and died in Newark, New Jersey, January 23, 1883. The place of his birth has been made famous by Robert Burns, who, during fourteen years of the latter part of his life, lived with his brother, Gilbert, on a small farm at Mossgiel, about one and a half miles to the north of Mauchline, where were written some of the poet's finest poems, including "The Jolly Beggars," "The Cotter's Saturday Night" and "Lines to a Mouse," and in the neighborhood of which place the scenes of some of his most admired lyrics were laid, such as the cottage of "Poosie Nancy," and Mauchline Kirk, the scene of the "Holy Fair," being in the town itself. For the first twenty-nine years of his life Peter Ballantine lived amid the scenes depicted so well by Burns, and then the pressure of poverty and the call to great achievement sent him forth to seek his fortune in the new world.

In 1820 he came to America, and soon after landing found himself in Albany, where he obtained work in an ale brewery. Thrifty and canny, like

all his fellow-countrymen, he soon began to save his pennies, and after a while found himself with sufficient capital to start his own brewing plant and to settle down with his bride in a home of his own. This occurred about 1830, and for the next ten years he prospered. His excellent product brought him an ever-increasing custom and a constantly enlarging income and credit. In 1840 he removed with his family to Newark, New Jersey, where he commenced to lay the permanent foundation of the enormous business ever since associated with his name, by taking a partner, and under the firm name of Patterson & Ballantine brewing ale in the old Morton plant in High street, near Orange. Here also success attended his efforts, and in a little while he found himself enabled to enlarge his plant and to become the sole owner and manager of the business. This was about 1850, in which year he bought the property on the Passaic River and Front street, where he erected his new ale brewery with all the modern appliances of those days. In this brewery the family took great pride; it became a family affair, rapidly assumed large proportions, and in accordance with the then almost universal idea of living almost within one's shop, the homestead of the Ballantine family was here on Front street, near the Center street bridge. This quaint old homestead is still standing, and is one of the landmarks of that section of the city. Peter Ballantine took up his residence in this dwelling when he began brewing ale in his new plant, and remained there until his death, by which time the huge factory buildings had begun to close in on the little house and to spread over the grassy lawns about it. Then, for many years more, it was occupied by the superintendent of the plant, it being necessary to have a watchful eye and ready counsel always close at hand. At present the picturesque old cottage is untenanted and deserted except for the companionship of the maltheuses and brewery buildings, and eventually it will probably give way before the encroachments of business, for the ground upon which it stands is far more valuable to-day than it was in 1846. As Peter Ballantine's three sons grew up they took their places in their father's business, and, in 1857, when the youngest had reached his majority, the father organized the firm of P. Ballantine & Sons, maltsters and brewers of ales, and when he acquired the old Schalk lager beer brewery in Freeman street, he formed the new company of Ballantine & Company, for the purpose of making beer. As time went on, Peter Ballantine came to be recognized as the wealthiest man in Newark, the valuation of his personal property alone being estimated at \$5,000,000, and this was real and tangible fortune, not the paper fortunes of the present day. For a long time he was prominent in many enterprises in Newark, but owing to advancing years he retired from these some years prior to his death. He never retired from the business he had founded, however, and in his will directed that his executors were to continue his interest and represent him until ten years after his decease, unless his three sons were unanimously of the opinion that it would be better for the interests of all concerned that this interest should cease. He died at his own home, after an illness of about two weeks, brought on by a cold caught at Christmas time, 1882. For many years he had been a member of the First Dutch Reformed Church of Newark, and shortly before his death he had affiliated with the North Reformed Church. His will, dated October 24, 1874, contained six codicils of various dates, was proved in the prerogative court of New Jersey at Trenton, February 17, 1883, and January 24, 1906, when his son's son-in-law, George Griswold Prelinghuysen, was appointed a new trustee under the terms of one of the trusts in the will, a certified copy was filed with the Essex County



COMBINED VIEW OF BALLANTINE BREWERIES,
MALT HOUSES, GRAIN ELEVATOR AND BOTTLER
Newark, N. J.



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FROM THE TOWER OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH
1840

Surrogate. He left large legacies to the American Bible Society; the Foreign and Home Missions of the Dutch Reformed Church; the Newark Orphan Asylum; American Sunday School Union; the trustees of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, "for the support and education of indigent young men for the ministry in connection with the Reformed Church in America"; Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Women; Society of the Home of the Friendless. Besides a couple of annuities and several legacies to faithful servants, he left to his granddaughter, Julia E., daughter of his youngest son, Robert F., "her grandmother's watch and chain, her bureau, her silver spoons marked 'J. W.', and her brown satin dress she wore at the wedding of the said Robert F. Ballantine."

Peter Ballantine married, about 1830, Julia, born May 19, 1797, died June 7, 1868, a sister of Alexander Wilson. Children: Peter Hood, married Isabella Linen, of England; John Holme, see forward; Robert F., married Annie Elizabeth Brown, of Charleston, South Carolina.

John Holme, son of Peter and Julia (Wilson) Ballantine, was born in Albany, February 28, 1834, and died at his home, No. 43 Washington street, Newark, April 27, 1895. He became one of the partners in the firm which had been founded by his father, became president of the company when the firm was incorporated, and held this office until his death. He purchased much real estate in Newark and around Bernardsville, Somerset County, and was identified with many of the large financial institutions of the city of Newark. He was a director in the American Insurance Company, the Essex County National Bank, and the Newark Electric Light and Power Company; was interested in the management of the Celluloid Company, and was a member of the Essex Club. His death was caused by cancer of the throat. His will, dated April 15, 1887, named as executors his wife, his brother, Robert F., and his two sons, John Herbert and Robert Dickson. He left large legacies to the societies which his father had endowed in a similar manner, and to a number of additional ones. He married Jeannette Boyd, of Baltimore, Maryland, and had children: Margaret, Peter Wilson and Jeannette Wilson, died young; John Herbert, see forward; Alice Isabel, married Henry Young; Robert Dickson, died at the age of thirty-five years; Edith, died in infancy; Percy, married Elizabeth Parke.

John Herbert, son of John Holme and Jeannette (Boyd) Ballantine, was born in Newark, February 16, 1867, and now resides at No. 18 Washington place, Newark. For his early education he attended the Newark Academy, then the private school of Dr. Pingry at Elizabeth, New Jersey, completing his preparatory education at St. John's Military Academy, Ossining, New York, and at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken. He then matriculated at Cornell University, from which he was graduated at the expiration of two years in the class of 1889. He became a member of the firm of P. Ballantine & Sons, but severed this connection in 1902, when he became the vice-president and treasurer of the Neptune Meter Company, of which he has since become president and treasurer. He is also president of the American Pastry and Manufacturing Company, of New York. In political matters he is Republican, and has all his life been a member of the North Reformed Church. He is also a member of the Chi Phi fraternity, Essex Club, Essex County Country Club, Union League Club, New York Yacht Club, Lawyers' Club, Cornell University Club, and the Robins Island Club.

Mr. Ballantine married, September 24, 1890, Lois Naomi, daughter of John and Margaret (Standart) Wilgus, of Ithaca, New York. Children:

John Holme, born August 27, 1892; Herbert Wilgus, December 5, 1893; Jeannette Boyd, August, 1897, died April 25, 1899. While Mr. Ballantine takes an active interest in all matters which concern the public welfare he has never cared to hold public office, confining his efforts to advancing the general prosperity of the community by giving his attention to enterprises which must of necessity bring benefits in their train. He is of a genial and hospitable nature, and his home is ever open to his numerous friends.

P. BALLANTINE AND SONS

The three rings are known the world over as the trade mark of P. Ballantine and Sons, brewers and maltsters, Newark, New Jersey, U. S. A. This trade mark was adopted in 1879, and was suggested by the chief characteristics of the product of their breweries—purity, strength, flavor.

The nucleus of the great business of the Ballantine breweries was formed in Albany, New York, in 1833, by the late Peter Ballantine. The establishment in Newark was originally conducted in an old stone building located on the west side of High street, just south of Orange street. The building was originally erected by General Cumming in 1805 and conducted as a brewery until 1831, when Thomas Morton operated the plant. From 1840 to 1850, the firm of Patterson and Ballantine carried on the brewing business there, Peter Ballantine buying out his partner during the interim, and in the latter year removing his ale brewing business to the west bank of the Passaic River at Front street. The lager beer brewery was started in 1879. To meet the needs of the rapidly growing business the corporation of P. Ballantine and Sons, embracing the ale, lager beer, and malting business, was formed in 1883. Since then the annual output has increased steadily until it now amounts to over half a million barrels yearly.

The ale brewery, malt houses and elevator of the Ballantine plant are situated on Front, Fulton and Rector streets, and the Passaic River; the lager beer brewery and bottling are located on Freeman, Christie, Oxford, East Ferry and Bowery streets, Newark. All these buildings cover twelve acres of ground, are equipped with the most modern and model machinery, and contain great storage capacity necessary for the enormous output and insuring the thorough ripening of the Ballantine products.

JOHN C. EISELE

For more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Eisele, senior member of the firm of Eisele & King, has been prominently and actively identified with the insurance and banking business, as well as interested in other enterprises, in all of which he has been eminently successful. He is a man of broad and varied experience, definite principles and the highest integrity, and has a wide circle of friends in the State, all of whom esteem him highly for his sterling traits of character.

Mr. Eisele was born August 1, 1860. He obtained a practical education in the public schools of Newark, and after a clerkship in a mercantile establishment, he turned his attention to the business of life insurance, engaging as a solicitor for the Equitable Life Assurance Society. His untiring energy, steady application and progress in this field soon won for him the responsible position of manager for the Equitable in New Jersey. In 1894 he formed a partnership with Mr. Nathaniel King, who had been associated with him in the affairs of the Equitable, and this connection is

maintained at the present time. Both partners being men of action, capable and efficient in their line of work, the success of the new firm was assured from the beginning. Under their able leadership, and through their individual efforts as personal writers, the New Jersey Agency advanced to the foremost ranks of the Equitable.

The firm continued in the life insurance business for a period of ten years, relinquishing the active management later to enter the banking and brokerage business, in which they are at present engaged, although not exclusively, for, while life insurance was their specialty, they were far-seeing and shrewd in their calculations and identified themselves with extensive undertakings of a financial and corporate character in New Jersey. In many of these they were chosen as officers, directors or advisers, as they are at present (1913) in some of the larger financial and commercial institutions of Newark and throughout the State of New Jersey, namely: The Fidelity Trust Company, Manufacturers' National Bank, West Side Trust Company, Security Savings Bank, all of Newark; also the New Brunswick Trust Company, the New Brunswick Light, Heat & Power Company; the Gas & Electric Company of Bergen County, the Public Bank of New York City, First National Bank of Belleville, and many others. It was chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Eisele that the latest Newark banking institution—the Washington Trust Company—was founded, at the organization of which he was elected president. The firm are members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges, and have well-equipped and modern offices in the Mutual Benefit Life Building. They make a specialty of handling the Public Service Corporation securities and the local bank stocks, and are regarded as reliable authority in the investment field generally.

In the world of industry, as well as in financial centers, their influence and judgment have been recognized. They are interested in several industrial enterprises in Newark, having within recent years effected the reorganization and capitalization of the I. Lewis Cigar Manufacturing Company, whose employees now number about twelve hundred; Mr. Eisele is vice-president of the concern. Another thriving manufacturing plant organized and owned by them is the American Metal Bed Company, employing upwards of one hundred workers. Mr. Eisele is also vice-president of the Frank F. Smith Metal Window Hardware Company.

In October, 1911, Mr. Eisele formed the partnership of Henry W. Maull & Company to take over the management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in New Jersey, thus entering actively into the life insurance field once more. Mr. Maull was formerly the agency cashier, and has a thorough understanding of the work. They are now doing a successful business, ranking as one of the leading agencies.

Mr. Eisele is also an active factor in the real estate development of Newark, in which he takes a special interest. His operations in this line have been extensive, and his judgment on real estate values is conceded as authoritative. Under his supervision and management a number of realty companies have recently been formed and incorporated, among them the North Ward Realty & Investment Company, of which he is president; the Lincoln Realty & Investment Company, and the American Realty & Investment Company, all Newark concerns. From the very beginning of his career he has taken a vital interest in building and loan association work, and for twenty-six years has devoted a great deal of time and attention to the growth



John C. Eisele



OF EXPERIENCE
GIVE YOU IN THE FOLLOWING

OF THE LAMARKE AND KILLEN CO
THE FOUNDED FIRM

John A. Killean



Thomas L. Raymond.

and success of the two with which he has been connected—the Norfolk, as organizer and president, and the Lincoln, as treasurer and president. The assets of each exceed \$600,000.

Despite the manifold duties devolving upon him in business, Mr. Eisele for the past seventeen years has been one of the most active members of the Board of Managers of the State Hospital at Morris Plains, serving for ten years as president. A public-spirited man and a patriotic citizen, he has always been interested in public affairs. Elected to the Assembly, he represented his district as a member of the New Jersey Legislature in 1894 and 1895. He was also the Republican candidate for Mayor in the spring election of 1898. Later, during the year 1906, as school commissioner from the Ninth Ward, he took an active part in the work of the Board of Education.

Mr. Eisele has not only accomplished a vast amount of work himself, but has been a helping hand to others on the road of progress. Possessed of a magnetic personality, he has been a compelling force in the business life of those about him, and, like most leaders, has the ability of bringing out and developing latent powers in others. By the force of his example, and through his many activities and personal assistance, he has been the means of securing employment, position and prominence for many.

THOMAS LYNCH RAYMOND

Thomas L. Raymond, member of the firm of Raymond, Mountain, Van Blarcom & Marsh, was born in East Orange, New Jersey, April 26, 1875, son of Thomas Lynch Raymond and Eugenia A. (Launitz) Raymond.

Thomas Lynch Raymond, the father, was president of the Produce National Bank of New York, and before his connection with this institution was teller of the National Park Bank of New York. He was major of the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard of New York. His father, Samuel Groesbeck Raymond, was of New England ancestry, and a lawyer of New York City. The mother of Thomas L. Raymond Jr., Eugenia A. Launitz, was a daughter of Robert E. Launitz, an eminent sculptor, member of the National Academy of Design of New York, and also an officer in the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New York. He was born in Courland, Russia, of a noble family, and married Matilda S. Pirsson, an American. From such forbears Thomas L. Raymond inherited the taste for a professional life, and has thus far demonstrated that he is not only a credit to his ancestry, but has also talent and ability with which he is making a success of his chosen profession, that of the law.

He began his education in the public schools of East Orange, New Jersey, continuing through Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ontario, Canada; Newark Academy, and New York University; in the law school of the latter he received his legal training. He later studied with Edward M. Colie and Justice Francis J. Swayze, after which he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the November term, 1896, and as a counsellor at the November term, 1899. Mr. Raymond has confined his practice almost entirely to court work and litigation. After his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with Andrew Van Blarcom, which continued until 1908, when the partnership was extended to include Judge Worral F. Mountain and Theodore McCurdy Marsh, and still continues as Raymond, Mountain, Van Blarcom & Marsh. Mr. Raymond was Judge of the First District Court of Newark from March, 1904, to May, 1908, receiving

his appointment from Governor Franklin Murphy. He was also First Assistant Prosecutor of Essex County from May, 1908, to January, 1910. In 1908 he received the nomination for State Senator from Essex County, against Everett Colby, and was defeated by only a small majority. He has also served as Special Master in Chancery, and Supreme Court Commissioner.

Mr. Raymond is a member of the Board of Trade of Newark, and the Essex Club, Essex County Country Club, Newark; Republican Club of East Orange; Washington Association of Morristown; New Jersey Historical Society; Newark Museum Association; Lawyers' Club of Essex County, of which he was one time president; Carteret Book Club; Canoe Brook Country Club; Wednesday Club; Automobile and Motor Club; Nassau Club of Princeton. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and a communicant of St. Barnabas' Church, Newark.

RICHARD F. MATTIA

That innate talent, perseverance and force of character will win in the battle of life in spite of all obstacles that may be met, is most eloquently illustrated in the fine career of Richard F. Mattia, of Newark, New Jersey, who is equally at home in the fields of statesmanship, literature and the general business world. Beginning the earnest work of life with but a limited education, and at an unusually early age, he overcame these deficiencies by study in the evening hours, and by close and patient observation of those whom he considered fine examples of the sort of man whom he had set up as his ideal of manhood.

Mr. Mattia was born in Calabritto, in the Province of Avellino, Italy, in 1872. When he was one year of age his father emigrated to America, leaving his wife and children in Italy, in order to be unhampered in the initial struggle of making a home for them in the New World. He decided upon Newark as a suitable spot, and at the expiration of two years had gained so strong a foothold that he felt justified in sending for his wife and his two children. Mrs. Mattia accordingly came to this country with three-year-old Richard F. and his elder brother, Petrino B. The boys were at once sent to the public schools of Newark, where they commenced with the kindergarten work. At the age of eight years, young Richard decided that he would rather work and thus help in the support of the family than continue his attendance at the school, and, being bright and adaptable, found no difficulty in securing work of a varied character. He did not, however, neglect his education, as he spent his evenings in close study at the night schools, where he made great progress. Subsequently he took up the study of photography in the studio of his brother, and, having a natural aptitude for all matters connected with art work, his talent as an artist was widely recognized by the time he had reached fifteen years. Together with Petrino B. Mattia, he established the firm of Mattia Brothers in 1887, and twelve months later their names were widely recorded as having won the highest award for the best display of photographs and portraits at the New Jersey Waverly Fair. The firm was dissolved by mutual consent some years later, when the elder brother became an actor and scenic painter, and was subsequently employed as stage manager and scenic artist in Miner's Empire Theatre, Newark, New Jersey.

For a long period of time Richard F. Mattia continued his studies in the field of art, adding to the prestige of his family name, and winning twenty-

two awards for the best portrait drawings. Neither were his studies in other directions neglected, and a business course was taken during the evening hours in the Newark Business College. The Newark Advertiser then made him a favorable offer to act for them in the capacity of photographer and reporter, and after several years spent with them he resigned the position in favor of that of photographer for the New Jersey Tenement House Commission. Two years were also given to the study of law, which was pursued in the offices of Hahn & Hahn, and when the law went into effect that civics were to be a part of the curriculum for the foreign classes in the evening schools, Mr. Mattia was assigned to the Franklin and Seventh Avenue schools, being one of the first teachers to be thus appointed. When he became a candidate for public office, lack of time owing to the pressure of other matters, necessitated his refusing another appointment.

Some time ago Mr. Mattia established a weekly paper, which he publishes in Newark, which is devoted to the interests of young Italians, and which has gained a large circulation. The paper is almost ten years old, and is the only weekly publication in Newark which has both an English and an Italian edition, its name being *La Revista* (The Review). Mr. Mattia is the editor as well as the publisher of this, and gives his personal attention to all the numerous details connected with it.

The political career of Mr. Mattia is a remarkable one for a man of his age. From his earliest years he had taken an interest in the doings of the Republican party, and although he was merely a young lad at the time of the campaign of Garfield and Arthur, he was of material assistance even then, acting as interpreter for the comparatively few Italian voters who then lived in Newark. He was a member of the Naturalization and Speakers' Committee of the Essex County Republican Committee for almost fifteen years, and in 1906 he was a candidate for freeholder of the Fifteenth Ward. Although he ran far ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by a small vote. Two years later he carried the election by four hundred and eighty-seven votes over his opponent. Although a new member of the board, his value has already been recognized by appointments to several important committees, among them being: Bridge, Jail Discharge and Publication. His sympathies are warmly enlisted on the side of the working classes, and he has originated many measures for their improvement and comfort.

He is justly popular in the social world of the city, and is a member of numerous organizations, among them being: Lodge No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Court Cavour, No. 133, Foresters of America; Lhasa Council, No. 2, Prince of the Caliphs; Newark Camp, No. 1, Guards of Columbus; Serenade Pleasure Circle; Millbrook Italian Republican Club; Lincoln Republican Club; Guards of Columbus Realty Company; Italian Republican Club of Essex; Italian Benevolent and Protective Institute; Belleville Improvement Association; Eighth Ward Improvement Association; St. Lucy's Young Men's Catholic Association; Calabrittano's Mutual Benefit Society; Northwestern Building and Loan Association; Century Building and Loan Association; Newark Street Sweepers' Protective Association; Newark City Laborers' Association; Diamond Athletic Club; Savoy Athletic Club; Holy Name Society; Mattia-Curran Association.

HUGH C. BARRETT

Successfully identified with a large amount of important litigation, in all of which cases he has displayed marked ability in the handling of the

interests of his clients, and exhibited a knowledge of the law which may be called exceptional, is Hugh C. Barrett, one of the younger generation of lawyers of the city of Newark, New Jersey.

His father, Michael T. Barrett, was a native of Belleville, New Jersey, and was born August 9, 1856. His earlier education was acquired in the Christian Brothers' School in Newark, and this was supplemented by the training necessary for admission to legal practice. Admitted to the bar in February, 1879, he at once commenced to practice, and in September of the same year was elected as counsel for the Belleville Building and Loan Association, with which body he has been identified in that capacity for many years. As counsel for the township of Harrison, Hudson County, New Jersey, he has been engaged in many important cases, among them being a number of criminal cases which attracted attention throughout the country, chiefly on account of the ability with which they were handled by Mr. Bartlett.

Hugh C. Barrett has followed in the footsteps of his distinguished father in a no less distinguished manner. Born in the city of Newark, 1886, he at first attended the public schools and then the Newark Academy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1904. He then matriculated at Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Taking up his professional duties in the law school of the University of New York, he was graduated from this institution in the class of 1910, the degree of Bachelor of Laws being conferred upon him at the time. In November of the same year he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey and at once took up his profession in a practical manner. He became associated in a partnership with his father, and as the latter has retired to a certain extent from the active prosecution of cases, by far the larger share of the business of the firm must of necessity be undertaken by Hugh C. Barrett. This he does in a very capable manner, and the clientele is constantly increasing and the family name has added prestige. Mr. Barrett was appointed Master in Chancery at the beginning of 1912 by Chancellor Walker. He is a member of the following organizations: Essex Club of Newark, Essex County Country Club, Forest Hill and Deal Golf clubs, and the Cannon Club of Princeton University. He is a man of intense public spirit, and takes pleasure in lending his co-operation to any movement that has in view the improvement of public conditions, or the material development of the community in any direction.

CORLISS FITZ RANDOLPH

The educational system of the city of Newark is considered in many respects as a model for the schools of the country, and among those who have done more than an ordinary share in bringing it to its present high standard of perfection is Corliss Fitz Randolph. Noted not alone as a pedagogue, but also as a philologist, his works and his writings have received the highest commendation from many quarters and have attracted widespread attention.

He was born July 24, 1863, in New Milton, Doddridge County, West Virginia, and his family traces its descent to Norse and Norman ancestry. Jonathan Fitz Randolph, the great-grandfather of Corliss, was with "Mad Anthony Wayne" at the battle of Fallen Timbers, was a son of Samuel Fitz Randolph, a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary Army, and a descend-

1170-1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 185

ant of Deacon Thomas Blossom, of the Pilgrim Church at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Jephthah Fitz Randolph, son of Jonathan, was a member of the second constitutional convention of West Virginia and president of the trustees of the West Union Academy. Franklin, the father of Corliss Fitz Randolph, was a school teacher in early life and later turned his attention to farming. He was secretary of the trustees of the West Union Academy, corresponding secretary of Salem College of West Virginia, and married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Burgess) Fox. They had five children.

Corliss Fitz Randolph was educated at first in the public and private schools of West Virginia, then matriculating at Alfred University, New York, he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1886, that of Master of Arts in 1888, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters (*Litterarum Humaniorum Doctor*) in 1903. Pursuing his studies at Columbia University, New York, he was a scholar in Classical Philology, 1896-97; President's Scholar in Classical Philology, 1897-98; Drisler Fellow in Classical Philology, 1898-99, and was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Salem College, West Virginia, in 1904, and that of Doctor of Laws in 1913. Prior to and during this period of study he had been engaged as a teacher in the public schools of New Milton, West Virginia, 1879-84; was principal of the public school in Ashaway, Rhode Island, 1888-89; teacher in the Public High School, Montclair, New Jersey, 1889-91; engaged in business in the city of New York, 1891-92; principal of a public school on Staten Island, New York, 1892-96; principal of the Fifteenth Avenue Public School, Newark, New Jersey, 1899. He was a lecturer on the subject of Classical Philology in Alfred University, 1899-1901. In 1909, by special appointment of the Board of Education of Newark, he spent a considerable length of time in visiting the schools of England, Wales, Scotland, Holland and Germany, studying the methods in vogue in those countries with a view of transplanting such features as might be an improvement on the system in use in this country.

Mr. Fitz Randolph was the editor of the *Alfred University Quarterly*, 1896-98; *Seventh Day Baptists in Europe and America*, published in 1910, and of the *School Exchange*, Newark, New Jersey, 1907-11. He is also the author of: *Seventh Day Baptists in West Virginia*, 1905; *Report on European Schools*, 1909; *Seventh Day Baptist Southeastern Association*, 1910; *German Seventh Day Baptists*, 1910, and *The Rogerenes*, 1910. He and his family are members of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, in whose interests he is an ardent worker. He is also a member of the Schoolmen's Club of Newark, the Schoolmasters' Club of New York City and the Wednesday Club of Newark.

He was married in Newark, March 18, 1890, to Marion Melissa, daughter of William Henry and Sarah Jane (Ayars) Howard, and their only child is Mildred, born November 10, 1891, in East Orange, New Jersey, was graduated from the North Seventh Street Grammar School and the Barringer High School of Newark, and is now (1913) a junior in Barnard College, New York City.

Mr. Fitz Randolph has devoted the best energies of his life to the cause of education and the general elevation of humanity, and his efforts have been attended with extraordinary success. He is gifted with the power of personal magnetism to such an extent that he has been the means of introducing his high ideals in places where it was a remarkable and rather unexpected result that they should have been adopted, and where they have

been an inestimable power for the good of untold numbers. In private life, as in his public avocation, he is a model man. The broad fields of his activity seem unlimited, and the entire community bestows upon him its plaudits and good will.

OSCAR BROMLEY MOCKRIDGE

Oscar Bromley Mockridge, long prominent in the hardware trade of Newark, New Jersey, and closely identified with the banking interests of that city, was born in Newark, June 10, 1844, son of Abraham and Sarah Emmons (Ward) Mockridge, and comes of an old and honored New Jersey family. His father, who was born in March, 1802, and died in 1873, was a member of the firm of Mockridge & Francis, hardware dealers of Newark, an enterprise established in 1835.

The son received his education in Nathan Hedges' private school and the public schools of his native city. In 1861 he left school and went into business, applying himself to the duties assigned him and acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge of the hardware business, a calling for which he was peculiarly adapted and in which he was destined to win high distinction as one of its ablest and most successful representatives. He was admitted to the firm in 1868, the style of the firm being changed at that time to Mockridge & Son, under which name it was subsequently carried on, Mr. Mockridge remaining identified with the enterprise until 1899, the business at that period being the oldest continuous undertaking of its class in the city of Newark. As a man of affairs, Mr. Mockridge was ably equipped. His judgment was sound even as a young man, and his foresight keen and unerring. His methods were those of the old school, honest and fair, and he conducted his business in a progressive and energetic manner that gained for the house a wide prestige and an enviable repute.

Withdrawing from the business in 1899, Mr. Mockridge became treasurer of the Security Savings Bank of Newark, an institution that is notable as one of the largest savings banks in the city. As treasurer of the institution in question, Mr. Mockridge has performed his functions with an ability that is most pronounced, and his knowledge of banking has stood him in good stead in this connection. He still retains the treasureship of the Security Savings Bank and in that capacity has strengthened the enterprise and contributed in no small degree to the building up of its steadily increasing business. He has been associated with banking in Newark for more than thirty years, having been throughout that period a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank of that city.

He has never taken an active part in politics, neither seeking nor holding public office, and preferring to concentrate all his efforts upon his personal affairs. At the same time, he is public-spirited to a notable degree and is willing at all times to unite in any movement calculated to advance the common good or promote the material welfare of the community at large. He is one of the original members of the North End Club, of Newark, and a popular man in that organization.

He married, August 19, 1873, Carolina V. Tichenor, of Newark. They are the parents of one child, Dr. Oscar A. Mockridge, whose sketch follows.

There are two fundamental reasons for the need to reduce emissions. The primary one is the impact of climate change on the environment. The second is the impact on human health and the economy.

OSCAR A. MOCKRIDGE, M. D.

Dr. Oscar A. Mockridge, son of Oscar Bromley and Carolina Virginia (Tichenor) Mockridge, was born in Newark, New Jersey, March 29, 1883, and was educated at the Newark Academy; from thence he went to the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. The following year he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, medical department of Columbia University, New York City, from which, in 1906, he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While there he was elected to membership in Kappa Chapter of Omega Upsilon Phi fraternity. After serving his internship at the Newark City Hospital, he established himself as a general practitioner of medicine in Newark. At present he is assistant physician to the Babies' Hospital Clinic and also to the German Hospital (Pediatric Clinic), and is assistant attending physician to the Presbyterian and St. James' Hospitals. From the beginning of his medical studies he was especially interested in pediatrics. With Dr. Henry L. Colt, he started the first "Conference for Mothers" in the public schools of the city, whose purpose is to reduce infant mortality by education in hygiene and the care and feeding of infants and young children. He is a member of the New Jersey State Pediatric Society, American Medical Association, Essex County Medical Society, New Jersey State Medical Society, Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey, New Jersey Anatomical and Pathological Society, and the Doctors' Club. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In December, 1907, Dr. Mockridge married Ethel Jane Bott, and they have one son, Oscar A., Jr.

THOMAS F. KENNEDY

Thomas F. Kennedy, one of the foremost educators in the State of New Jersey, is the principal of the new East Side Commercial and Manual Training School. His previous post, one in which he had shown the conspicuous ability that suggested him for the new position, was that of head assistant in the Barringer High School, in addition to which he had for a few years been acting principal of the Market Street Annex of the same school.

Mr. Kennedy was selected for this position from nearly fifty competitors. By a process of elimination the eight most fit by reason of credentials, references and experience, were left, and these were subjected to a most searching test that lasted for five hours without intermission. This sifting was in the hands of the Committee on Instruction and Educational Supplies. The chairman of this committee, himself a schoolman of wide experience and a former principal of the city schools, spoke of the action of his committee thus: "In considering the availability of the applicants three things were taken into consideration: The personality of the man, his experience in technical work and his executive ability." In respect to the latter qualification, he stated that a better man than Mr. Kennedy could not be found, and this, in his opinion, was the most essential qualification. In considering the other applicants it was also found that not only did Mr. Kennedy meet the requirements in every respect, but also excelled in a marked degree in what were considered the greater qualifications. Another point in his favor was the fact that he was a member of the local teaching

force from which it was the policy of the Board of Education to make its selections as far as possible, in order to stimulate effort in the teaching staff.

Mr. Kennedy holds the degrees of A. B. and A. M., and also that of Master of Pedagogy from the New York University. He is also the holder of a first-grade State certificate received from the New Jersey State Board of Examiners, after an examination in all the professional subjects. He has been an active member of the front rank of his profession, having been a lecturer in the New York State Teachers' Institute, and has held a chair in pedagogy at the Champlain Summer School, both courses being under the Board of Regents of the State of New York. This was very largely attended by teachers from New York City. He has been granted a High School instructor's license, and a Newark principal's license, both of them by the present Board of Examiners. He was subsequently offered the position of principal, but preferred remaining in the office of head assistant in the Barringer High School.

Mr. Kennedy is a member of the New York University Alumni, the State and National Societies for the Promotion of Industrial Education, the Schoolmen's Club, the Board of Trade, the Forest Hill Field Club, and several other organizations of the locality. His residence is at 255 Grafton avenue.

ALEXANDER JOHN GLENNIE

Alexander John Glennie, principal of the Miller Street Grammar School of Newark, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, October 18, 1866, son of George Glennie, a stone mason of Aberdeenshire, and his wife, Mary F. (Chalmers) Glennie. He is the oldest of their family of four children, the younger ones being Marion, Jean and Nell.

His parents removed from Scotland to the United States, settling in Geneseo, New York, and it was in the public schools of Geneseo that Alexander John Glennie received his early education. After taking the course at the Normal School of his adopted city, he matriculated at Columbia University in New York City. Upon his graduation he received the appointment to the position of principal of the public school at Arkport, Allegany County, New York, where he remained from 1889 until 1890. He then returned to Geneseo, where he became principal of the Alexander School, remaining, however, for but one year, 1890-91. He then accepted the position of principal of the High School of Bolivar, New York, where he remained until 1897. This he resigned to accept a similar place in the High School of Monticello, New York, where he gave great satisfaction during his nine years' tenure of office. May 1, 1906, he was appointed principal of the Abington Avenue Public School in Newark, and leaving New York State he took up his residence in New Jersey. After a year at the Abington Avenue School, he was made principal of the Miller Street School, the charge of which he still has.

Mr. Glennie is affiliated with many societies connected with his profession, among them the Schoolmen's Club and the Principals' Association. He is also a member of the Wednesday Club and the Public School Athletic Association. He also belongs to several fraternal societies and is a member of Macedonian Lodge, No. 252, Free and Accepted Masons; Bolivar Chapter, No. 280, Royal Arch Masons, and also to the Maccabees.

Mr. Glennie married Mary Kenyon, daughter of Orrin T. Cowles, of Bolivar, New York. They have two children, Alexander Cowles, born May 6, 1896; John Orrin, born December 25, 1900.

OLIVER JAMES MORELOCK

Oliver James Morelock, one of the widely influential educators of Newark, was born at Silver Run, Maryland, March 8, 1871, son of Dennis A. and Rebecca (Schleider) Morelock. Dennis A. Morelock, born in 1838, a farmer of Westminster, Maryland, was the son of Joseph Morelock, a farmer and teacher, who was the son of Michael Morelock, of Westminster, who was the son of the first Michael Morelock, the immigrant, who came to this country from the State of Saxony, Germany, in 1757. Rebecca (Schleider) Morelock, the mother of Oliver James Morelock, was the daughter of Jacob Schleider. Dennis A. and Rebecca (Schleider) Morelock had three children, of whom Oliver James, with whom the present biographical notice is concerned, was the youngest. The others were: Harvey M. and Aesha Elizabeth.

Oliver J. Morelock attended Public School No. 5, Mars District, Carroll County, Maryland, and afterwards prepared for entrance to college at the private school at Edgehill. He then matriculated at Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Maryland, and graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1892, receiving his degree of A. M. a year later from the same institution. Mr. Morelock has since his graduation taken post-graduate work at Columbia University and was a candidate for the degree of Ph. D. at that university.

Early in life Mr. Morelock showed the bent of his mind for the scholarly pursuits to which he has given his energies, and as early as sixteen years old undertook the tasks of the schoolroom. His first position was in the school in his own locality, and, faithful in this, he was soon appointed the instructor in mathematics at the Palatinate College. Later he taught in Morris County, Pennsylvania, and subsequently was instructor in mathematics at the Mercersburg Academy for two years. This appointment was followed by one to the position of principal of Bloomfield Academy, Morris County, Pennsylvania, where he remained for a year. He then became the principal of the Tunkhannock School, Pennsylvania, a position which he held for five years. He was called from this to the principalship of the High School at Lockport, New York, where he remained for seven years. In 1909 Mr. Morelock received a call to become the vice-principal of the Newark Normal and Training School, and after serving in this capacity for three years, he was promoted to the position of principal of the Webster Street Training School, at the head of which he still continues to be. Mr. Morelock holds graduate school certificates for the States of Pennsylvania and New York. He is a member of the Schoolmen's Club, of the Principals' Association, of the Newark Public School Athletic Association, and of the N. E. A. He is a member of the Goethean Literary Society of Franklin and Marshall College, and is also a member of the Tau Xi Club of Teachers' College, Columbia University. He served as vice-president of the Interscholastic Debating League of the University of New York during the years 1906-08.

Mr. Morelock married, June 26, 1895, Ellen Thomas, daughter of Frank Henderson and Zadora (Thomas) Closs, and they have three children: Dorothea Thomas, born July 10, 1899; Elizabeth Elton, October 31, 1900; Oliver James, Jr., June 12, 1908.

CHARLES GRANT SHAFFER

The profession of teaching, while at all times a trying and arduous one, appears to have the power of developing natural ability to a far greater

extent than is the case with the majority of professions. The rank and standard of the instructors of the city of Newark is second to none, and a foremost position must be accorded in this renowned body to Charles Grant Shaffer, principal of the Elliott Street School.

Mr. Shaffer was born in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1869, son of Abram and Elizabeth (Diefenderfer) Shaffer. His father was extensively engaged in farming, and retired from active life while still in his prime.

The elementary education of Mr. Shaffer was acquired in the public schools of his native town, from whence he went to Bucknell Academy, Pennsylvania. After a course at Bucknell College, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him by that institution in 1892, and a year at Harvard University earned for him a similar degree from that institution. Bucknell College conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1895. His first pedagogical position was as principal of the Friends' Normal Institute at Rising Sun, Maryland, 1893-94, after which he held office as principal of the High School and superintendent of schools at Opelousas, Louisiana, 1894-96. He was Instructor in Chemistry and later in the State Normal School at Natchitoches, Louisiana, and at the same time lectured in the Peabody Movement, 1896-97. As city superintendent and president of the High School at Lake Charles, Louisiana, the executive ability and original and beneficial methods of Mr. Shaffer were highly appreciated from 1897 to 1900. In the latter year he came to Newark, having received an appointment as the first principal of the Abington Avenue School, being appointed, at the termination of one year, to the principalship of the Lawrence Street School, where he ruled very capably until 1904, being then appointed to his present position as principal of the Elliott Street School. The careful thought and study he has ever given to his work has not remained unattended with the success it so richly deserves. He is a man of brilliant and original ideas, thoroughly appropriate to the time, and generally a little in advance of it, so that those under his charge are kept in a constant state of healthful ambition.

The heavy responsibilities of the various positions he has held have not prevented Mr. Shaffer from taking a proper and beneficial interest in affairs in many other directions. Music has always possessed great attractions for him, and he is a highly esteemed member of the Musicians' Club of New York. He also holds membership in the following organizations: Principals' Club of Newark, of which he was the president for two years; University Club of Newark, of which he is president; Harvard Club of Newark, of which he was secretary and treasurer for a period of two years, and is now holding office as chorister; the Graduate Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, of which he is president.

Mr. Shaffer married, June 29, 1899, Dora Valesca, daughter of Francis L. and Antonia (Langhammer) Becker. Remarkably gifted as a speaker, the discourses with which he regales those in his charge, and which he is frequently called upon to deliver elsewhere, are always listened to with pleasure and decided benefit. He is considered as one of the representative men of the city in his field of industry, and is regarded as a citizen of whom the entire community has reason to feel justly proud. The original and progressive ideas he has introduced from time to time have always been well guarded by the dictates of sound, common sense, and he has become a powerful factor in the pedagogical world.

MORRIS BAMBERGER

The public schools of the city of Newark enjoy a fine and well-deserved reputation throughout the country, and a goodly share of it in recent years must justly be ascribed to the efforts of Mr. Morris Bamberger, one of our most efficient German-American citizens. He is of that class which has brought the best traits of its mother country to American shores, and combined them with what was most progressive and beneficial here.

Morris Bamberger was born in Germany, March 11, 1864, son of Myers and Dena (Oppenheim) Bamberger, being of a family of eighteen brothers and sisters who were all, with the exception of two, engaged in the profession of teaching. His father held the position of teacher in Angerode, Hessen, Germany, for the unusually long period of fifty years. Mr. Bamberger's brother, Gabriel, was superintendent of manual training in a school in Chicago from 1891 until 1902; another brother, Isaac, was for thirty-two years a professor of rabbinical languages at the University of Koenigsburg, Germany. Freda, a sister, is a teacher in one of the New York City schools.

The education of Mr. Bamberger was a most systematic and thorough one. At first he attended the Middle School at Alsfeld, Germany, going from there to the High School at Giessen. The Teachers' College, Friedburg, Germany, was the next seat of learning he attended, supplementing this with a post-graduate course at Alzey, Germany. Coming to America on the steamer, "Frisia," May 18, 1884, he became a teacher in the School for Ethical Culture, and while thus occupied took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. Two years later he founded and took charge of the management of the School of the Turn Verein, making manual training a part of the curriculum.

His original and beneficial methods, and the success he achieved by means of their introduction, attracted widespread attention, and in 1893 he was appointed principal of the public school at Carlstadt, New Jersey, and in 1900 received his appointment to the position he is now so ably filling, that of principal of the Bergen Street Grammar School. Mr. Bamberger was the organizer of this school in the first building erected on that site, at which time it had but eight rooms. Since that time the structure has been twice enlarged, and now possesses forty-three classrooms, in addition to a number of other facilities. Among these are a well-equipped gymnasium, cooking rooms, a fine auditorium, and appropriate suites of offices for the use and convenience of the principal and teachers. The number of pupils at present in attendance at this school is fifteen hundred, and this does not include four hundred who have just been transferred to the Peshine Avenue School. The pupils are for the greater part of American birth.

Mr. Bamberger has never been called upon to bear arms in the service of his adopted country, but while still in his mother country he cheerfully devoted a year of his life to the military service demanded of every able-bodied youth who has attained the age of eighteen years. He is a member of Triluminer Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Filonians of Newark, New Jersey. In addition to this he holds high standing in the Teachers' Association of New York, the Principals' Association of Newark, and the Schoolmen's Association, of the same city.

He was married in New York City to Rose Bamberger, daughter of Joseph Weil and Rebecca Bamberger, and they have had children: Ruth; Corrine, a teacher in the Morton Street School; Judith, a graduate of the

Newark Normal School. Mr. Bamberger is noted as being one of the representative men in the field of education, and his views are broad and liberal. The success which has marked his management of the institutions in his charge has very naturally attracted attention, and many of his methods have been adopted by other schools.

ALEXANDER ARCHIBALD

Alexander Archibald was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 13, 1869, and came to the United States with his parents in 1872. They settled in Newark, where he has resided since that time.

He attended the public schools of Newark and was graduated from them. After entering upon his business career he became senior member of the Archibald-Clement Company, manufacturing silversmiths, of which corporation he is at the present time president. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, by which he was elected as Alderman from the Fourth Ward by a plurality of three hundred and forty-six votes over his opponent, the total number of votes cast being two thousand nine hundred and sixty. The place of business of Mr. Archibald is at East Kinney and Orchard streets, Newark.

JAMES ROSS

James Ross, principal and general manager of Drake College, in the city of Newark, New Jersey, while still at the commencement of the thirties has achieved results of which many a man of twice his number of years might well feel proud. The influence which he exerts is felt in all lines of business and professional life, and are far-reaching almost beyond calculation. Not alone is business training given under his supervision; the moral training received by those in his charge is of inestimable value to them in later life.

Mr. Ross was born in France, April 24, 1879, and was sent to England in his early youth, where he was graduated from Cambridge University in the class of 1900 with the degree of Doctor of Laws. Subsequently he became a student of the University of Bonn, Germany, and came to the United States in 1901. He at once proceeded to Chicago, where he was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Ancient Order of Shepherds. Returning to Europe, he engaged in the oil business in Roumania, Russia, remaining in that country until the Revolution in 1905, when he came to New York City. Not long after his arrival here he was placed in charge of the Pennsylvania district of the Historical Publishing Society. He then went to Reading, Pennsylvania, and there organized and incorporated the Pennsylvania Law Company. He opened a branch of this company in the city of Newark, and at the same time commenced his connection with Drake College.

Mr. Ross was appointed assistant principal of Drake College at Newark, and so marked was the executive ability he displayed in this responsible post that he was offered a share in this huge enterprise and the office of principal and general manager of the institution in Newark. That he has made a success of his charge, results have amply shown. He is master of four languages in addition to English—French, German, Roumanian and Italian. His fraternal affiliation consists of membership in the Grand

RECORD OF THE BOARD

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 1st day of January, 1911, the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS

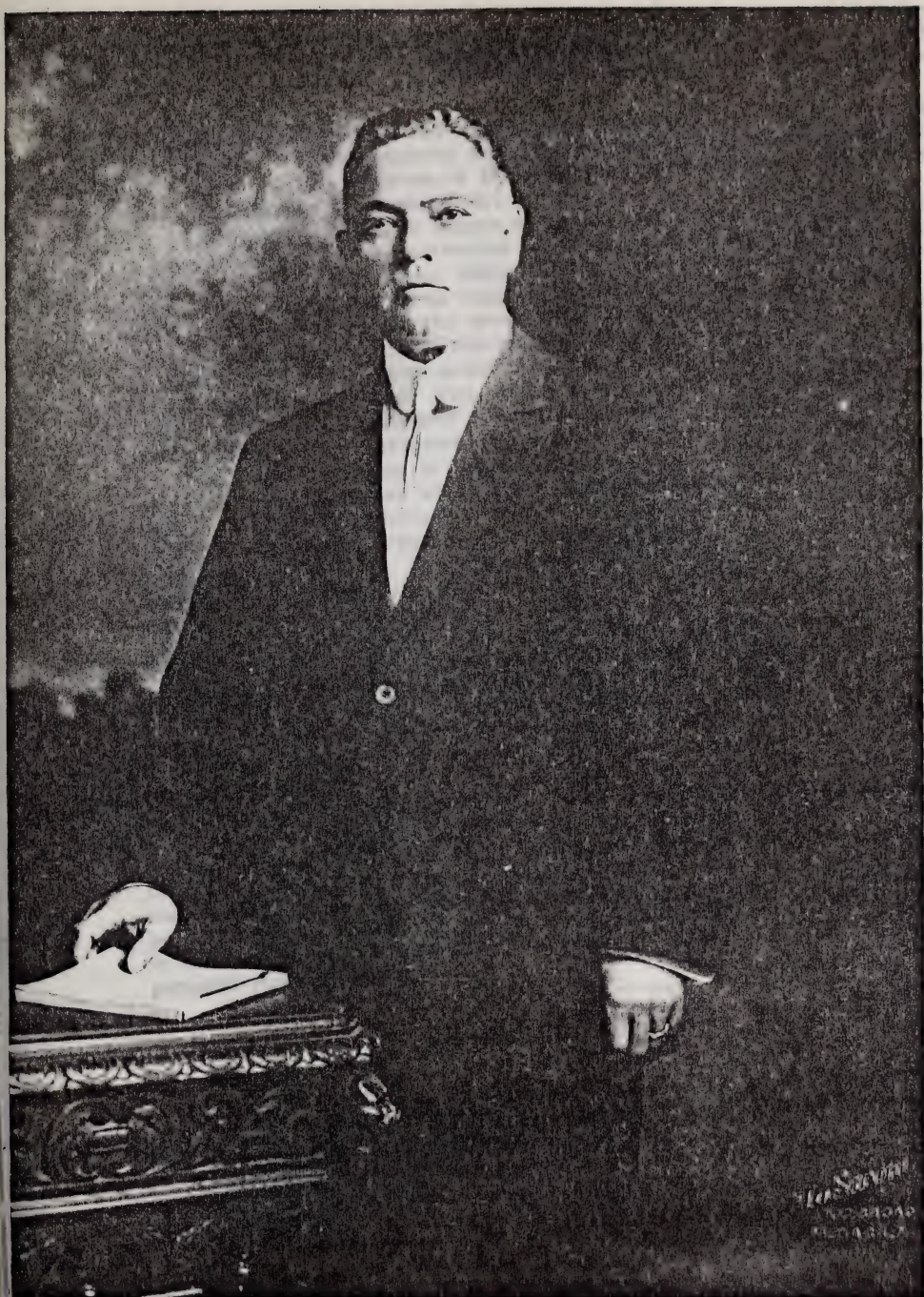
Resolved, That the Board of Directors do hereby authorize the President to execute any and all contracts, leases, and agreements that may be necessary for the proper management of the institution.

REPORT

The Board of Directors has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the President, which has been submitted to the Board for its consideration.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 15th day of February, 1911, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors do hereby authorize the President to execute any and all contracts, leases, and agreements that may be necessary for the proper management of the institution.



F. Bergamo



THE EXCELLENCE OF THE SWAN BRAND

THE SWAN BRAND IS THE ONLY BRAND



THE EXCELLENCE
OF THE SWAN BRAND IS THE ONLY BRAND

Handwritten signature or text at the bottom of the page.

Fraternity Lodge, No. 140, of which he is commander at the present time (1913). Mr. Ross has earned and deserves the esteem of his colleagues, and has gained the affection of the numerous students who have pursued their studies under his supervision.

In connection with this sketch of Mr. Ross it seems almost imperative to give an outline of the institution of which he is the executive head, and of its workings. The entire institution is equipped in the most modern manner and every facility is supplied which will enable the students to attain the desired end in the most rapid and thorough manner. In the commercial department there are individual desks, with drawers which can be locked by the student in possession at the time, and thus insures undisturbed personal property. The students are taught to perform the work exactly as it would be required of them in an actual business office, and they are therefore perfectly informed when actual work is required of them.

The college building is beautifully located at No. 679 Broad street, facing Military Park, and all of the rooms are excellently lighted and ventilated. The school furniture is of the finest quartered golden oak, and the partitions of the same wood are set with heavy plate glass. The instruction is absolutely individual, and each student is urged to complete the course selected in the minimum time consistent with perfect work and understanding. There are commercial, shorthand and English courses, and there are day and evening classes. Many records have been established by Drake College graduates, among them being the following: School Typewriting Championship, 1909; Amateur Typewriting Championship, 1909; Shorthand Accuracy Record, 1909; Champion Woman Typist of the World, 1910; International School Typewriting Championship, 1910; private stenographer to Governor Wilson, 1911; Civil Service stenographer's record, 1911; two stenographers in Central High School, 1912. Not alone are positions guaranteed pupils upon graduation, but when a pupil has outgrown a position, another is provided which is better suited to the advanced ability. The best instructors to be obtained are to be found in this institution, and they not only understand their work theoretically, but they have had practical business experience, and are thus enabled to point out any and all difficulties to be met with in business work. Mr. Ross practically spends all of his time in the classes, so that the entire work of the institution is done under his personal supervision.

FIORENTINO BERGAMO

Occupying a foremost position among the best tailors of the city of Newark, New Jersey, and with a reputation which is recognized throughout the country, is Fiorentino Bergamo, who has a place of business in Newark and a branch store in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

His father, Gaetano Bergamo, was a prominent citizen of the town in which he resided in Italy, where he carried on an extensive lumber and charcoal business. He would purchase large tracts of heavily timbered land, and have this timber converted into lumber and charcoal, which he then disposed of wholesale. He died at the age of forty-five years, leaving his widow, Gulssipe Delorto, with ten children.

Florentino Bergamo was born in the town of Oleveto Citria, Province of Salerno, Italy, March 27, 1866. Upon the death of his father he thought he would lighten the burden of his mother by giving her one less to care for,

and decided to seek his fortune in the United States. Sailing on the ship "Olympia," he arrived at the city of New York, after a voyage of thirty-three days, a stranger and penniless, or almost so, as his entire worldly wealth consisted of a few cents. Through the kind offices of an Italian friend he obtained employment with a tailor, and remained with him for a period of two and a half years. By this time he had amassed a sufficient sum of money to enable him to start in business for himself. He opened a small tailor shop which he conducted for about eighteen months. He was then offered an excellent position with the firm of Brooks Brothers, the well-known clothiers, and accepting this, he remained in their employ seven years. Leaving this firm, being of a naturally ambitious disposition, he again established himself in business, opening a first class tailor shop in Walker street, near Broadway. At the end of two years he disposed of this, accepting a position with a Newark concern, also he opened, in addition to his daily work, a night school for teaching his system of cutting.

February 5, 1905, Mr. Bergamo opened a tailor shop at No. 68 Market street, Newark, and this has been an assured success from the opening day. He has devoted himself exclusively to the making of high grade clothing, and his name has become well known to all business and professional men. In 1909 he opened a branch shop at No. 219 Broad street, Elizabeth, New Jersey, which is under the supervision of his brother.

Mr. Bergamo thoroughly established his ability as a clever designer at the national convention of tailors, held in Philadelphia in 1913, by submitting two seamless coats, for which he was awarded the first prize. Mr. Bergamo has purchased several valuable properties and has a very comfortable income from same. On February 15, 1913, Mr. Bergamo removed his business to new quarters at Nos. 92-94 Market street, which have been beautifully equipped in the most modern manner for this purpose. It is a matter of pride with him that he has his customers of so many years' standing, showing that they place implicit reliance on his good taste and the excellent execution of the work that leaves his establishment. He uses only the best quality of materials in everything, and his prices are moderate when everything is taken into consideration.

Mr. Bergamo takes a reasonable interest in political affairs and gives his support to the Democratic party. His religious affiliations are with the Catholic Church. In the business world, Mr. Bergamo is held in high esteem by reason of the many sterling qualities of which he has shown himself possessed.

ISADOR SCHAPIRA

Among the many young Austrians who have emigrated to America and have won for themselves a prominent place is Isador Schapira, of Newark, New Jersey. He was born in Skalat, Austria, February 24, 1882, son of Marcus and Rose (Pickholtz) Schapira.

The Schapira family is one of the oldest in Skalat, Austria. The grandfather of Isador Schapira has an enviable war record, having fought in the bloody wars between Austria and Italy. He is now living in Austria at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His son, Marcus, was born in Austria and for many years was a wholesale live stock dealer in his native country. He died there in 1893. He married Rose, daughter of Leonard Pickholtz, of Austria. Three children were born of this marriage: Isador, Jacob, born in 1884; Jeanetta, now residing in Newark.

Isador Schapira was educated in the public schools of his native city, and was for four years a student in the Gymnasium, which corresponds to a college in this country. Upon completing his education he was employed as a clerk in the office of the criminal judge at Tarnapol. After a service of three years in this office, he resigned to accept a position in the law office of Dr. Ehrlich, where he remained six months. He then became a clerk in the tax office. While holding this position he decided to emigrate to America, believing that in the New World he would find better opportunities for success than in his native country.

In 1899 he secured passage on the Red Star liner, "Northland," and on October 24 landed in New York City. He went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was engaged in various enterprises. In 1901 he located in Newark, New Jersey, where he engaged in the insurance business for four years. He was then appointed to the city clerk's office as clerk and interpreter in the Marriage License Bureau, which position he still retains. He has acquired valuable real estate, and owns his residence at No. 261 Ferry street.

Mr. Schapira is president of the Model Building & Loan Association, secretary of the Public Loan Association, and of the congregation of Thorasemus, of Newark. He is also identified with many charitable associations, being a member of the board of directors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Hebrew Hospital of Beth Israel, and the Home for the Aged. He is also a member of the Teatonii Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Iron-bound Court, Independent Order of Foresters; Admiral Sampson Lodge, I. O. B. A., and the Monahan Association of Newark.

He married, March 4, 1901, Anna Goldring, daughter of Nathan and Taube (Schroalb) Goldring, natives of Austria. Three children have been born to them: Mollie, December 24, 1902; Marcus, January 1, 1905; M. Victor, November 21, 1912.

AMZI DODD

Civilization will hail riches, prowess, honors, popularity, but it will bow humbly to sincerity in its fellows. The exponent of known sincerity, of singleness of honest purpose, has its exemplification in all bodies of men; he is found in every association and to him defer its highest honors. Such an exemplar, whose daily life and whose life work had been dominated as their most conspicuous characteristic by sincerity, was Amzi Dodd, who endeared himself to the citizens of New Jersey by his devotion to duty as a public man and by his many kind acts in private life. Hon. Mr. Dodd served the State of New Jersey as Vice-Chancellor on two occasions, for ten years was a special justice of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and in 1882 became the president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark.

A native son of New Jersey, Judge Dodd was born in Essex County, March 2, 1823. The emigrant ancestor of the Dodd family in America was Daniel Dodd, an English Puritan, who came to America in 1646, and whose son, Daniel, was one of the founders of Newark, whither he came as a member of the party from Branford, Connecticut, headed by Rev. Abraham Pierson, in 1666. The younger Dodd gained fame as an able mathematician and he was a surveyor by profession; in 1692 he served as a member of the Colonial General Assembly. General John Dodd, grandfather of Amzi Dodd, was a lifelong resident of Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he did considerable work as a surveyor and where he served as magistrate for many years. His

son, the late Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd, father of Amzi Dodd, was graduated in the medical department of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), as a member of the class of 1813, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the active work of his profession at Bloomfield and for nearly a third of a century devoted his attention to a large and lucrative practice here, where his death occurred September 5, 1847. He married Maria, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Grover, who was for fifty years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Caldwell, New Jersey.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Judge Dodd was descended from a distinguished ancestry, many of his forefathers having been extremely well read and learned. He was the second son of his parents and was carefully nurtured in a home of refinement and culture. As a youth he attended the Bloomfield Academy, and, in 1839, at the age of sixteen years, he was admitted to membership in the sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, in which excellent institution he was graduated in 1841 with the highest honors, being chosen to deliver the Latin salutatory at the commencement in September of that year. He was a classmate of the Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, the eminent Brooklyn divine; Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Princeton University; John T. Nixon, United States District Judge; Edward W. Scudder, of the New Jersey Supreme Court; Rev. Dr. Potter, of Ohio; and Professor A. Alexander Hodge. After completing his collegiate course he began teaching school, being thus engaged in Virginia for the ensuing four years. During all his spare time and in vacation he read law, also doing service for a time in the offices of Messrs. Miller & Whelpley, prominent attorneys at Morristown, New Jersey. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in January, 1848, and shortly afterward entered into a partnership alliance with the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, then a practicing lawyer of prominence and later Secretary of State of the United States. In 1850 Judge Dodd was made clerk of the Common Council of Newark and he retained this position for three years, in the meantime carrying on an individual law practice. With the passage of time his legal work grew to such tremendous proportions that he was forced to withdraw from the above office and devote his entire attention to the demands of his clients. Although an able and popular public speaker his legal work seemed to be confined mostly to corporation and fiduciary affairs. In 1851 he delivered a wonderful Fourth of July oration in the First Presbyterian Church at Newark and subsequently he delivered a literary address at commencement at Princeton, a discourse before the Essex County Bible Society, and in the strenuous period preceding and during the Civil War he made many strong speeches in favor of abolition.

As a "Free-Soiler" he aided in the founding of the Republican party, of whose principles he was an active exponent. In 1856 he was chosen as the Republican nominee for Congress in the district composed of Essex and Hudson Counties. In 1863 he was elected by the Republicans of Essex County to the New Jersey Legislature, serving in that capacity for one term. In all his political campaigning he won renown as a strong and forceful public speaker and in view of this fact it was remarkable that he preferred to act as counsellor rather than as advocate, in his professional work. However, he early evinced the highest capacity for original investigation and interpretation of the law. His mind was early skilled in logical reasoning, which enabled him to solve a legal complexity as easily as a problem in Euclid. As a lawyer he was not one who relied upon antecedent cases but

went down to the fundamental principles and applied them to the case in hand, whether similar questions had been adjudicated adversely or not.

So widespread had Mr. Dodd's fame as a lawyer become that, in 1871, when the business of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey became so pressing as to oblige Chancellor Zabriskie to ask for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, he was immediately chosen for the position. He received his appointment from Governor Randolph and served as Vice-Chancellor with the utmost efficiency until 1875, when he handed in his resignation. In 1872 he had been nominated by Governor Parker and confirmed by the Senate as one of the special justices of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal in the State. His term of office as justice lasted six years, and in 1878 General George B. McClellan, then Governor of New Jersey, wrote Judge Dodd the following letter, which is here reproduced in full:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON,

January 18, 1878.

Hon. Amzi Dodd, Newark:

Dear Sir:—Although your term of office as a member of the Court of Appeals does not expire for several weeks, there are reasons which seem to render it advisable for me to take measures to fill the appointment at an early day. I do not care to make a nomination without first ascertaining the wishes of the party most interested, and I therefore write to say to you that it will afford me peculiar satisfaction to be permitted to nominate you as your own successor. Perhaps you will pardon me for saying that I am led to this determination by the estimate in which you are held by all who have been thrown in contact with you.

Very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) Geo. B. McClellan.

Judge Dodd returned an affirmative reply to the above letter and after Governor McClellan had made the appointment he sent with the commission the following brief note:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON,

February 7, 1878.

Hon. Amzi Dodd, Court of Errors and Appeals:

My Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in forwarding to you the new commission for the office you now hold. This appointment was made solely in consequence of your eminent merit and without solicitation from any quarter, and it is very gratifying to me that you have consented to accept it.

Very truly your friend,

(Signed) Geo. B. McClellan.

From 1875 to April, 1887, Judge Dodd was a member of the New Jersey Board of Riparian Commissioners, receiving that appointment from Governor Bedle. In 1881 he was again called upon to serve the State as Vice-Chancellor, taking the office at the request of Chancellor Runyon. He retained this position for only one year, however, and in 1882 also resigned his seat upon the bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals, being moved to do so in order to assume the duties of president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, of which prominent corporation he had been mathematician for the preceding twenty years. That all Judge Dodd's public offices were held by merit and never by political influence is evident when

it is here stated that all his appointments were received from Democratic administrations, he, himself, being an uncompromising Republican. For a period of eleven years, from 1871 to 1882, Judge Dodd was engaged in judicial duties. His opinions as an equity judge are to be found in the New Jersey Reports, volumes 22 to 34 inclusive; and as a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals, his opinions are in volumes 36 to 42 inclusive. They are regarded by legal men as possessing superior merit and belonging to the best class of juridical productions. Some of them have become authoritative cases in important questions. One of the most notable cases decided by him was that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. the National Railway Company, tried in 1873. Judge Dodd's opinions in this notable case are recorded in volume 7, C. E. Gr. 441. His decision was never appealed and the result of the injunction issued against the defendant prohibiting the construction of the proposed road was the passage soon after of the general railroad law of the State. In a historical account of New Jersey legislation the above case is spoken of as follows:

Chancellor Zabriskie was in Europe at the time, and the application for injunction restraining the construction of the new road was made to Amzi Dodd, the Vice-Chancellor, the peer of the Chancellor in legal skill and learning. The hearing extended during several months. The Chancery Court rooms, the morning he read his opinion, were crowded to suffocation. The excitement created by the decision was simply enormous. Coming on the eve of the decisive battle between the two corporations in the halls of the Legislature, then in session, its importance may be imagined, but its effect can scarcely be described. The Vice-Chancellor was praised and denounced by turns, commended for having stamped on a vicious abuse of the State's highest prerogative, and denounced by the men who had expected to profit by the fraud. His decision helped to give new force to the drift of public sentiment. The people had been impatient of the monopoly that sought to keep every competing line out of the State, and their sympathies had been given to those interested in the new line movement. But the suspicions with which the revelations made during the course of this litigation had covered them, now made them objects of distrust. The only escape from these men on the one side and the legislative monopoly on the other was a bill that should open the way for the use of the soil to all roads with wise restrictions; and so an enormous impulse was given to the demand for a free and general railroad enactment.

In addition to his great professional learning, Judge Dodd was a skilled mathematician. He succeeded the late Joseph P. Bradley, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as mathematician for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of which he became president in 1882. As head of this great and powerful insurance company he was enabled to give vent to his splendid executive and business talents, and under him the above concern has flourished until now it is one of the largest insurance companies in the East.

In 1852 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Dodd to Jane Frame, daughter of William Frame, formerly of Newark, but after 1860 a resident of Bloomfield. Judge and Mrs. Dodd became the parents of nine children, of whom three sons and three daughters were living, in 1912, namely: William S., a lawyer; Edward Whelpley, engaged in business; Joseph Smith, a medical practitioner; Caroline, wife of Leonard Richards, a New York merchant; Julia, wife of H. B. Frissell, D. D., principal of the Hampton (Virginia) Normal and Agricultural Institute; Louise, who is unmarried, resides with her mother at Bloomfield.

In 1874 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Dodd by his alma mater, the College of New Jersey. In 1876 the Supreme Court of the State appointed him one of the managers of the New Jersey Soldiers' Home, of which position he was incumbent to the time of his death. Judge Dodd was a man of broad human sympathy and innate kindness of spirit. Charity in its widest and best sense was practiced by him, and his benevolence made smooth the rough way of many a weary traveler on life's journey. In his private life he was distinguished by all that marks the true gentleman. His was a noble character, one that subordinated personal ambition to public good and sought rather the benefit of others than the aggrandizement of self. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which were added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his was a most attractive personality. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him and was deeply beloved by his fellow citizens in Bloomfield. He died January 22, 1913.

JOHN FRANCIS HANLON

The public affairs of the city of Newark have generally been managed with considerable skill and to the advantage of the interests of the city, and among those foremost in the ranks of those who have the public welfare at heart, and who have spent a large amount of time in furthering these interests, is John Francis Hanlon, well known and esteemed in the community, irrespective of party affiliations.

He is of the fourth generation of his family in this country, his great-grandfather having emigrated from Ireland. His grandfather took an active part in the Civil War and lost his leg in one engagement. Upon recovering from this misfortune, he again enlisted, was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, from which time nothing more was heard from him, the presumption being that he fell on the field of battle while in the active discharge of his duty as a gallant soldier. John Alexander Hanlon, father of John F. Hanlon, was born in Verplanck, New York, in 1857; has been engaged in the coastwise trade since his fourteenth year, and is at the present time captain of a steam lighter. He married Margaret, daughter of John J. and Mary Ellen Coleman, and has had eight children: John F., Henry, Joseph, Edward, Mary Ellen, Theresa, Thomas, Martin deceased.

John Francis Hanlon was born in the Twelfth Ward of Newark, March 8, 1883. He removed with his parents to the Fifth Ward in 1889, and has since that time been closely identified with the interests of the latter ward. He acquired his education in St. James' Roman Catholic Parochial School, where he was thoroughly equipped for a business life. In September, 1898, he accepted a position as clerk to the superintendent in the Lister Agricultural Chemical Works, where his systematic methods, reliable attention to detail, and various other commendatory traits obtained for him advancement from position to position, until at the present time he is filling the responsible office of head of the shipping department of the corporation.

Personally he is a very popular man and holds membership in a number of organizations, among them being: Newark Lodge, No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Lhasa Council, No. 2, Princes of Caliphs; Loyal Order of Moose, No. 237; Emmett J. Quinn Tally-Ho Club, and the John F. Monahan Association, in which he is a member of the board of governors. He has always given serious thought to the political situation

of the city, State and country, following every question of public moment with keen interest. That his opinions, formed after calm and cool deliberation, carry weight, is evidenced by the fact that he was elected alderman from the Fifth Ward in 1910, with a plurality of 610, the number of votes cast for him being almost double those of his opponent, and re-elected in 1912. He is chairman of Band Concerts, and a member of committees as follows: Public Markets, Legislation, Public Buildings, Election, and Fourth of July Celebration. Mr. Hanlon has shown himself a ready and fluent speaker, with a quick and thorough grasp of the subject in discussion. He is quick at repartee and has a fund of natural wit that keeps his hearers in good humor and inclines them most favorably to his view of any question.

WILLIAM S. WILLIS

One of the leading lights of the pedagogical life of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is William S. Willis, principal of the Normal School, which he has done much to place in its present high position.

His father, the Rev. Ralph Willis, received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Rutgers College, and was graduated from the Theological Seminary of New Brunswick, New Jersey, with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. For many years he served as pastor of the Old Brick Church at Marlboro, New Jersey, and for twenty-four years was county superintendent of schools in Middlesex County, New Jersey. He married Lucretia, daughter of James Van Nuis, and had children: John B., who lives in Plainfield, New Jersey; H. Brewster, who has served as county superintendent of schools for a period of twenty-two years; Jennie D.; William S.

William S. Willis was born in Freehold, New Jersey, December 14, 1862. His elementary education was acquired under private tuition and under the instruction of his talented father, and he was then sent to the New Brunswick Preparatory School, and from this to Rutgers College, and was graduated from that institution in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For five years he was engaged in teaching, holding the position of principal of a primary school, and another five years was spent as principal of a grammar school. He was then advanced to the position of principal of the Normal School of Newark, an office he has now (1913) filled very efficiently for a period of fourteen years. Mr. Willis is connected with a number of organizations, some of them having a direct bearing upon his educational work. They are as follows: St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Schoolmen's Club; Principals' Association; State National Association; National Association of Educators; State Association of Educators.

Mr. Willis married, April 14, 1901, Caroline N., daughter of Ex-Senator Gould, of Sussex County, New Jersey. His career as a principal shows his wide knowledge of his profession, and his methods are celebrated for the solid foundation of common sense upon which they are built.

WILLIAM S. LOZIER

William S. Lozier, president of the American Roofing Company, and one of the prominent men in building circles in Newark, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, in 1862. Here he passed his youth and received his education in the public schools of the town. At the age of twenty he came to Newark, and entered the building business. He is a member of the Builders'



Samuel Kalisch

Exchange, and has been for fourteen years president of the American Roofing Company, who are the owners of a patent roofing material of great value. The firm has had charge of some very important construction work, and worked on the largest buildings in Newark. Mr. Lozier is in his political views a Republican, and in the three years from 1878 to 1880 he served as assistant postmaster at Hackensack.

RICHARD WAYNE PARKER

Richard Wayne Parker was born in New Jersey, August 6, 1848, and was the oldest son of the late Cortlandt Parker and his wife, Elizabeth Wolcott (Stites) Parker, of Newark.

He attended Pingry's School in Roseville and the Newark Academy, and graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1864, Princeton College in 1867, and Columbia College Law School in 1869. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as an attorney in June, 1870, and as counsellor in 1873, having charge of the docket of Parker & Keasbey till 1876, when he went in partnership with his father in the firm of Cortlandt & Wayne Parker, which since the death of his father, July 29, 1907, has been composed of himself and his brother, Cortlandt Parker, Jr.

He was elected as a Republican to the Legislature of 1885 and 1886; was candidate for Congress in 1892, and elected in 1894 to the fifty-fourth Congress, and thence successively for eight consecutive terms, serving until March, 1911. He was active in the Legislature, especially opposing all municipal bonding acts and favoring a policy of pay as you go. He represented the House of Assembly in the Laverty impeachment. Afterwards in 1893 he brought and won the suits against the gerrymander of legislative districts, and was active in the conduct of the Senate steal cases.

In Congress he was a member of the committee on military affairs, and was a member and in the sixty-first Congress chairman of the committee on the judiciary, his service embracing the period of the Spanish and Philippine War, the Dingley and Payne tariffs, the reorganization of the army, and the legislation for the Panama Canal, of which route he was an early and earnest advocate.

He married Eleanor Kinzie Gordon, of Savannah, in 1884, and has a family of three daughters, and one son, Cortlandt Parker (3d).

SAMUEL KALISCH

Justice Kalisch, one of the most prominent trial lawyers in the State of New Jersey, serving as counsel in many notable cases, both civil and criminal, and whose elevation to his present responsible office is the result of his own efforts and the use he has made of his rare attainments, is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, born April 18, 1851, son of Isidor Kalisch, D.D., one of the most distinguished rabbis of his time, born in Krotoschin, Duchy of Posen, Prussia, November 5, 1816, died in Newark, New Jersey, May 9, 1886, and a grandson of the Rev. Burnham Kalisch of Krotoschin, a prominent citizen of that city, whose death occurred there, September 1, 1856.

Samuel Kalisch studied under the competent preceptorship of his talented father, and thus acquired a proficient training in ancient and modern languages. He also attended the public schools of Lawrence, Massachusetts, and Detroit, Michigan. He pursued his law studies in the Columbia Law

School, New York City, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1869, and then entered the office of the late William B. Guild, Jr., with whom he studied until his admission to the bar of New Jersey at the February term, 1871; he was admitted as counsellor at the February term, 1874. Shortly after his admission as an attorney he began active practice in Newark, where he has since resided. His practice was along general lines, and he soon gained a reputation and an extensive patronage. Later he became an expert in criminal law, and among his noted criminal cases may be mentioned that of Joseph Koerner, indicted for murder, whose acquittal he secured in 1878. He also successfully defended Westbrook, of Newton, and Burke, Noonan and Dunn, of Union County. In 1880 he secured a reversal in the Supreme Court in the judgment in the case of Dr. Gedicke, and secured a verdict of manslaughter in the seemingly hopeless case of George Stickert, "Fiddler" Smith, William Hoffman, John Weiss, Thomas Hefferan and Wildinghaus. He carried the famous cases of James B. Graves and John Chisholm (the latter indicted for wife murder) through the higher courts before relinquishing his efforts. In his appeals to the higher courts he was remarkably successful, often establishing precedents and frequently surprising the bench by unearthing forgotten statutes. He was the first lawyer in the State of New Jersey to obtain the release of a convict from the State prison under a writ of habeas corpus. In recent years he has devoted himself exclusively to important civil litigation, in which branch he has been equally prominent and successful.

In 1875 he was appointed city attorney for Newark, his tenure of office being noted for efficiency. For two years, 1877-1879, he served as counsel for the American Protective Association. He frequently represented labor organizations in important litigations. He refused retainers from corporations, preferring to give his services to the people when needed. In 1879 he was nominated for the New Jersey Assembly, on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by a narrow margin. Twice, in two successive periods, 1899 and 1902, he was nominated by his party for State Senator in a Republican stronghold, but was defeated both times by greatly reduced majorities. In April, 1911, he was appointed by Governor Woodrow Wilson a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, for the term of seven years, to succeed Hon. Alfred Reed, whose term expired June 16, 1911. Justice Kalisch's circuit comprises the counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland and Salem.

It had long been the boast of the politicians of Atlantic that so long as they had the sheriff they need not stand in fear of grand juries and the enforcement of the law. For nearly a quarter of a century it was an utter impossibility to obtain an indictment against transgressors of the law, if they possessed the least political influence. Justice Kalisch's advent upon the bench was marked by a prompt, determined and vigorous action on his part to awaken the conscience of the people of Atlantic County. He disqualified the sheriff from selecting and summoning a grand jury to investigate election frauds, in which it appeared that the sheriff himself was implicated, and appointed two clerks in his stead to perform that duty. This resulted in the selection of a grand jury composed of the best citizens of the county, who, in the conscientious discharge of their duties, indicted the sheriff and many prominent public officials. Justice Kalisch presided at the trials, which resulted in the conviction of the principal transgressors, and nearly all of those who were not brought to trial pleaded guilty.

Justice Kalisch is equally prominent in journalism, both as editor and special writer, and is the author of poems, essays, sketches of travel and other miscellany. He is the author of the memorial of Dr. Kalisch, published in 1886, and articles on "Influence of Women on American Juries," "Up the Hudson," "Newark to Nashville," and "Legend of the Talmud." His series of articles on "Legal Abuses" are credited with having "led to the reform of the minor judiciary and the establishment of the district courts." He is the possessor of a very valuable library, part of which was inherited from his father, and to which he has added considerably during his extensive travels abroad. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of the New Jersey State Bar Association, elected president of the same in June, 1909, and a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence of New York, and of the Grolier Club, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

HUGO S. SPIDEL

Hugo S. Spidel, president of the David Henry Building Company, is widely known both in Newark and in Paterson. The firm of which he is the head was founded in Paterson by Mr. Henry and does an extensive business, making a specialty of mills, warehouses, and all heavy forms of construction. The David Henry Building has offices both in Paterson and Newark, the Newark representative being O. W. Cook.

Among the many notable buildings erected by this well-known firm may be mentioned the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, Harrison, New Jersey; Quinby Carriage Works, Newark, New Jersey; John Sturm & Sons, Newark, New Jersey; Balbach Smelting & Refining Company, Newark; American Oil & Supply Company, Newark; Cawley, Clarke & Company, Newark; Public Service Gas Company, Newark; Public Service Railway Company, Newark; Public Service Electric Company, Newark.

OWEN F. CONLON

Owen F. Conlon, formerly president of the Newark Board of Taxes, and prominent in the business of real estate and insurance in that city, was born near Armagh, Ireland, July 4, 1861. He came of ancient and distinguished Irish stock, his grandfather being Redmond Conlon, who married Phoebe Passmore. Their son, William Conlon, married Catherine Sheridan, whose ancestors lived for many generations in Ballinarea, and are well known in the annals of Ireland.

While a child of twelve Owen F. Conlon was brought by his parents to America, in 1873. They settled in Newark, New Jersey, and he there attended St. Patrick's Parochial School, and later St. Benedict's College, obtaining a thorough training in the rudiments. His diploma was granted him on graduation in 1877. The following year he entered upon business life by obtaining a position with John Reilly & Company. With them he learned every detail of the business of manufacturing patent and enamelled leather, and was steadily promoted through all departments, from the tannery to the business office. At the expiration of nearly six years Mr. Conlon changed his vocation, and took up the line of fire insurance with his elder brother, Redmond P. Conlon, remaining in this partnership until 1889. He then undertook the lines of real estate and stock brokerage, and has met

with flattering success, both in his business interests and in their political relation to municipal affairs.

Taking at first an active interest in politics, and affiliating with the Democratic party, Mr. Conlon was soon discovered to be a candidate for office who would be agreeable to the majority of his fellow voters. During the years 1885, 1886 and 1887 he was made assessor for the Eighth Ward in Newark. Under Mayor Haynes, in 1888, he became tax commissioner for two years, and was reappointed in May, 1889, for a five years' term. For the last two years, 1893-94, he was made president of the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes. He won a high reputation for his broad knowledge of comparative values of real estate, and for his personal honesty and earnestness of character. He perfected a system of taxation, which is followed to-day in Newark, and in many other of the largest cities of the Union as well. He has added, in devising this system, a valuable contribution to the modern theory of "scientific efficiency."

Mr. Conlon is a valued member of the following associations: The Board of Trade, of Newark; the Young Men's Catholic Association, of which he is a life member and was one of the originators; the St. Michael's Young Men's Catholic Association; the Catholic Benevolent Legion; the Royal Arcanum; the Institute Boat Club; the Knights of Columbus; the Improved Order of Heptasophs; the North End Club; the Jeffersonian Club; the Joel Parker Association; the St. Patrick's Alliance; and the American Catholic Historical Society.

Mr. Conlon married, January 15, 1890, Mary A. Newton, of Newark. Their children are: Owen Newton, Marguerite, Leo, Aloysius.

FRANK A. FOLEY

One of the most ambitious and energetic young men of the city of Newark is to be found in the person of Frank A. Foley, undertaker, whose establishment is at No. 302 Lafayette street. He is a son of John and Mary (McEnore) Foley, and was born in Newark, June 30, 1880.

His education was entirely under the supervision of the Catholic fathers, as he attended the St. Patrick's Parochial School, and subsequently the first St. James' Parochial School. Upon the completion of his education in 1897 he found employment with the Condit Transportation Company of Newark, with which he remained several years. Mr. Foley is connected with a number of organizations, among them being: The John F. Monahan Association, the Charles B. Hayhurst Association, the John B. O'Reilly Club, and Lodge No. 21, B. P. O. E. In all of these he is a highly esteemed member, and his presence adds greatly to the sociability of the gatherings. The political affairs of the community have also been far from neglected by Mr. Foley. So pronounced and beneficial were the opinions he voiced found by the Democrats of the Fifth Ward, that in 1908 he was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders, and served a full term. In 1912 he received nomination for membership in the General Assembly, and he was elected twice.

Mr. Foley married, in Newark, January 20, 1903, Marie F. Farrell. They have no children. The reputation of Mr. Foley is a constantly growing one, and the political party which he has already represented looks up to him as one of its future leaders in matters of importance.

GEORGE SANZENBACHER

Faithfulness in the performance of duty is one of the finest qualities which can be possessed by any human being, and when this fine trait extends over a period considerably more than a quarter of a century, it is more than ordinarily admirable. A conspicuous example of this excellent virtue is to be found in the person of George Sanzenbacher, who has been in the public employ of the city for the long period of thirty years, and Newark may well feel proud of what he has accomplished.

Mr. Sanzenbacher is a native of Germany, and in Stuttgart, that country, was employed in constructing and drafting in the public water works. In the province of Wurtemberg, he was engaged in work of a similar character under the State engineer, Carl von Ehman. Upon coming to America, Mr. Sanzenbacher made his home in Newark, and in the course of time was appointed a member of the old Aqueduct Board, under the administration of Mayor Lang. His work was that of drafting, and the head of his department was Engineer Carl Jacobsen. When Morris R. Sherrerd assumed control, Mr. Sanzenbacher became engineer and superintendent of the water department, and was subsequently advanced to the office of chief engineer of that department. As the city grew and developed, there was a constant introduction of new methods of water supply, and the necessary piping, etc., and the work of this department increased correspondingly. At all times Mr. Sanzenbacher has occupied a position which carried with it great responsibility, and made demands upon the executive ability and creative powers of the incumbent. His long continuance in office is ample proof of the satisfaction given by Mr. Sanzenbacher while holding this difficult position. He, with two others, are all who remain of the original Newark Aqueduct Board, which is now (1913) known as the Board of Public Works of Newark. During his time of service the city has increased in population fully two and one-half times.

While Mr. Sanzenbacher is a good citizen, he has never taken an active part in the political affairs of the community. He prefers to devote all of his working hours to close attention to the work of the department with which he is connected, and the results he has achieved testify to the wisdom of this plan of action. He is of a sociable disposition and has numerous friends, who are justly proud of the record he has attained.

GEORGE B. F. HANNAY

George B. F. Hannay, of Newark, New Jersey, an insurance broker, is noted for the energy which he throws into any undertaking in which he engages, and this, coupled with his ability as a business man, and as a man of sound judgment and unerring foresight, have served to bring fruit in the shape of a constantly increasing clientele from the time he first established himself in business.

He is a son of Isaac Hannay, and was born in Blenheim, Schoharie County, New York, June 3, 1857. After attending the public schools of his native town, he became an instructor there at the age of seventeen years. While his winters were thus devoted to the profession of teaching, in which he achieved eminent success, he assisted his father with the labors of the home farm during the summer months. When he was nineteen years of age, Mr. Hannay became a student at the State Normal School, at Albany,

New York, and was graduated with honor in 1880. Again taking up the profession of teaching, his time was occupied with this in various cities for a period of twelve years.

Having decided to engage in the insurance business, Mr. Hannay selected Newark for the field of his operations, and in addition to this enterprise he devoted his evenings for the first three winters to teaching in the South Tenth Street School. He has never found cause to regret the change he made in his occupation, and finds that the business occupation enables him to mingle to a far greater extent than he was formerly able to do with wider circles of society. His fraternal association is with Woodside Council, Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Hannay married, in May, 1885, Margaret A. Knox, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they have children: Meta Knox, who was graduated from the Newark High School, and Muriel M., who is at present (1913) attending the same institution. Mr. Hannay enjoys an eminent reputation for literary and scholarly culture, and, possessing a personality both engaging and forcible, he sustains intimate relations with the leading men of the community in which he resides.

HENRY N. SAYRE

Of all the branches of industry in a large city, the building industry is one of the most important and one in which the character of the men engaged in it plays a large part. One of the best known names and one heading one of the oldest establishments of its kind in the city of Newark is that of Henry N. Sayre, president of the Building Material Company of Newark. This concern was founded by an uncle of Mr. Sayre about three-quarters of a century ago, and has been in a flourishing condition since that time. The parents of Mr. Sayre were Marcus and Jane Elizabeth (Stone) Sayre, the former also a business man of Newark.

Henry N. Sayre was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1856. After being graduated from the public schools of the city, he attended the Newark Academy. Subsequently he was a pupil in Dr. Holbrook's Military Academy, at Sing Sing, New York, (now Ossining). Being graduated from this institution in 1874, he immediately engaged in business with his father in the concern which had been organized by his uncle, and has been associated with it since that time. He is a member of Newark Lodge, No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Newark Board of Trade; Mason Material Association; Dealers' Association of New York; National Dealers' Association; and Building Material Exchange of New York. In the meetings of all of these organizations Mr. Sayre is an important factor, and his views and opinions are listened to and considered with close attention.

Mr. Sayre married Louise, daughter of Windlon Martz, of Newark, who was engaged in the cooperage business in that city for many years. Mr. Sayre has never taken an active part in political matters, preferring simply to cast his vote as a good and conscientious citizen, without aspiring to hold public office. He holds the opinion that in forwarding the business interests of the community by devoting himself closely to the conduct of the affairs of the company of which he is the head, he is also working for the good of the community. In private life he is genial and sincere, and his home is noted for its generous hospitality.

new York and was graduated from the City of New York in 1871. He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor.

He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor. He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor. He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor.

He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor. He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor. He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor.

HENRY N. BAYLE

Of all the members of Newark in a large city, the family of Henry N. Bayle is the most important and one in which the members of the family are the most prominent. Henry N. Bayle is the son of Henry N. Bayle and Mary N. Bayle. He was born in Newark, New Jersey, on the 10th of January, 1871.

Henry N. Bayle is the son of Henry N. Bayle and Mary N. Bayle. He was born in Newark, New Jersey, on the 10th of January, 1871. He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor. He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor.

He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor. He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor. He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor.

He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor. He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor. He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor.

He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor. He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor. He was then in the service of the City of New York as a clerk in the office of the Mayor.

JAY BRAISTED ROE SMITH

Jay Braisted Roe Smith, of Newark, lawyer, and former Assistant Secretary of State, comes from an old and honored New Jersey family. He was born in Branchville, Sussex County, March 24, 1869, son of Samuel and Letitia W. (Roe) Smith. His father was a prosperous merchant in Branchville, and held various local offices, in which he served with ability and fidelity.

Jay Braisted Roe Smith was educated in the Branchville public schools, and the excellent Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, which he attended for two years. After leaving the latter institution he became a partner with his father in a mercantile business at Branchville, under the firm name of S. Smith & Son, and this relationship existed for ten years until January 1, 1893, when J. B. R. Smith retired from the firm, being succeeded by his brother, Daniel J. B. Smith. Immediately afterward he purchased The Warren Tidings, which as editor and manager he successfully conducted until 1907, when he disposed of it. While making a creditable record in the newspaper field, he was also reading law under the preceptorship of Oscar Jeffrey, of Warren, and he was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1900, but his entrance upon active practice was delayed on account of official duties to which he was called. In 1897 he was appointed clerk in charge for the Court of Errors and Appeals, in the office of the Secretary of State, under Secretary George Wurts. His service in this position was eminently satisfactory, and in 1902 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State by Secretary S. D. Dickinson. In 1906, by legislative enactment, the Bureau of Motor Vehicles was created, and added to the Department of State, and these new duties also devolved upon Mr. Smith. He was reappointed to the assistant secretaryship for the term expiring in 1912, and upon retiring from the position he entered actively upon the practice of his profession, in which he has been successfully engaged to the present time in the interests of a large and important clientele.

Mr. Smith is a staunch Republican in politics, and an earnest and capable exponent of the principles of his party. With his wife, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married, July 11, 1905, Anna L., daughter of James and Zerviah (Stires) Myers. There are no children.

BENJAMIN E. CHAPIN

Among the men whose lives and personal exertions have done much toward the material welfare and prosperity of the city of Newark it may be well doubted if any deserve more honorable mention than Benjamin E. Chapin, proprietor and editor of the Railroad Employee, a publication which has materially advanced the interests of railroad employees, meeting and filling acceptably a long-felt want.

Mr. Chapin was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in 1867. He obtained a practical education in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of fourteen began his active career, serving in the capacity of messenger boy for the old Hoosatic railroad (now the New York, New Haven & Hartford), with whom he remained for two years, at the expiration of which time he became an employee of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, serving as a timekeeper of locomotive shops at Kingsland, New York, performing his duties in such a creditable manner as to

receive promotion from time to time until he was appointed secretary to the superintendent, a responsible position which he filled to the entire satisfaction of his superior officer. In 1891, while in the employ of the latter named railroad, he started the publication of the Railroad Employee, and in 1899 resigned his position in order to devote all his attention to his new line of work, which had grown to such an extent as to make this step imperative, and at the present time (1913) the paper has a circulation of fifteen thousand copies, which reaches all the railroad employees of all eastern divisions, giving them information of interest in their particular line and keeping them in touch with the members of their craft.

Although his time is so fully occupied, Mr. Chapin takes an active interest in matters calculated to promote the general welfare of his adopted city, and is held in high esteem by its citizens. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1908 and 1912 had charge of the transportation for the national committee campaigns of the Republican party. He is a member of Northern Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being past exalted ruler of the lodge in Hoboken; a member of various railroad organizations, including the Order of Railroad Station Agents, and an honorary member of the New England Association of Railroad Veterans.

WILLIAM F. HOFFMANN

We would perhaps be accused of intruding into the recognized domains of psychology, if we were to try to solve the riddle, why it is much easier to build a new personality than to carve it out from some previously established one, why it is less difficult for a poor, unknown, lonely, struggling individual to at last succeed than for the man stepping out into "the fight" prepared with everything that riches can afford, sophisticated as the term may be. The answer, if there is one, would probably be the same as to the known saying—It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. But a well-known fact it is that it demands more capacities, much more of initiative abilities and an almost inexhaustible store of perseverance to succeed in winning the laurels of conqueror if one's name happens to be attached to a fame already existing, than if it were to rise out from the chaos of the unknown. For are not words and names but symbols which awaken and drive forward pictures and ideas, and the same symbol must be powerful enough to detach itself from the old train of ideas and pictures by which it is naturally included in its absorbing folds, "put in the shade"—to detach itself into a separate existence. Such victors are doubly so, and among their coveted ranks William E. Hoffmann must certainly occupy a dignified place.

Born in Newark, November 7, 1869, the son of Eugene E. Hoffmann, the latter a man who had succeeded in climbing the ladder of fortune, by relentless efforts crowned with well-earned success, occupying for over twenty-five years a prominent position with the Standard Oil Company, William F. Hoffmann had a great example, a splendid model which might have had a discouraging as well as a stimulating effect on his natural impulses. With William F. Hoffmann it proved to be the latter.

William F. Hoffmann received a wholesome good education before he started his business career that was to lead him to his present prominent position as one of the most important men of business of Newark, and of the country. As a boy he attended the Morton Street Public School, where he

proved to be a studious pupil with more of insight into the nature of things than the usual lot of children of his age and time. He later attended the High School of his native city, and graduated at about the age of sixteen. It was not in the habit of the family of the Hoffmanns to spend their time idly, nor was it any of young William's desire, and we soon find him, inevitable as it was, due to his father's connection, in the employ of the Standard Oil Company. Slowly and surely did William F. Hoffmann plod his way in the service of the great company, with the inevitable result—positions, honor and rewards falling in, in his trail.

For ten years to the very last day of his employment William F. Hoffmann was one of the men the Standard Oil Company could well be proud of. Though occupying a position which many others would envy in one of the greatest companies, and perhaps the greatest company in this country, William F. Hoffmann's initiative capacities could be held in restraint only at a slaughtering expense of tremendous will power. But at last his natural inclinations, his potential energy that lay in waiting and necessarily only found a restrained field of activity in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, gained the uppermost, and in March, 1885, ten years after he entered the service of the Standard Oil, he severed his connections with that great institution to steer his own boat.

William F. Hoffmann is one of the few who have as their life maxims, "Aut Caesar aut nulus," and "it is better to be first in a village in Gaul than second in Rome"; and he counts his place among the still less few who dare risk the uncertain and court capricious fortune. But men of the stamp of W. F. Hoffmann, combining intellect, capacities, initiative abilities and, what is more important still, perseverance, are bound to succeed.

William F. Hoffmann was one of the organizers of the American Oil & Supply Company, a company to a certain extent a rival of the great corporation with which Mr. Hoffmann had severed his connection, which he piloted through many dangerous passes and straits during the first year of its existence as treasurer, a position which he still continues to fill to the satisfaction of all.

Other great concerns have tried—with what success no others but they can tell—to secure the most valuable services of Mr. W. F. Hoffmann to their organizations; at least, to have his name attached. But Mr. Hoffmann does not believe in "dummy representation," and his name is only attached to such organizations to which he can really give his time, and the South Jersey Glass Works, and the Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Company have been fortunate to secure the two, for Mr. W. F. Hoffmann is president of the aforementioned concerns. One of the rewards that naturally fell to Mr. W. F. Hoffmann as a recognition of his great commercial experience and success was his enrollment into the Newark Board of Trade.

Why it is that business and professional men of a certain type should neglect social duties on the meager and unintelligible plea that they are above them is still an unsolved puzzle. Every person can always find his associates; it is only a question of good and bad choice, and the advantages to be gained from social intercourse are too many and important to be made light of. William F. Hoffmann is one of those not blind to the beneficial influences of society, and he has never shunned the duties thus imposed upon him. It is only a very flattering attitude, rightly to be commented upon, to find Mr. Hoffmann in direction of the German Society of his native city, for he is proud of his German origin, thus giving a slashing lesson to those who are so quick in trying to assimilate and completely forget their

past in the "melting pot" of nationalities. He is also an active figure in the Essex County Club, as well as in the Essex Club of Newark, thus throwing the gauntlet at those business men who despise social amusements.

We see William F. Hoffmann in another place of his active life, and not the least important, attending to the welfare of his fellowmen, lending a helping hand to those institutions that try for the betterment of the social and economic condition of men, during the years 1905-07.

In the same year that saw the bereavement of his noble father, who had lived long enough to see his son reap the recompense of success, Mr. Hoffmann married Mary Towle, daughter of H. A. Towle, the latter event proving a great consolation. They are the happy parents of two bright children, Mary F. and William F., Jr., thus completing the picture of a happy family circle.

Mr. Hoffmann has thus proved true to his stock, complying to the fullest extent to the family tradition handed down by the old Eugene E. Hoffmann, that a place in life should only be won as a recompense of personal exertions by work, work and work, in all its phases.

EDWARD HALL PETERS

Edward Hall Peters, deceased, whose home was in Newark, New Jersey, was a citizen whose worth made him greatly valued in the community in which he resided. His early death was widely deplored and the loss to the community was a most severe one.

Edward Hall Peters, son of Horatio Nelson Peters, was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 14, 1850, died in New York City in December, 1887. He acquired a sound, practical education in the public schools of his native city, and upon its completion entered the business of his father, with which he was closely identified until his untimely death. He had displayed remarkable business ability and had already demonstrated the wisdom of his progressive methods, which were, however tempered with a proper amount of conservatism. His religious affiliations were with the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, of which he was a member. Mr. Peters was of a charitable nature, but conducted his charitable work in so unostentatious a manner that the extent of it will never be ascertained.

Mr. Peters married, November 13, 1873, Anna Woodruff Heath, and they had children: Child, died in infancy; Anna Heath, Horatio Nelson, deceased; Edward Heath. Mrs. Peters was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 16, 1853, daughter of Stafford Robert Wilson and Catherine Chittenden (Woodruff) Heath, and a direct descendant of Thomas Woodrove or Woodreeve, who resided at Portwich, Kentshire, England, during the reign of Henry VII. In the Woodruff family there have been many men who have been distinguished in the professions, the world of letters, commerce and military affairs.

HARVEY GIRARD MOORE

Harvey Girard Moore, whose Commercial Art Studio is located at No. 207 Market street, is a leading representative of these interests in the city of Newark, New Jersey. In very many respects his life is worthy of the highest commendation, for he has been the architect of his own fortunes as well as advancing the standard of art throughout this section of the country. His

enterprise, energy, strong determination and capable management, combined with his natural and acquired artistic ability, have been the essential factors in achieving his well-deserved prosperity.

Lewis F. Moore, father of the man whose name heads this sketch, was a stone cutter by occupation. For a time he lived in Jamestown, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, then removed to Williamsport, in the same State. He married, in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, Henrietta Waterous. They had children: Lila, James V., Agnes, Frank, Martha V., Harvey Girard, Jacob.

Harvey Girard Moore was born in Jamestown, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1877. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, and as he had displayed unusual taste along artistic lines he was sent to the New York School of Illustrating in order that this talent might be properly developed. For a period of three years he was engaged in mercantile business, then became identified with the art department of the Grit Publishing Company, of Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, and remained with this concern for four years. He came to Newark, New Jersey, in 1907, and there entered the employ of the Knox Engraving Company, remaining with them for a period of two years. In 1909 he decided to establish himself in business independently, and accordingly opened his present Commercial Art Studio, which has been a successful enterprise from the outset. The quality of the work that leaves the studio of Mr. Moore is of the very finest and needs no praise from outsiders. Mr. Moore has always been an ardent patriot, and served in defence of his country's rights for a period of six months, being mustered into the United States Army in 1898, as a member of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and of Utility Council, No. 1364, Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Moore married, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1895, Margaret K., born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, daughter of Frederick D. and Frances (Gifford) Schweiker. They have two children: Marjerie and Harvey G., Jr. While Mr. Moore has never held public position, his deep interest in the public welfare is indicated by his earnest advocacy and liberal support of all measures for the public good, and he is ranked among the valued citizens of the community.

JOHN L. REID

An engineer who has done the work on some of the most important buildings in Newark, John L. Reid is an authority on the problems of the heating and power work of the up-to-date building. He was born in Newburgh, New York, in 1876, and was brought by his parents at the age of four years to East Orange, New Jersey. He received a thorough elementary education in the public schools of East Orange. When he was eighteen years of age another move of the family was made, this time to Newark. About this time he started out to make his own way in the world, and obtained a position with the firm of Richardson & Morgan, heating engineers in New York City. Here he remained for seven years, gaining a thorough knowledge about heating houses. After this term of work he accepted the position of manager of the Thatcher Furnace Company, also of New York. In June, 1900, he started in business on his own account, in the city of Newark, and has since that time attained a very flattering measure of success. He has

been given the heating, power and lighting work on many of the largest and most important buildings of Newark and the surrounding towns. Among these latter he has had charge of the work of that department on some of the new buildings of Princeton University, doing also a large part of that on the buildings of the Theological Seminary. He did the central lighting, heating and power work on the Orange Hospital. He worked also on the Plank road car barns for the Public Service Commission. He may point in addition, to his work on the National Bank, the Ordway Building and the Lawyers' Building. In his political creed Mr. Reid is a Republican, and he has always taken a keen interest in civic matters. At one time he was mentioned for Mayor of the city, but was defeated at the primaries by Louis V. Aaronson. Both he and his family are members of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Reid married a daughter of the late John Barnett, of the firm of Barnett-Ballard-Stainsby Saddlery Company, and they have one daughter, Margaret B.

FREDERIC BIGELOW

One of the best-known architects of the city of Newark, New Jersey, and one who has added greatly to the beauty of this as well as other cities, is Frederic Bigelow, who has his offices at No. 1 Clinton street. He is the son of Moses Bigelow, who was born in Newark, and was engaged in business as a manufacturer of varnish until his death in 1897. He married Lila, daughter of Samuel Fowler, of Port Jervis, New York, and they had children: Moses, a resident of Ogdensburg, New York; Henrietta F., married a Southard; Frederic, whose life forms the subject of this sketch; John O., a lawyer in Newark.

Frederic Bigelow was born in the city of Newark, New Jersey, February 17, 1882. He was educated in the public schools and the Newark Academy, being graduated from the High School in 1900. For a period of four years he was in the employ of John R. Thomas, working on the Hall of Records; with Howells & Stoke, on the Columbia Chapel; Edgar Josselyn, on the Stamford City Hall; and on the Horace Mann School in New York City. He then went to Paris, France, becoming a student at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts, and took a thorough course in architecture for a period of two years. Returning to America in 1907, he entered into a partnership with Edgar Josselyn, of New York City, and opened offices at No. 3 West Twenty-ninth street in that city, and an office in Newark on Broad street. In 1913 he removed to his present location on Clinton street. Among the numerous designs of Mr. Bigelow may be mentioned: Residences for L. Kirkpatrick, Alfred L. Dennis, Edward W. Scudder, F. Frelinghuysen, Wallace M. Scudder and Miss Jane Durand; the field house for the Park Commission; Fire Truck House No. 9, for Newark; Newark Board of Health Building; memorial tower for John Lyle; factory buildings for the Murphy Varnish Works; factory building for Mesler & Company; department stores for L. S. Plant & Company.

He served as secretary for the City Plan Commission for the year 1912, and is a member of the Board of Trade, of Newark. His social membership consists of the following: Beaux Arts Society, Essex Club and the Essex Troop. He is president of the Franklin Mineral Company of New Jersey. In politics he is a Democrat, and his religious affiliations are with the South Park Presbyterian Church.



Patrick J. Dolan



OF THE FENCE
OUR GOVT IN THE VILVIMMEN

EDMUND R. HALSEY

Edmund R. Halsey, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor of Newark, was born in South Orange, New Jersey, in 1872, son of Edmund R. and Harriet (Whitney) Halsey. Mr. Halsey traces his ancestry from the old English family of Halsey living in Cornwall, the solid foundations of whose fortunes were laid during the reign of King Henry the Eighth. The founder of the American branch of the family was Thomas F. Halsey, who was born in Great Geddesden, England, in 1592, died in Southampton, Long Island, August 27, 1678. Thomas F. Halsey on coming to America in 1637 settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, and remained there during witchcraft days. Later he removed to Long Island and at his death was the richest man in Southampton. The first of the Halsey family to settle in New Jersey was Joseph Halsey, son of Isaac and Mary Halsey. He left Long Island and built for himself a house in Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he died in 1725. Through his maternal ancestors Mr. Halsey is related to Rufus King, the Revolutionary statesman and patriot.

Mr. Halsey attended the St. Cloud School and the New York Central Evening High School, also the Newark Technical School. On the completion of his scientific course of study, in 1896, Mr. Halsey entered on his career as a civil engineer. He has for many years made a specialty of city engineering, and has been the engineer for the South Orange village, Irvington, South Orange Township, Millburn Township, and other places. Mr. Halsey is a member of many societies affiliated with his profession. Among them may be mentioned the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society of Municipal Improvement, the Village Improvement Society of South Orange, the South Orange Township Improvement Society, etc. He is also a member of the Newark Board of Trade and the Irvington Board of Trade. Mr. Halsey is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 18, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Halsey married Edith Copeman, of South Orange. They have two children: Dorothy, born in 1905; Edmund R., Jr., born in 1907.

PATRICK J. DOLAN

Patrick J. Dolan, for many years actively engaged in the practice of law, with offices in the Lawyers' Building, Newark, and recently appointed Judge of the Juvenile Court, was born in Morrisville (now Everett), Monmouth County, New Jersey, November 22, 1872, son of Michael and Marie Dolan.

He attended school at Matawan and also the Keyport High School, from which he graduated. He began his active career as a clerk in the office of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of New York, in 1895, and there remained during the changes to the Consolidated Ice Company and the American Ice Company. Meantime, from 1897 to 1899, he pursued legal studies in the New York Law School, and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as an attorney at the November term, 1899, and as a counsellor at the November term, 1902. In 1899 Mr. Dolan opened offices in the Lawyers' Building, Newark, where he has been located to the present day.

Mr. Dolan is the solicitor for the Pacific Building & Loan Association of Newark and the Fifty Active Associates, and is secretary and counsel for the Essex County Realty Company. On February 25, 1913, he was appointed Judge of the Juvenile Court of Newark for the term of five years.

Mr. Dolan has never cared to enter upon a political career, but has always taken a deep and intelligent interest in public affairs, and has ever been identified with movements for the betterment of political conditions. He has been secretary of the Woodrow Wilson Democratic League of Essex County since its organization in 1910, and he was an active factor in the movement in New Jersey which brought about the nomination of Mr. Wilson for the Presidency.

Mr. Dolan is a member of St. Bridget's Catholic Church, Newark, and of various benevolent and fraternal organizations, among which are Star of Bethlehem Council, Knights of Columbus, of which order he has been for six years past State Advocate; St. Bridget's Holy Name Society, of which he is president; Newark Lodge, No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Lawyers' Club of Essex County; Division No. 13, Ancient Order of Hibernians; and the Columbus Club of Newark, of which he was treasurer for two years. Mr. Dolan is unmarried.

PHILEMON LYMAN HOADLEY

Nowhere perhaps more than in Newark can be seen, side by side with the foreign-born citizen who is contributing to the city's growth and industrial development, the business man, American to the core and an epitome of all the best traditions of the old sterling American colonial stock, who, like his ancestors, has stood for the ideals political, civic and industrial which for generations have made this country a Promised Land to the thousands of Europe. To this breed of men who have made the country what it is belongs Philemon Lyman Hoadley, president of the American Insurance Company, of Newark, and prominent among those men whose wise, patient and far-sighted leadership have, in the last few decades, brought Newark into the rank of a city of the first importance.

The American ancestor of the stalwart Hoadley line was William Hoadley, who came to Saybrook, Connecticut, from England, in 1663. The records tell further of his removal in 1666 to Branford, Connecticut, where he bought a parcel of land on which to build a home from Abraham Pierson, who was about to go to New Jersey, and who later became famous as the first Presbyterian minister in Newark. Philemon Hoadley, born in Branford, Connecticut, in 1755, the grandfather of Philemon Lyman Hoadley, was a descendant of this man. He served on the patriot side in the American Revolution, and took part in the fighting at Ticonderoga, dying in 1811, at Collinsville, New York. His son, Lyman, the father of Philemon Lyman Hoadley, born at Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1781, enlisted also in the service of his country in the stand she took against British aggression in the War of 1812. His death occurred in 1861 at Collinsville, New York, when he had reached the age of eighty years. He married Charlotte Eliza Cowles, born in Durham, Greene County, New York, in 1812, who died in Newark, New Jersey, at the age of eighty-one years in 1893. The two children of this marriage were: Philemon Lyman Hoadley, with whom the present biographical narrative is concerned; and James H. Hoadley, D. D., a prominent Presbyterian minister of New York City.

Philemon L. Hoadley was born in Collinsville, Lewis County, New York, December 6, 1845, and received the academical portion of his education at the Whitestown Seminary, and at the Rome Academy in Oneida County, New York. Upon leaving school his first business experience was acquired in a position he obtained in a bank, and where he remained for two or three

years. About this time he was attracted by the possibilities in the insurance business, and entered upon it, obtaining first a position as the local agent for a fire insurance company at Camden, New York. He was speedily promoted to the post of special agent for a larger field, and in 1874 became an officer of the American Insurance Company of Newark, becoming before long identified with it as vice-president, and serving also as one of the directors. He has latterly become the president of the institution and no little share of its growth and success as a financial organization is due to his wise, conservative, and, at the same time, progressive policy. It has been for many years recognized as one of the leading companies in the fire insurance business in the country, and the faithful and intelligent conduct of its affairs by Mr. Hoadley has been a great factor in giving it its present rating in the business world and in the esteem of the general public.

Although deeply interested in all that tends to the benefit and development of his adopted city, Mr. Hoadley does not care to belong to many political and social organizations, being enthusiastically absorbed in subjects allied to the business of his choice. His family and a close circle of intimate friends supply the social needs of his nature. He has, however, a mind with a decided historical and antiquarian trend, and he is a member of the New Jersey Sons of the American Revolution, and is a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society. He belongs to the Newark Board of Trade, feeling that to be one of the obligations incumbent upon him. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Hoadley married, in 1869, Mary Olmstead, of Camden, New York, the year being that preceding the one in which he came and established himself with his family in Newark. Two sons and two daughters have been born to them, all of whom are living.

GEORGE WASHINGTON JAGLE

George Washington Jagle, a prominent merchant and business man of Newark, was born June 6, 1867, in New York City. He is the son of Herman and Sophie (Hockenjos) Jagle, both of whom dying before he was eleven years of age, he went to Newark and made his home with his uncle, the late J. J. Hockenjos.

He was sent first to the Green Street German and English School, and later to the Chestnut Street Public School. From this he went to the New High School and graduated from its commercial department in 1884. After he had finished school he was offered a position in the store of his uncle, and, showing remarkable adaptability, he gained the confidence of his superiors from the outset. In 1891, at the death of his uncle, he succeeded to the business, and the firm of J. J. Hockenjos was incorporated. His management of the affairs of the company has shown wise and prudent progressiveness, and has demonstrated his to be a mercantile ability of the first order. The house had become, under his leadership, one of the most important establishments of its kind in Newark.

Aside from his work as a merchant, Mr. Jagle has been identified with many other important business interests. Several financial institutions of high standing include him upon their boards of directors, and he is also a stockholder in many of them. He is a director of the Iron Bound Trust Company; trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank; director of the Court House Building and Loan Association, of the Federal Building and Loan Association, and of the Fireman's Building and Loan Association. He takes

an active and intelligent interest in the municipal charities of Newark, serving as a director of the Bureau of Associated Charities of Newark, and giving his work as well as his name to the uses of the organization.

His political activities are no less noteworthy, serving with a whole-hearted zeal those causes that point toward the betterment industrially and socially of the town of his adoption. He is in his political sympathies a Republican, and has taken an active part in the policies of the party. He is a member of the Republican Indian League, of the Republican County Committee, and of the Seventh Ward Republican Club. In 1906 he was appointed by Mayor Doremus as Play Ground Commissioner and reappointed to the office by Mayor Haussling. He was appointed by Governor Stokes a manager of the New Jersey State Hospital in Morris Plains, which post he holds at the present time. He declined to run for Mayor in 1908, though he was unanimously indorsed for the nomination. He felt that his business responsibilities precluded the taking upon himself the further responsibilities of political office of that character. He is a great lover of out-of-doors, is keenly interested in athletics, and as such he is a friend of the boys, having been honored by them with his election to the office of treasurer of the Newark Boys' Club.

Socially, Mr. Jagle is as successful as he is in business. Endowed with a magnetic personality, he is the center of a large circle of friends. The same qualities of geniality, resourcefulness and buoyant energy in each case form a strong, attractive and dominating character. He is constantly sought for his wise and clear-sighted counsel in many matters unconnected with his own interests. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; Damascus Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Corinthian Council, No. 644, Royal Arcanum; Unity Conclave, Independent Order of Heptasophs; and Newark Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Jagle married, April 6, 1903, Elizabeth Caroline, the eldest daughter of John Illand, of Newark. They have two children: George John and Helen Anna Jagle.

FERD R. MOELLER

A man of many-sided ability is Ferd R. Moeller, and in writing a sketch of him it is a matter of difficulty to decide at which of his numerous achievements it is best to begin. Still at the beginning of the thirties, he has accomplished much more than many business men achieve in the entire course of their lives. In the matter of public improvements in the city of Newark, New Jersey, he has taken a foremost part; in the world of insurance and general matters, he is looked up to as a man of progress and sterling principles, and his reputation in the commercial business world is equally high.

His father, Henry W. Moeller, was born in Bremen, Germany, and was a young lad when he arrived in this country. He settled in Texas, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business. Later he came to New York, where he entered the employ of the F. & M. Schaffer Brewing Company, and when he moved to Newark in 1888 he became the general manager of the Ballantine Brewing Company, an office he filled capably until his retirement from an active business life in 1905. He married Agnes C. Bertram, daughter of Rudolph Bertram, who was a wholesale grocer of Austin, Texas.



Handwritten signature



[Handwritten signature]

Children: Ella J.; Ferd R.; Daisy M., married Frederick Goertz, of August Goertz & Company; Carlotta D., married Herbert M. Demarest, of J. Wiss & Sons.

Ferd R. Moeller was born in Austin, Texas, June 25, 1881. He was seven years of age when his parents took up their residence in Newark. He was educated in the old Green Street School, of this city, and the Newark Academy, from which institution he was graduated in 1899. Some time was then spent in travel in the United States and in Europe before Mr. Moeller entered upon his business career.

In 1900 Mr. Moeller entered the employ of the Commercial Trust Company of Jersey City, and the following year he became associated with the Federal Trust Company of Newark. He resigned his position with this company in order to accept the office of secretary and treasurer of the West Side Trust Company, in June, 1902. He was successfully identified with the affairs of this company for several years, then in May, 1905, established himself in business independently in Broad street, where he has been located since that time. He is a general insurance broker and a dealer in securities of all kinds. In addition to this business he is actively identified with a number of other business enterprises, among them being: Secretary of Four Corners Building and Loan Association; secretary of the White Way Building and Loan Association; secretary and treasurer of the Broad Street Investment Company; president of the Smith-Moeller Company, manufacturers of ladies' and children's house dresses; president and treasurer of the Acorn Tire and Supply Company; organized the Newark Trust Company, and is a member of its board of directors and of the executive committee of that body.

In 1911 he traveled through Mexico in company with General Garibaldi, a grandson of the liberator of Italy, their object being a prospecting expedition and to look after some property in which they were interested in the States of Morelos and Guerrero.

In the matter of poultry farming, Mr. Moeller is considered an authority. In 1900 he was secretary and treasurer of the New Jersey Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, and has won many prizes with the fine birds he has raised. He is a member of the Newark Board of Trade. His connection with other organizations is numerous and is as follows: St. Cecile Lodge, No. 193, Free and Accepted Masons; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Salaam Temple; Credit Men's Association; Union Club; recording secretary of the Waterway League of New Jersey, and a number of others. He was the organizer and chief factor in a movement for the better lighting of the city of Newark, and it is chiefly through his determined personal efforts that the city enjoys its brilliantly illuminated streets. He was the first secretary and treasurer of the South Broad Street Merchants' Improvement Association, and the lighting of the streets which was commenced on Broad street soon spread to all parts of the city.

Mr. Moeller married, January 8, 1908, Elizabeth L., daughter of Frank E. and Mary (Leonard) Ward, of Newark. Mr. Ward's father served in the Union Army throughout the progress of the Civil War, and was an active participant in that struggle. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Moeller are: Elizabeth W. and Virginia M.

The indomitable perseverance of Mr. Moeller is one of his chief characteristics, and while he deliberates carefully before he embarks on any undertaking, when he has once taken the matter in hand, it is a foregone conclusion that it will be carried to a successful finish. His views are broad

and progressive, yet tempered with a certain amount of conservatism. He has gained the esteem and appreciation of all with whom he holds relations, and he is the center of a large circle of friends.

GORDON MANFRED TRAUTSCHOLD

It is to the younger generation, the rising generation, that we must naturally turn for the most progressive ideas in all fields of industry, science, and, last but not least, art in its various ramifications. Among the younger architects of the city of Newark who have already made their mark and gained a certain amount of distinction, honorable mention must be accorded to Gordon Manfred Trautschold, who has made a most exhaustive and well-advised study of the profession of architecture. This has been amply supplemented by practical experience, and the results he has already achieved testify to his thorough knowledge of the subject under consideration.

Born in the city of London, England, August 4, 1883, Mr. Trautschold is the son of Manfred Adolph and Marguerite (de Hees) Trautschold, the former named born March 27, 1854, at Giessen, Germany, and the latter named born March 30, 1854, at Brussels, Belgium. They were married at Dover, England, August 22, 1878, and had two sons: Reginald William, born at Verrie, Savoie, France, October 26, 1879, and Gordon Manfred. His parents having come to America with their family and made their home in Montclair, New Jersey, young Gordon Manfred attended the public and high schools of that town, and was graduated from the latter in 1901. Earnest and studious, he continued his studies at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, for one year, then matriculated at Cornell University, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1906, the degree of Bachelor of Architecture being awarded him. Almost immediately after his graduation he went to Europe, spending nine months in traveling and further study of architecture and its allied branches of art in England, Scotland, Belgium, Holland, Germany and France. His return to this country was in the early summer of 1907, when he was most thoroughly equipped for the profession he had chosen as his life work. Young and enthusiastic as he was, he yet deemed it advisable, and wisely, to obtain practical experience in every detail. He accordingly accepted a position as draughtsman in the office of Dudley S. Van Antwerp, of Montclair, and later held a similar one for a time in the office of Grosvenor Atterbury, of New York City, whose name is famous. The experience thus gained was of great value to Mr. Trautschold, and in the late summer of 1907 he left his position with Mr. Atterbury in order to establish himself in independent practice. In this undertaking he has been very reasonably successful, the greater number of his orders having been in connection with private residences. His original and beautiful ideas, and his manner of executing the orders entrusted to him are rapidly gaining for him increased patronage of a very high order, and a brilliant future lies before him.

While Mr. Trautschold takes the intelligent interest in the political situation which characterizes the good citizen, he takes no active part in such affairs other than casting his vote for the candidate who is, in his estimation, best fitted for the office for which he has been nominated. His fraternal affiliations are with the Cornell University Club of New York City. He is not married. The broad and interesting field of his business activity does not prevent him from taking an active interest in the social life of the city, and the genial simplicity of his manner, his unaffected cordiality and true kindness of heart have gained him a host of friends.

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 111–118



C. H. Biertrumpf



Wm. H. H. H.

ALBERT H. BIERTUEMPFEL

Albert H. Biertuempfel comes of a family that for generations in Germany were devoted to the trade of the millwright, and were well known especially in the river lands of Germany, their native country, where they constructed water power plants for mills in great numbers. The oldest member of this family in recent years was Christian Frederick Biertuempfel who died in 1907, aged one hundred and twenty-four years, a grand-uncle of our subject. The father of Albert H. Biertuempfel was a representative in the German Landtag, at a time when some very important agrarian questions were engaging their attention, and took a prominent part in the discussion.

Albert H. Biertuempfel was born in 1871, in Sachsen, Germany. He, too, was apprenticed to the trades of miller and millwright, in which he showed great inclination. He then filed an application to enter the Military Training School to prepare for an army career such as is usual among the young men of Germany, who are a race of fighters, but for some reason the permission was refused. He then applied for passports to leave the country, and after a six months' delay received them. In the meantime he was employed in the secret department of Messrs. Sauer & Sons' gun factory. He immediately settled in Newark, in the Twelfth Ward, upon his arrival in the United States in 1889. He was then eighteen years of age, and he soon sought a business opening, which he and his brother made for themselves by erecting the Central Machine Works. This building being finished, he found it necessary to add to his store of information by learning the trade of machinist. For five years he studied in this direction, attended the public night school at South Market street, Newark, and was graduated therefrom, with the first prize for attendance, as well as a diploma, as his record showed that he had not missed a single session in the two terms. After that he attended three seasons at the Technical School which made him master of every detail of a machinist's craft. He then found employment as superintendent of the New Market Flour Mills and the Water Turbine Plant. One of his big pieces of draughtsmanship was the completion of plans and specifications for a turbine water power plant to be used in a saw and flour mill at the Green Brook River. All this experience, together with his knowledge of the technical details involved, and his logical faculty applied to the whole, have induced him to give much time and attention to the subject of a municipal turbine water power plant with which a lighting system might be installed for the city of Newark, at much profit to the taxpaying public. He has been an earnest advocate of this scheme.

Another business venture which he entered into with his brother was the organization of the company known as the Newark Cork Works. By the purchase of his brother's share in this concern, he afterwards gained full control and has himself managed its successful development. Seventy-five per cent. of all corks made in Newark, and ninety per cent. of those used in that city, are the product of his factory. In 1907 he began to supply the New York market and now has agencies in all leading cities of the United States, which has made it necessary for him to double the capacity of his plant. It produces 8,400,000 corks a week out of raw material which is brought from the forests of Spain and Portugal. He recently drew up the plans for enlarging his plant, and an experimenting department accommodated in a separate building has already been provided for the utilization of cork waste. This development of the cork industry is entirely due to Mr.

Biertuempfel, who possesses original genius of a constructive kind, and mentality of large calibre. All the improvements in his plant were produced by thoughts growing from his own actual practical experience. One is a refinement on cork-cutting machinery, and another converts waste cork into material good for many uses, such as insulating materials, sheet cork, composition cork, paving bricks, composition disks for various uses, for tin crowns for the bottling trade, which line he has added to his business, with an output of over a million per day. Corks are a commodity in universal and continual demand, and Mr. Biertuempfel's concern keeps on hand ready for any exigency of trade an amount of manufactured stock valued at \$40,000. The owner of the factory is a man of tireless powers. He is ever on hand, and his constant oversight comprehends all details and directs the workings of every department, in which are employed a total of one hundred operators.

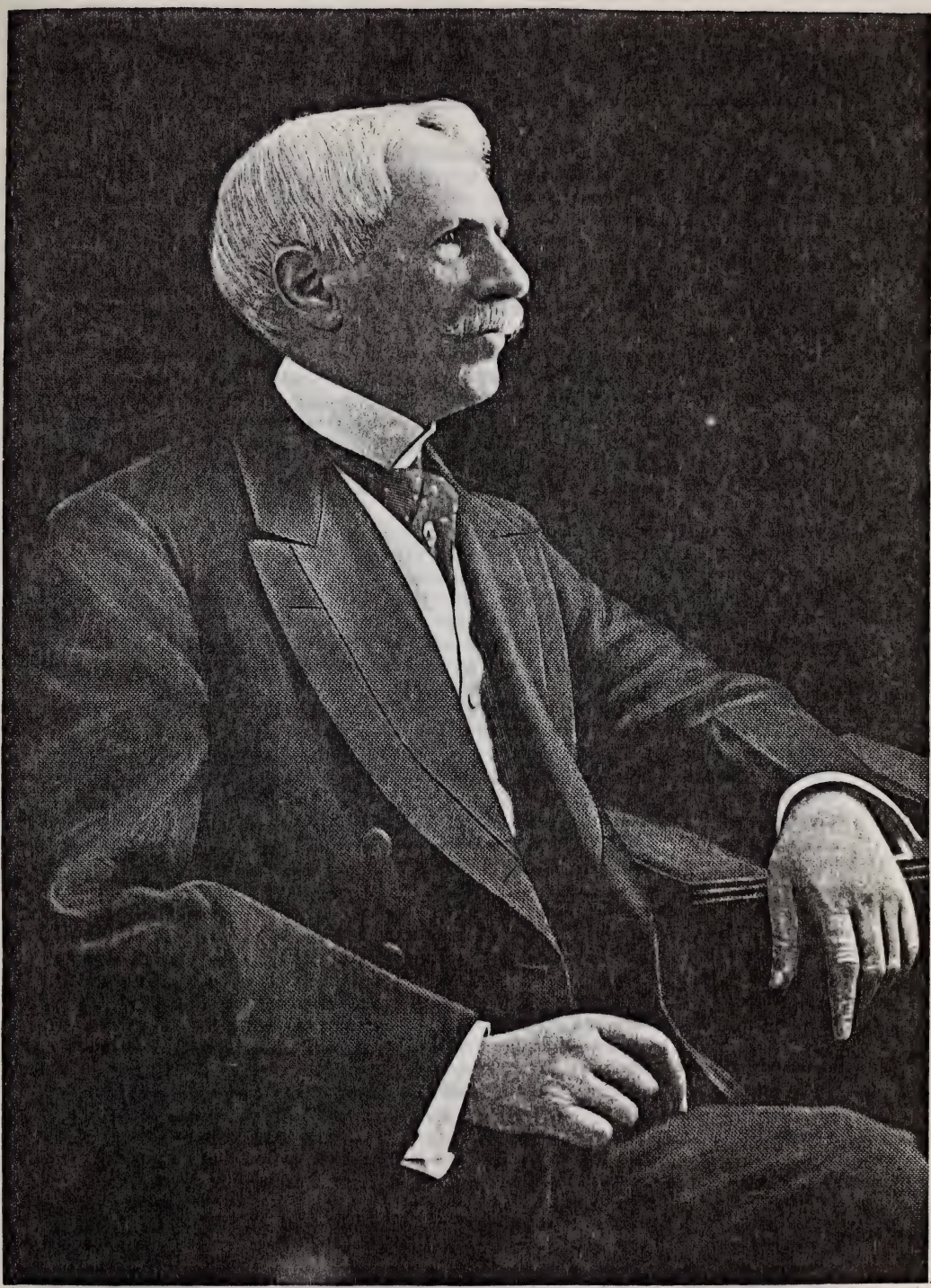
Mr. Biertuempfel is a Democrat, and thoroughly understands political matters, although not taking a place as speaker upon the debating platform. That he is popular is evidenced by his being elected three times to the post of alderman in the Twelfth Ward, where he received the largest plurality ever accorded to a candidate. On this board he has been a member of various committees, especially those of Weights and Measures, Public Building, Municipal Lighting, Public Markets, and Election. He has been elected Commissioner of Board of Works, having the largest majority on the entire city ticket. In business associations he is a director of the Twelfth Ward and the Commonwealth Building and Loan Association, and is also a member of the Board of Trade. He is connected with various social organizations besides the Turn Verein. He is connected with Diogenes Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons; Essex County Forest, No. 8, Tall Cedars of Lebanon, New Jersey; Harmony Chapter, No. 9, and has attained the thirty-second degree; Atlas Lodge, No. 68, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Alamo Council, No. 1749, Royal Arcanum; Lodge No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Biertuempfel's generous disposition towards his employees, and his enterprise and constructive genius have made him a man thoroughly trusted, widely esteemed and greatly admired.

Mr. Biertuempfel married, January 4, 1898, Cecelia Allgair. They have two children: Alma and Frieda.

ROBERT A. OSBORNE

Robert A. Osborne, one of the most prominent real estate and insurance men of the city of Newark, New Jersey, has been identified with important business interests for the greater part of half a century. He is a son of the late Elias and Margaret (Moore) Osborne, and was born in Belleville, Essex County, New Jersey. He received a thorough education in the Belleville public schools, the Montgomery district school and the Rundell Academy at Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey.

His business career began as a clerk in the office of John D. Mitchell & Company, wholesale and retail coal dealers on Commerce street, Newark, New Jersey. One year later he entered the employ of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, at No. 443 Broad street. Eighteen months later he was elected to the office of secretary of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, No. 751 Broad street. Five years later he reinsured the risks of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company with the German-American Insurance Company of New York, and in 1880 reinsured the risks of the Old Mechanics' Fire Insur-



Robert A. Osborne

He was one of the incorporators of the South Broad Street Merchants' Improvement Association, and served as one of the trustees of this body. This was the first improvement association to place the flaming arc lights on Broad street, a proceeding which advertised Newark far and wide, and caused delegations to come from distant points, even as far off as Canada, in order to inspect the lights. He was also one of the incorporators and is a member of the executive committee of the Broad Street (North) Improvement Association, which placed the flaming arc lights north of Market street. He is a member of the Fourth Ward Improvement Association, this being the central ward of the city. He has been a member of the Newark Board of Trade for many years. He has been in business on Broad street, in the same neighborhood, for forty years. Mr. Osborne was elected a trustee of the German Savings Bank in 1894, and has served as trustee since that date. He is a member of the election board of the National Newark Banking Company, and a member of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Mr. Osborne has never held any political office. He was drawn to serve as a member of the Federal grand jury for the 1913 term. He is a veteran of the National Guard, State of New Jersey. He enlisted in the Essex Troop of Cavalry, First Troop, National Guard of New Jersey, his term of enlistment being five years; re-enlisted for one year. He was awarded a medal for two years as a marksman; a medal for four years as a sharpshooter; a one hundred per cent. medal for full duty each year of service. Mr. Osborne holds no membership in secret societies, and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Osborne married, in Newark, 1883, Elizabeth, daughter of David and Sidney P. Graves. They have two children: Lucille Marguerite (Mrs. H. J. Lamar Washington), born in 1889, and Elizabeth Kathlyn, born in 1898.

As an insurance expert Mr. Osborne has had few rivals. In the realty field his work has been equally successful. His business undertakings show great shrewdness and conservatism, and a fair mental horizon. His conscientious regard for the truth, his honesty and perfectly fair dealing, have won him the confidence of strangers as well as personal friends. In the development of Newark he has been eminently representative.

WILLIAM BURNET KINNEY

William Burnet Kinney was one of those sons of New Jersey who have through valuable public service reflected great lustre upon their native State. As a journalist and literary man of high culture and attainments he did a conspicuous share in holding aloft the standard of American letters, a service which was only second to that which he performed for his country as a diplomat and man of public affairs. He was born in Speedwell, Morris County, New Jersey, September 4, 1799, son of Abraham and Hannah (Burnet) Kinney.

His father was a man of a very profound and unusual culture, and the early education of William B. Kinney was acquired through the companionship and direction of this scholar. He also followed his father to the War of 1812, though then but a very young boy. The beneficent influence of this high-minded and noble scholar is shown throughout the career of the son. It was his father's intention that he should be educated for military service, and he was accordingly sent to the Military Academy at West Point. His father died while he was there and at the wish of his mother he resigned from the institution, as she thought that his abilities were such



Mr. B. Kinney.

as to qualify him more for a learned profession or a literary career. He was then put under the direction of tutors and instructors of scholarly eminence, and later entered upon the study of the law in the office of his brother, Thomas Talmadge Kinney, coming afterwards under the tutelage of his cousin, Joseph C. Hornblower, who was later Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey. Though the success he had as a student and the great ability he evinced as a speaker pointed to a career of distinction at the bar, his tastes were so decidedly in the direction of literature that he gave up the law without being admitted to the bar. He then took up the work of journalism and from 1820 to 1825 was the editor of the *New Jersey Eagle*, a weekly paper of Newark. In 1825 he removed to New York and took an active part in the organization of the Mercantile Library, serving for a time as the librarian, and acting in a critical capacity for the firm of Harper's Brothers. In this position his keen, scholarly acumen was of great value in passing upon the books and manuscripts submitted for publication.

After spending a number of years in New York Mr. Kinney returned to Newark and undertook the management of the *Daily Advertiser*, at that time the only daily paper in New Jersey, and to this he united as its weekly issue one called the *Sentinel of Freedom*. As was to be expected under the management of a man of this calibre, the character of the journal became of the highest literary standard. His literary work was recognized in 1840 by his being elected one of the trustees of the College of New Jersey at Princeton, he having previously been honored by the degree of that institution. He was also made in this year the delegate-at-large to the Whig National Convention that nominated General Harrison to the Presidency, but this honor he declined. Four years after this, in 1844, he was sent to the Whig convention in the city of Baltimore as the delegate-at-large for his State. Through a coalition of the opposing forces in 1843 he narrowly missed being sent to Congress as the candidate of the Fifth District of New Jersey.

In 1851 he was appointed by President Fillmore Minister to the Court of Sardinia at Turin, an important diplomatic post which his eminent abilities and culture, both literary and philosophical, fitted him to fill with great satisfaction to the home government, and rendered him of invaluable service to the State to which he had been accredited. It was at that time that the Sardinian government was being reconstructed along constitutional lines, and Mr. Kinney was in close touch with all the master minds of the day, his reputation as a scholar and as an authority upon political questions, added to a personality both engaging and forcible, giving him an influence as an exponent of republican principles which became very apparent in the establishment of those liberal institutions which have since marked the Italian polity. Not only was he of signal service to the cause of constitutional government in Italy, but he rendered himself so valuable to the government of Great Britain by the performance of some delicate and important diplomatic business that he was the recipient of a special despatch tendering the thanks of his government from the prime minister, Lord Palmerston. It was very largely owing to the secret dispatches of Mr. Kinney to Mr. Webster at the time of the Kossuth excitement that our government was kept from an official connection with a controversy which would have involved grave complications with foreign powers. His influence while at the Court of Turin was continually being exercised for all progressive and humanitarian measures. An instance of this was his procuring for the Waldensian sect, persecuted so long and so bitterly by the Church of Rome, the right of toleration from the King of Italy, and a permission to

erect a place of worship in the city of Turin, the first church building they had ever been allowed to own in that city. When the time came for the dedication of the edifice he was chosen to lay the cornerstone.

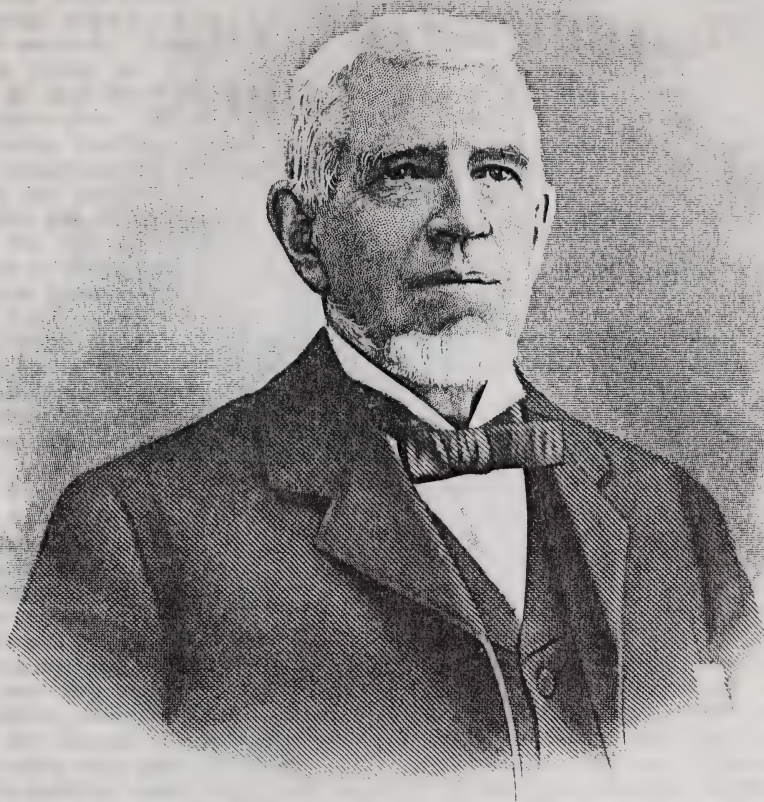
Mr. Kinney remained abroad after the expiration of his term of office, making his residence for a number of years in Florence, in the midst of that distinguished and cultivated coterie of writers and artists of, whom the Brownings and the sculptor, Hiram Powers, were notable examples. He had become deeply interested in the history of the Medici family, and he devoted a large portion of his time to that study, and to the collection of material for a monumental work on the subject. This project was left uncompleted by his death. He had during his residence abroad kept a diary of the most important and interesting incidents of his public transactions and of his private intercourse with the personages of the day, and this manuscript, comprising a mine of information at first hand of the incidents of a most momentous and critical period, remains in the possession of his family.

About the time of the close of the Civil War in the United States Mr. Kinney returned to his native land and spent the remainder of his life in retirement, devoting himself to literary pursuits. In May, 1866, at the time of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newark, he was chosen to deliver the oration at the First Presbyterian Church of Newark. This was a valuable summary of the work accomplished by the Puritans, and it has been preserved in the "Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society." The latter period of his life was one of much suffering which greatly interfered with his cherished literary work. He died in New York, October 21, 1880, and was buried in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark.

He married (first) September 15, 1820, Mary, daughter of Finley and Jemima (Winans) Chandler; she died January 28, 1841, aged thirty-eight. The children were: Thomas Talmadge and William Burnet, Jr., the latter born September 10, 1824, died February, 1825. He married (second) November 16, 1841, Mrs. Elizabeth Clementine (Dodge) Stedman, daughter of David L. Dodge and widow of Edmund Burke Stedman. The children of this marriage were Elizabeth Clementine, who married William Ingraham Kip, son of Bishop William Ingraham Kip, and Mary Burnet, who married Nelson Starin Easton.

THOMAS TALMADGE KINNEY

Thomas Talmadge Kinney, the eldest son of the Hon. William Burnet and Mary (Chandler) Kinney, was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 13, 1821. His first school work was done at the Newark Academy and his preparatory work done at the classical school taught by the Rev. William R. Weeks. The careful personal supervision at this school enabled him to go to the College of New Jersey at Princeton at a very early age. He was graduated in 1841 in the class with the late Francis P. Blair, ex-Vice-Chancellor Dodd, Judge John T. Nixon, of the United States District Court; Theodore L. Cuyler, and others who won a name for themselves in after life. While in college Mr. Kinney showed a marked talent in the direction of scientific studies, so much so that the attention of the professor, Dr. Joseph Henry, was called to his ability and in his last year he was chosen to fill the position of assistant in the Department of Natural Sciences. This association was the origin of a friendship which continued for a lifetime. The



Thos. J. Kinney

degree of Bachelor of Arts was followed in due course by that of Master of Arts. He had ere this entered upon the study of the law in the office of the late Joseph P. Bradley, later one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court. He was in 1844 admitted to the bar as an attorney, but he never practiced.

In 1851 William B. Kinney retired from the management of the Newark Daily Advertiser and gave up to his son, Thomas T. Kinney, the editorial supervision of the paper which he had raised to an exceedingly high standard. Though a young man to undertake a task of these proportions, young Mr. Kinney by his unflagging enthusiasm, his great energy, and an undoubted literary gift, succeeded in maintaining the pace set by the elder man. He paid especial attention to the organization of the news-gathering facilities of the paper, and these methods finally eventuated in the comprehensive system known as the Associated Press. He bought in 1860 the property at the corner of Broad and Market streets which has become one of the busiest centers of the business portion of Newark.

He was one of the foremost men in the organization of the Newark Board of Trade and was later sent by that body to the convention in Philadelphia that originated the National Board of Trade. He was a founder and for a number of years the president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was also deeply interested in and for a long time was a manager and trustee of the Asylum for the Indigent Deaf and Dumb Children of the State. His inclination towards the natural sciences followed him through life and he was made a member of the State Board of Geology as well as of the State Board of Agriculture, serving the latter body as its presiding officer four years. His interest in politics was keen, and when he was sent as a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1860 he was a zealous champion for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. He was a conspicuous and active figure in the business world of Newark. He served as a director of the National State Bank of Newark, the Newark City Ice Company, of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, and of several other corporations. He was one of the founders of the Newark Electric Light and Power Company, and of the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, having served the latter organization as its president since its organization. He was also a member of the Board of East Jersey Proprietors, and a hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Kinney was identified with the Daily Advertiser until 1895, when he retired from active participation in business affairs. He was a Republican in his political views, and when James G. Blaine was Secretary of State he was offered the post of Minister to Italy, the position which his father had filled with such distinguished honor, but he declined the offer. He had, indeed, throughout life shown a decided predilection for the retirement and leisure of a private citizen, and steadily declined to be a candidate for office and also refused those posts to which he had been nominated without election. He was a man of a large circle of warm personal attachments, and of a peculiarly stimulating and healthful influence. He died in Newark, December 2, 1900.

He married, October 1, 1863, Estelle, daughter of Joel W. and Margaret (Harrison) Condit. They had five children: Mary Clementine, who married William Campbell Clark, of Newark; Margaret Condit, who married Carroll Phillips Bassett; Estelle Burnet, who married Frederick Frelinghuysen, of Newark; William Burnet; Thomas Talmadge, Jr., born October 24, 1872, died February 14, 1885.

WILLIAM B. KINNEY (2d)

William Burnet Kinney (2d), son of Thomas Talmadge and Estelle (Condit) Kinney, was born in Newark, April 30, 1871. He was prepared for college in the schools of his native town, and entered Princeton University with the class of 1894. After leaving college he entered upon the study of law in the offices of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, and the New York Law School, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in June, 1906.

At once he entered into partnership with Edward D. Duffield, under the firm name of Duffield & Kinney, for the general practice of law. On the death of Mr. Kinney's father in 1901, this partnership was dissolved, since which time he has devoted himself to the various interests with which he became identified. He is a manager of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark, and is a director of the National State Bank and the Firemen's Insurance Company of that city. He is secretary and treasurer of the Kinney Realty Company, which, among other landed interests, has recently completed the Kinney building, a handsome modern office structure on the southeast corner of Broad and Market streets, the very heart of Newark. He is an hereditary member of the Cincinnati Society and is identified with many of Newark's charitable associations.

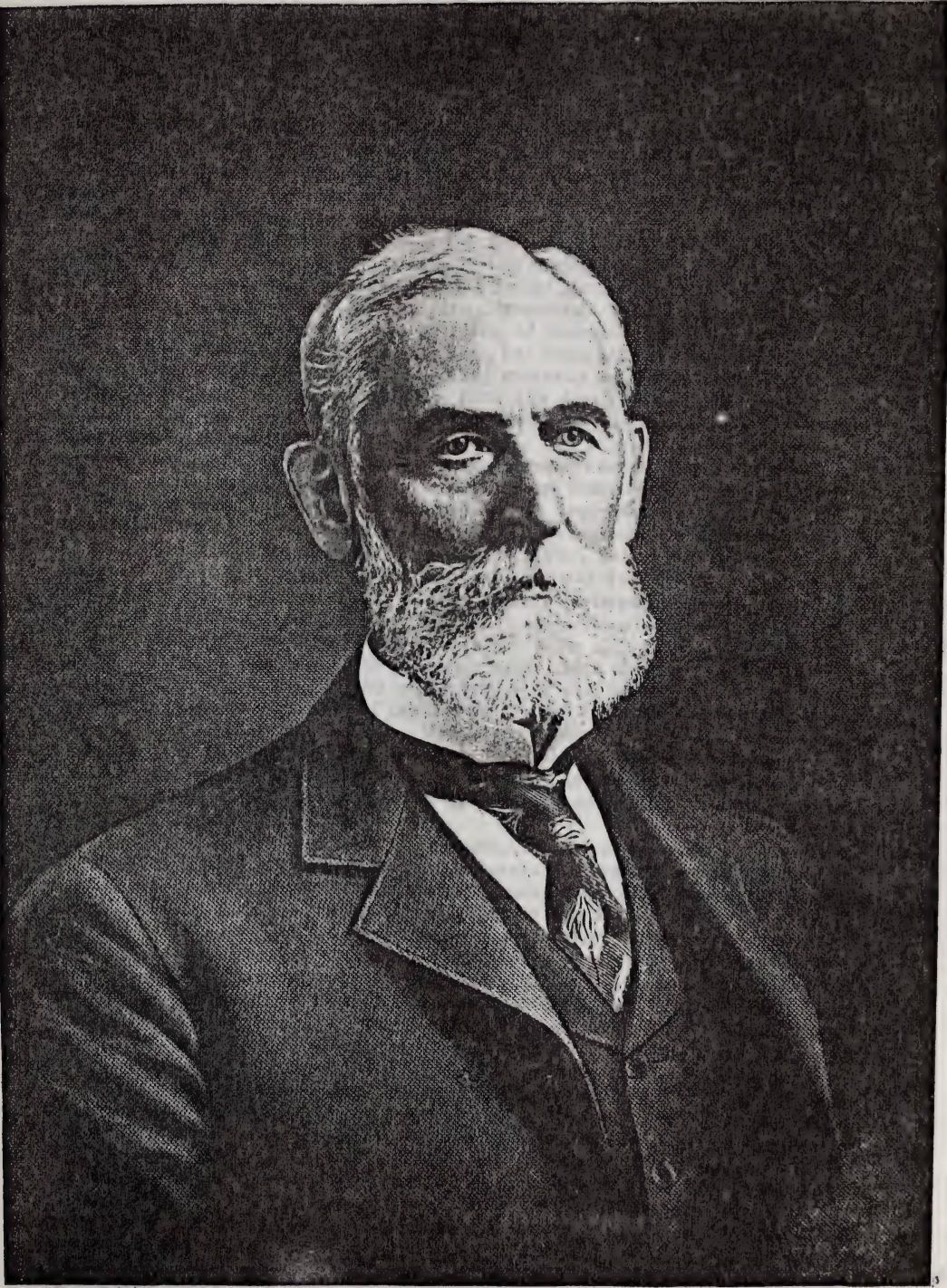
On June 8, 1901, he married Helen M., daughter of the Hon. Franklin Murphy, later Governor of New Jersey. They have four children: Janet, Mai, Constance and Margaret.

JOHN FAIRFIELD DRYDEN

The ability of a man to rise above the ranks and attain a position of prominence in the world presupposes a mental strength above the average, a stability of character that will endure all discouragement and disappointments and in the end triumph over every impediment that obstructs the pathway to success. The late John Fairfield Dryden, founder of the Prudential and pioneer of industrial insurance in America, was a man who attained honor by personal merit, integrity of character and strict adherence to the highest standard of principles. For thirty years he was the president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and his pronounced executive ability was the potent factor in the development of that well-known corporation. His life record is well worthy of emulation, proving conclusively what intelligence and probity may accomplish in the way of success in life. His upright and honorable career gained for him the confidence and warm regard of his fellow citizens, and his genial manner and unflinching courtesy won for him a host of friends among all classes of people. That his work in establishing industrial insurance has met with the approval of the people is shown by the fact that there were over twenty-six million industrial policies in force in United States companies on December 31, 1912.

John Fairfield Dryden was born August 7, 1839, on a farm at Temple Mills, near Farmington, Maine, son of John and Elizabeth B. Dryden, of old New England ancestry. Entering Yale University in 1861, his health failed before graduation, but in honor of his subsequent attainments the university conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and his name was entered in the Tri-Centennial Catalogue as one of the graduates of the class of 1865.

After leaving the university Mr. Dryden became interested in life insurance in its particular application to the practical solution of the economic problems of the poor, and in 1873 settled in Newark with plans for the



John F. Dryden

CONFERENCE

THE UNIVERSITY



OF THE BOARD AND VICE PRESIDENTS
OF THE LIBRARY

1920

establishment of an institution similar to the Prudential Assurance Company of London. Undaunted by the difficulties which confronted him, Mr. Dryden secured the hearty co-operation of a small group of able men, including Dr. Leslie D. Ward, a young physician, and Mr. Noah F. Blanchard, a leading leather manufacturer.

After obtaining a charter from the New Jersey Legislature, the initial organization was made under the title of the Widows' and Orphans' Friendly Society, this name being changed in 1875 to the Prudential Friendly Society. In 1878 the organization became the Prudential Insurance Company of America. It limited itself to the granting of insurance of sums payable at death. The wisdom of Mr. Dryden's plan has been attested by its phenomenal success. Upon the organization of the company he was elected secretary, with Mr. Blanchard as president, but after the death of the latter, in 1881, Mr. Dryden was unanimously chosen as president and held the office continuously to the close of his life.

Strenuous and absorbing as were the demands of the cause with which he was so intimately connected, Mr. Dryden yet found time to render many valuable services in the field of public life. In appreciation of this fact and in recognition of his distinguished ability, he was elected in 1896 and 1900 a presidential elector, and on January 29, 1902, became a United States Senator. Upon the expiration of his term he was the choice of voters at the general State primaries, but in consequence of impaired health he withdrew his candidacy. As a member of the Panama Canal Committee, Senator Dryden was a potent factor, in co-operation with Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War, in bringing about the majority vote which finally resulted in the legislation making possible the construction of the international waterway linking the two great oceans of the world. In the face of adverse committee reports, the distinguished service which he rendered by speech, vote and influence, at the crucial moment, has left an indelible impress on the country's history, one of Mr. Dryden's principal arguments being his desire to save \$100,000,000 to posterity by the digging of a lock canal instead of a sea level canal.

In the midst of an extremely busy life, Mr. Dryden published a volume of his own papers and addresses on life insurance and other subjects which will always be a source of valuable information, suggestion and advice to those laboring to advance the cause of sound life insurance in the United States. He was at one time a member of the American Economic Association, and, at the time of his death, vice-president and director of the Fidelity Trust Company, Newark, and director of the Union National Bank, Newark; the United States Steel Corporation, the United States Casualty Company, New York; the National Bank of Commerce, New York; the Equitable Trust Company, New York, and the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. He also belonged to a number of leading clubs.

The personal appearance of Mr. Dryden was strikingly dignified and impressive. Tall, erect, and of distinguished bearing, his clear-cut, high-bred face, accentuated by silvery beard and moustache and head crowned with snow-white hair, he was the ideal man of affairs. His keen but kindly glance expressed at once the thinker and executive. He was a man of remarkable courtesy. It was truly said of him that "His was not the courtesy only of a well-mannered man, a man of the world, but more that of a Christian gentleman. It was not that of a man whose mind was absorbed in the cares of a great business. It was not cold nor perfunctory. It was warm and kindly and earnest."

Mr. Dryden married, in 1864, Cynthia Fairchild, and they were the parents of a son and daughter: Forrest F. Dryden, who succeeded his father as president of the Prudential; and Susie, who became the wife of Colonel Anthony R. Kuser, of Trenton, New Jersey. Senator Dryden was devoted to his home and family and was peculiarly happy in his domestic relations.

On November 24, 1911, Mr. Dryden died, "full of years and of honors." The event was regarded as a national loss, and messages of sorrow and appreciation were received from former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, Vice-President Sherman, and many men of exalted political station and high standing in the business world. The minute adopted by the board of directors of the Prudential Insurance Company of America said:

"He not only founded the company, but guided its policies and led its activities from the hour of its birth until the day of his death. . . . Whatever of success it has achieved or of good it has accomplished is due primarily to his clear vision, sound judgment and untiring zeal. . . . In his personal intercourse Mr. Dryden was the personification of gentlemanly courtesy. This he constantly exhibited toward the members of the board and, in even a more marked degree, toward the employees of the company. How the latter responded to it is shown by a record of devoted service rarely equalled and probably never excelled."

The following extract from a tribute written in honor of the seventieth birthday of Mr. Dryden and published in the Newark Expositor, expressed, at the time of his death, the universal feeling:

"To have had faith in a new idea is not rare, for the world is full of day dreamers who hopelessly struggle against overwhelming odds. But to have had an abiding faith in an almost hopeless aim and effort and to have carried the idea through the years, against all odds, to a successful termination, is given to few men, and of these few John F. Dryden ranks foremost as a truly great man of his time."

Jacob Haussling, Mayor of Newark, at the time of Senator Dryden's death, said: "Senator Dryden was the greatest man Newark ever had." Former United States Senator James Smith, Jr., paid this eloquent tribute: "A pillar of the State has fallen; a really great man has passed away. Such men as he are the geniuses of States and nations. They are creators and benefactors. We cannot too highly honor the memory of this remarkable man, who so signally honored his city, State and country."

FORREST FAIRCHILD DRYDEN

When a man of experience and equipment succeeds to a position of honor and responsibility the world recognizes the fact that he "has come to his own" and accords him loyal and enthusiastic co-operation. A striking illustration of the truth of this statement is furnished by the career of Forrest F. Dryden, president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, who succeeded his father, the late John Fairfield Dryden, founder of the company. Mr. Dryden has been for a third of a century a resident of Newark, and is prominently identified with many of the leading interests of his home city and of the State of New Jersey.

Forrest F. Dryden, son of John Fairfield and Cynthia (Fairchild) Dryden, was born December 26, 1864, at Bedford, Ohio. He received his education at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. At the age of eighteen he entered the service of the company founded by his father, serving first as clerk and then as field representative, thus gaining wide experience both in the home office and in the field. Eventually he succeeded to the secretaryship and then to the several vice-presidencies of the company.

CONFERENCE
ON THE STATE OF THE
NATION

OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Early in his career Mr. Dryden developed distinctive business ability and gradually acquired a national reputation in the insurance business. During many years his duties have obliged him to make frequent trips throughout the country and everywhere his work results in a remarkable development of the Prudential's business and a strong bond of personal esteem between territorial and local managers and himself. Progressive in his methods, yet at the same time conservative, one of his most distinct attributes is an unusual capacity for judging the motives and merits of men. This has enabled him to fill the many branches of the business with assistants who seldom fail to meet expectations. It has been said of him that he knows practically every field-worker he has ever met, and never does he make the mistake of regarding these men merely as parts of a great machine. On the contrary, he recognizes their individuality, making it a rule that faithful and efficient service shall be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offers.

In January, 1912, Mr. Dryden was elected to the presidency of the Prudential, thus succeeding to a commanding position in life insurance and finance. His election was a source of great satisfaction to the rank and file of the company and demonstrated the confidence in the sound judgment and clear-sighted sagacity held for the new president by the board of directors. The company has now eleven million policies in force and over two billion two hundred and eleven million dollars of insurance.

Notwithstanding his arduous duties as president of the Prudential, Mr. Dryden is able to give attention to a variety of interests. He is a director of the Fidelity Trust Company and the Union National Bank and a member of the executive committee of each of these institutions. He is a director of the United States Casualty Company, the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company, the People's Gas Improvement Company of Trenton, and the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. He is also a director of the American Insurance Company and a member of its executive committee.

A man of action, Mr. Dryden thus demonstrates his public spirit by actual service which redounds to the welfare of the community. He has taken an active interest in the National Guard of New Jersey and on February 11, 1913, resigned his commission as lieutenant-colonel and deputy commissary-general. As a citizen with ideas of good government he stands in the front ranks. He is a member of the executive committee of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents and the Newark Board of Trade. He is vice-president and a director of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce and chairman of its executive committee. He also belongs to the North Jersey Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and the National Citizens' League, and is a life member of the Newark Museum Association and the Academy of Political Science in the city of New York. He is first vice-president and a director of the U. S. Boy Scout, and holds membership in the Civic Forum, New York. He belongs to the Essex County Country, the Somerset Hills Country, the Morris County Golf, the Baltusrol Golf and the Essex Clubs; also to the Essex Fox Hounds, the Economic Club of New York and the Down-Town Club, Newark.

The personality of Mr. Dryden is that of a man of great force of character, inexhaustible energy and extraordinary tenacity of purpose. He possesses marked administrative ability and many of the most useful methods now universally in operation in the industrial insurance business were originally introduced by him. He possesses much personal magnetism and this, in combination with his business qualifications, has been a potent factor in his success. He keeps fully abreast of the times and in touch with the best

thought of the day, and is in the van of progress. His dominant characteristics are stamped upon his countenance and of his personal appearance it is sufficient to say that he looks the active, earnest executive that he is. To whatever he undertakes he gives his whole effort, paying to the many interests entrusted to his care close and able attention. He is a loyal friend and a genial, kindly gentleman.

Mr. Dryden married Grace, daughter of Dr. Isaac N. Carleton, of Bradford, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of three children: John F. Dryden, 2d; Dorothy Dryden, and Elizabeth Butterfield Dryden. Mr. Dryden has a town house in Newark and a country home at Bernardsville, New Jersey.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America was founded and developed by a man of great brain and large heart, John F. Dryden. It is now under the guidance of his son, Forrest F. Dryden, who will enlarge the scope of its work, uphold its high standards of honor, and make its future even more illustrious than its past.

JAMES M. REILLY

James M. Reilly was born in the Fifth Ward of the city of Newark. After studying under a member of the Christian Brothers, he graduated at the head of his class from St. James' Parish School and later took a course of private instruction. He read law for a time with students in the office of Vice-Chancellor Howell, while employing his time as clerk with the Board of Trade.

Entering the offices of the Board of Trade when a lad in his teens, he has made his life's work a part of the history of Newark during the past quarter of a century, and is recognized to-day as one of the men of the city whose civic pride and personal worth can always be counted on to undertake a public service for the public good without regard to personal gain.

From 1882, as superintendent of exhibits of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, he demonstrated an executive ability which made him the practical director of its affairs, and he was elected to the board of managers in recognition of his services. In 1892 he was also elected secretary of the New Jersey State Lumbermen's Association. In this office he became a force in the lumber trade of the United States, achieving a renown among lumbermen in all parts of the country by his able advocacy of a policy of protection and the establishment of a code of trade ethics. His success led to the institution of a suit by the Department of Justice under the Sherman Act to cause a dissolution of the various State and local associations, approving and adopting the principle of "Selling through dealers only" advocated by him, which suit is now pending a decision in the United States Supreme Court.

While performing all the duties of the office of secretary of the Board of Trade of the city of Newark, for many years he refused to accept the office until 1900. Under his direction and able management this body has advanced from a debating society to a substantial body now recognized in official circles, municipal, State and even national, as one of the most important, efficient and substantial of the commercial bodies of the country. Incidental to his service in this body, he has given to the press various valuable contributions. His "Historical Review of the Development and Progress of Industry in the City of Newark," in the first volume of this history, is highly creditable to him, not only as an authority on the subject, but also as a writer.



John A. Reilly



John H. [unclear]

His capacity for organization work has earned him a wide reputation. He helped to organize many boards of trade, lumber associations and other form of organizations among business men in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Jersey. Holding office as secretary to the several organizations jointly, he has been successful in directing their work, always finding the time and energy to assume extra additional duties—in 1893 serving the Citizens' Aid Committee in relieving distress among the thousands of unemployed during the panic of that year, for which the sum of \$47,000 was disbursed; in 1898 directing the plan of campaign to care for the wives and children of the First Regiment Volunteers, distributing in this work \$15,000; in 1910 planning the raising of a fund of \$43,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the High street fire; and during the year 1913 leading the work of subscription for the flood sufferers in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, for which the sum of \$22,386 was raised.

His activity as a worker for river and harbor improvement commenced in helping to organize the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at its first convention held in the Johns Hopkins Institute of Baltimore in 1901. He is one of the reliable leaders with Hon. J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Frederick W. Donnelly, Mayor of Trenton, in the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association in the movement to secure the construction of a system of intra-coastal canals along the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod to Jacksonville.

With Calvin Tomkins, Dock Commissioner of New York, he organized the New Jersey State Rivers and Harbors Congress, and as secretary is directing its affairs. By appointment of Governor Woodrow Wilson he is one of the New Jersey Ship Canal Commissioners. By further favor he was appointed a commissioner to take charge on behalf of the State of the delegates to the International Navigation Congress on their visit of inspection to New Jersey, at the close of the convention of 1912 held in Philadelphia. He has represented the State at national conventions by appointment from Governor E. C. Stokes, Governor J. Franklin Fort, Governor Woodrow Wilson and Governor James F. Fielder. He is an honorary member by election of the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, also of the Board of Trade of East Orange. He is vice-president of the Kreischer Brick Company at Kreischerville, Staten Island, a concern employing one hundred and fifty men, and he is vice-president of the Federal Building and Loan Association, and senior trustee of St. James' Hospital. To him the credit belongs for organizing and directing the success of the New Jersey Road Horse Association during its first several years of existence.

The success of the great "Newark Industrial Exposition" held in 1912 belongs to his initiative and direction. This exposition of "Newark-Made Goods," acclaimed by the press of many cities to be the best of its kind ever given in any city, attracted an attendance of 175,000 visitors, among whom were the President of the United States, William H. Taft, ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, the Governor of New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson, later elected to the Presidency, and Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, the candidate of the progressive element of the Republican party for the nomination. It is creditable to Mr. Reilly and his four associates who assumed all the financial risk of the exposition, that the surplus over expenses was used to collate and classify a list of the manufacturers of Newark with a list of every known article produced in the 2,500 workshops and factories, which work when completed was translated into the French and Spanish languages, and then printed and bound into a handsome volume with the

label, "Newark-Made Goods," of which several thousand volumes were printed and a copy sent without cost to all members of the diplomatic and consular service and the boards of trade in all parts of the world, and a copy placed on all steamships carrying passengers out of New York. In this splendid display of civic spirit in adopting as a slogan, "Newark Knows How," he and his associates have demonstrated their wisdom.

Political honors have had no attraction for him, so that it may be said that where his labor for a period of over twenty-five years has borne the greatest fruits for the benefit of others, he has been without honor, other than the esteem and respect in which he is held by the people of his native city. Mr. Reilly is a member of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, the International Navigation Congress, the Commercial Executives' Association of America, the Mason Material Dealers' Association of New Jersey, the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Irish Historical Society, the New Jersey Road Horse Association, the Down Town Club, the Krueger Association, the Knights of Columbus and the German Hospital Association.

He married, October 30, 1889, Annie Corrigan, a niece of Rev. Patrick Corrigan, of Hoboken. Home is heaven and happiness is wealth, has been their rule in life. With eight children, two boys and six girls, they have no complaint to offer.

SAMUEL P. WALDRON

One of the best known and most successful of the men allied with the building and construction interests of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is Samuel P. Waldron, president of the firm of E. M. Waldron & Company, which has erected some of the finest and most important structures in the city. The Waldron brothers have not only left their mark upon the architecture of the city, but also in other fields of industry with which they have been connected. Samuel P. Waldron, born May 5, 1869, is a native of Ireland. His parents died when he was eight years of age, and following closely upon this event he came to the United States, locating in Newark, New Jersey, where he has since resided. His scholastic education has been purely American, he having acquired his preliminary training in the public schools of Newark, and supplementing this by courses in various other institutions. Business schools and evening classes, at which he was an eager attendant, were of great advantage, and the drawing tuition of Carl Rehman was of inestimable benefit, leaving its impress upon the work of Mr. Waldron throughout his career.

Mr. Waldron was only nineteen years of age when he entered into a partnership with his brother, Edward M. Waldron, in 1888. They engaged in the building and contracting business, success accompanying their efforts from the very beginning. Their business grew to such an extent that the firm was incorporated in 1905 under the former name of E. M. Waldron & Company, at which time Edward M. Waldron became president, Anthony Waldron, vice-president, and Samuel P. Waldron, secretary and treasurer. In 1912 Edward M. Waldron retired from the presidency, and was succeeded by Samuel P. Waldron, his brother, Anthony Waldron, retaining the office of vice-president. The beginning of this business venture was on what would be now considered a very small scale, but they were on a sure footing, and every forward step, while no timid or hesitating one, was carefully planned and the ground well tested before the step was taken. Methods were considered from every point of view, and the interests of their patrons

1894. (Wentworth, 1894, p. 100.)
 The first of these is the fact that the
 world is not a uniform whole, but is
 composed of many different parts, each
 of which has its own characteristics.
 The second is the fact that the world
 is not a static whole, but is constantly
 changing and developing.
 The third is the fact that the world
 is not a homogeneous whole, but is
 composed of many different parts, each
 of which has its own characteristics.
 The fourth is the fact that the world
 is not a static whole, but is constantly
 changing and developing.
 The fifth is the fact that the world
 is not a homogeneous whole, but is
 composed of many different parts, each
 of which has its own characteristics.
 The sixth is the fact that the world
 is not a static whole, but is constantly
 changing and developing.
 The seventh is the fact that the world
 is not a homogeneous whole, but is
 composed of many different parts, each
 of which has its own characteristics.
 The eighth is the fact that the world
 is not a static whole, but is constantly
 changing and developing.
 The ninth is the fact that the world
 is not a homogeneous whole, but is
 composed of many different parts, each
 of which has its own characteristics.
 The tenth is the fact that the world
 is not a static whole, but is constantly
 changing and developing.

CHAPTER IV

The first of these is the fact that the
 world is not a uniform whole, but is
 composed of many different parts, each
 of which has its own characteristics.
 The second is the fact that the world
 is not a static whole, but is constantly
 changing and developing.
 The third is the fact that the world
 is not a homogeneous whole, but is
 composed of many different parts, each
 of which has its own characteristics.
 The fourth is the fact that the world
 is not a static whole, but is constantly
 changing and developing.
 The fifth is the fact that the world
 is not a homogeneous whole, but is
 composed of many different parts, each
 of which has its own characteristics.
 The sixth is the fact that the world
 is not a static whole, but is constantly
 changing and developing.
 The seventh is the fact that the world
 is not a homogeneous whole, but is
 composed of many different parts, each
 of which has its own characteristics.
 The eighth is the fact that the world
 is not a static whole, but is constantly
 changing and developing.
 The ninth is the fact that the world
 is not a homogeneous whole, but is
 composed of many different parts, each
 of which has its own characteristics.
 The tenth is the fact that the world
 is not a static whole, but is constantly
 changing and developing.



S. O. Muldron



[Faint, illegible signature or text]



C. L. Tiffinal

THE ENDLESSNESS
OF LOVE IS THE VISION



OF LOVE IS THE VISION
THE ENDLESSNESS

Robert R. Lynd

were so well guarded that their clientele increased with remarkable rapidity, and the quality and the scope of the work they were called upon to execute increased in due proportion. In public competition they gained frequent awards, the building of the new City Hall in Newark being a case in point, and in which they were met by many competitors. This enormous piece of work involved an expenditure of more than one and one-half millions of dollars and a colossal amount of labor. Samuel P. Waldron gave it his personal supervision, this extending over a period of three years and four months, but the work was methodized and prosecuted with such accuracy and precision that the contract was completed some months in advance of the specified time. Very naturally this huge undertaking added greatly to the prestige of the firm, and orders came in with additional frequency. This was notably the case as regards a number of other public buildings in Newark, among them being several churches and schools. The fine Cathedral and the Schuerer building are also excellent examples of the quality of their construction work. Other massive edifices which stand as testimonials to his magnificent workmanship are Our Lady Help of Christians Church, East Orange; Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Newark; the Newark Fire Insurance Company building; Miller Street Public School, and the Home Brewery. Newark owes much of its growth and development as well as its architectural beauty to the brilliant ideas which have been executed from this office, and a number of the rising engineers of the city have obtained their invaluable training here. In addition to his activities in the contracting business, Mr. Waldron is secretary and treasurer of the Waldron Brothers' Realty Company, Incorporated. In his political convictions he is a Republican, and he holds fraternal connection with Newark Council, Knights of Columbus; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Ancient Order of Hibernians; also the U. S. Grant Republican Club, of which he was treasurer for a number of years. He also holds membership in the Lincoln Club, the Automobile Club of Newark, and the Newark Board of Trade.

Mr. Waldron married, in 1899, Mary R. McDonald, of Newark, and their five children are: Edward J., Samuel P., Jr.; Bernard A., Regina R. and Esther M. Earnest and forceful in whatever he undertakes, Mr. Waldron possesses a personal magnetism that is irresistible. He has a power of painting word pictures which enables his hearers to grasp any idea he is trying to elucidate, even before he brings his facile pencil to illustrate the meaning his ready tongue is conveying. Cordial and courteous to all, he has a large circle of friends, with whom he spends many pleasant hours, and his bearing in every respect is that of a model citizen.

CHARLES LOUIS FITZGERALD

One of the leading automobile representatives of Newark is Charles Louis FitzGerald, manager of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York, Newark Branch. He is the son of James E. and Mary (Ryan) FitzGerald, and was born in Binghamton, New York, February 12, 1876.

The FitzGerald family is one of the most ancient and honorable in Ireland and trace their ancestry to the Geraldines, natives of Normandy, who claim descent from the noble Florentine family. Gherardinni, whose progenitor, Rainariago, flourished in A. D. 910. The line of descent is traced from Gherardinni to Otho Geraldine, who went to England at the time of the Conquest. The name is derived from a great-grandson of Otho Geraldine Maurice, son of Gerald (filius Gerald), who accompanied the Normans in their invasion of England in 1066. The prefix "Fitz" to the

name Gerald which has so much puzzled antiquarians is thus explained: In contracting the word "filius" (filius Geraldi) the old scribes drew a stroke across the "l" to denote the omission of the following "l" and thus changing the word to "fi s." The letter "z" is the usual contraction of "us," thus making the word look like "fitz." The line of descent of the Fitz Gerald family for sixteen generations which follow is from the Linea Antiqua and from other authentic sources:

(I) Otho Geraldino, according to the Battle Abbey Book, went into England from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and was one of the chief commanders, and, according to Sir William Dugdale's "Baronage of England," was the sixth of that king, created a baron. This Otho had two sons, Waltero and Robert. (II) Waltero Geraldino was the ancestor of all the FitzGerals of Ireland, and of all the barons of Windsor till the male issue of the Windsor line became extinct. (III) Gerald, from whom the surname of Geraldine was changed to FitzGerald. (IV) Maurice FitzGerald, the first to assume the name of Gerald, which thus became hereditary. He was one of the first and principal invaders of Ireland, A. D. 1169. From this Maurice descended the two principal lines of the Earls of Desmond and the Dukes of Leinster. (V) Gerald FitzGerald. (VI) Maurice. (VII) Thomas, Baron of Geashill, was the first of the family to get into Kildare, where he built the Castle of Geashill, and was made Baron, as he was also of Sligo, Tirconnell and Karry. (VIII) John, the first Earl of Kildare. (IX) Thomas, second Earl, died 1390. (X) Maurice, fourth Earl, died 1410. (XI) John Cam, sixth Earl, died 1427. (XII) Thomas, seventh Earl, died 1477. (XIII) Gerald, eighth Earl. (XIV) Gerald Oge, ninth Earl, was impeached of high treason and in September, 1534, died in the Tower of London. "Silken Thomas," the famous General, who died in 1537, was the tenth Earl. (XV) Edward, second son of Gerald Oge.

James Edward FitzGerald, grandfather of Charles Louis FitzGerald, of Newark, a descendant of Otho Geraldine, mentioned above, was born in Ireland, and immigrated to America in 1817, settling in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania.

His son, James Edmund FitzGerald, deceased, was a prominent grocer and contractor of Binghamton, New York. He served gallantly in the Civil War under Colonel Edmund L. Dana, Company H, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, actively participating in the Battle of Antietam and many other bloody contests. He later became a member of the National Guard of the State of New York, under Captain Laurel L. Olmsted, Battery L, Seventh Division. He married Mary Ryan, deceased, a native of Pennsylvania. Four children were born of this marriage: Edward Edmund; Minnie, deceased; Charles Louis, mentioned below; Catharine, now Mrs. Alfred Rawson, of East Orange, New Jersey.

Charles Louis FitzGerald prepared for college in the schools of his native city and was a student at St. James' College, Binghamton. Soon after completing his education he entered the bicycle business, which he continued until 1900, when realizing the great opportunity offered in the growing automobile industry, he entered the employ of the Electric Vehicle Company, New York City. He remained with this company until 1905, when he became associated with the Auto Car Company, in New York City, where he remained for two years, resigning to go with the Packard Motor Car Company of New York. After a very successful period in New York City, he was made manager of the Newark Branch of the Packard Motor Car Company, April 1, 1909, which position he still retains.

The Packard Motor Car Company is one of the largest automobile manufacturing companies in the world. The car was first manufactured in 1899 by Mr. J. W. Packard, at Warren, Ohio, and was marketed by the automobile department of the New York and Ohio Company. This company was reorganized as the Ohio Automobile Company, with Mr. Packard as its president, and the output was largely increased. In 1903, Detroit capital becoming interested in the company, it was again reorganized as the Packard Motor Car Company, and the business was removed to Detroit, Michigan. The original factory in Detroit covered about two acres of floor space, and at this time, owing to the rapid development of the company's business, the plant covers over thirty-three acres. This great increase of production is due to the company's ability to produce cars of the highest type and excellence. During the year 1912-13 this enormous corporation sold 3,994 cars, the highest number of high-grade cars produced in this length of time by any manufacturer in the world.

Mr. FitzGerald is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and president of the Holy Name Society of the Blessed Sacrament Church of Newark; president of the New Jersey Automobile Exhibition Company, which officially controls the automobile shows held in Newark; a member of the Automobile Club of America, New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, Union Club, Newark Motor Club, Downtown Club, Board of Trade and the New Jersey Automobile Trade Association, now serving on its board of governors.

He married Mabel L. Morrison, daughter of a prominent manufacturer of Montreal, Canada. They have two children: Helen Lillian, born May 24, 1906; Robert Paul, born March 30, 1910.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE DIAS, M. D.

Joseph Lawrence Dias was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 25, 1880, a son of Raymond Lawrence and Josephine (Francis) Dias, the former, now deceased, at that time a general merchant of the town.

Dr. Dias was graduated from the High School of his native town in 1899, then matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, from which he was graduated in the class of 1903 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. One year was spent in practice as an interne in the Eastern District Hospital of Brooklyn, New York. In February, 1904, he located in Newark, and there established himself in the practice of his chosen profession. He immediately commenced to specialize, choosing as his specialty diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and the results he has achieved have proved the wisdom of this course. For a number of years he has been clinical assistant at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He has affiliated with the following-named organizations in various capacities: Member and has held office in the Doctors' Club of Newark; member Essex County Medical Society; Medical Society of New Jersey; American Medical Association; Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey; New Jersey Anatomical and Pathological Society. His fraternal affiliations are with Northern Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons of Newark; Amity Chapter, No. 160, Royal Arch Masons of New York City; Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, of New York City; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Newark. His political support is given to the Republican party.

CHARLES R. HEDDEN

Charles Roreback Hedden, a prosperous and influential business man, president of the Hedden Construction Company, builders of Metropolitan Tower, New York, and Prudential building, Newark, New Jersey, was born March 25, 1852, son of Viner Jones Hedden and Elmira V. Meeker (Halsey) Hedden. The family is of English-Scotch extraction, the founder of the American branch having come to this country prior to 1634. They settled in New Jersey in early days and have since been identified with New Jersey history.

Charles R. Hedden has long been recognized as one of the foremost builders in New York and Newark, and has erected some of the finest and largest buildings in the country, among which may be mentioned the Prudential group of buildings, Newark, New Jersey; the Metropolitan building, including the famous Tower; the City Investing building; the American Bank Note building; the New Fifth Avenue building; the Automobile Club of America building; the American Surety building; the Life Publishing Building; the Montiflore Home; the Eagle building; the Howard Savings Bank, Newark; the American Insurance Company; the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance building, Newark; the Kinney building, Newark, and many others.

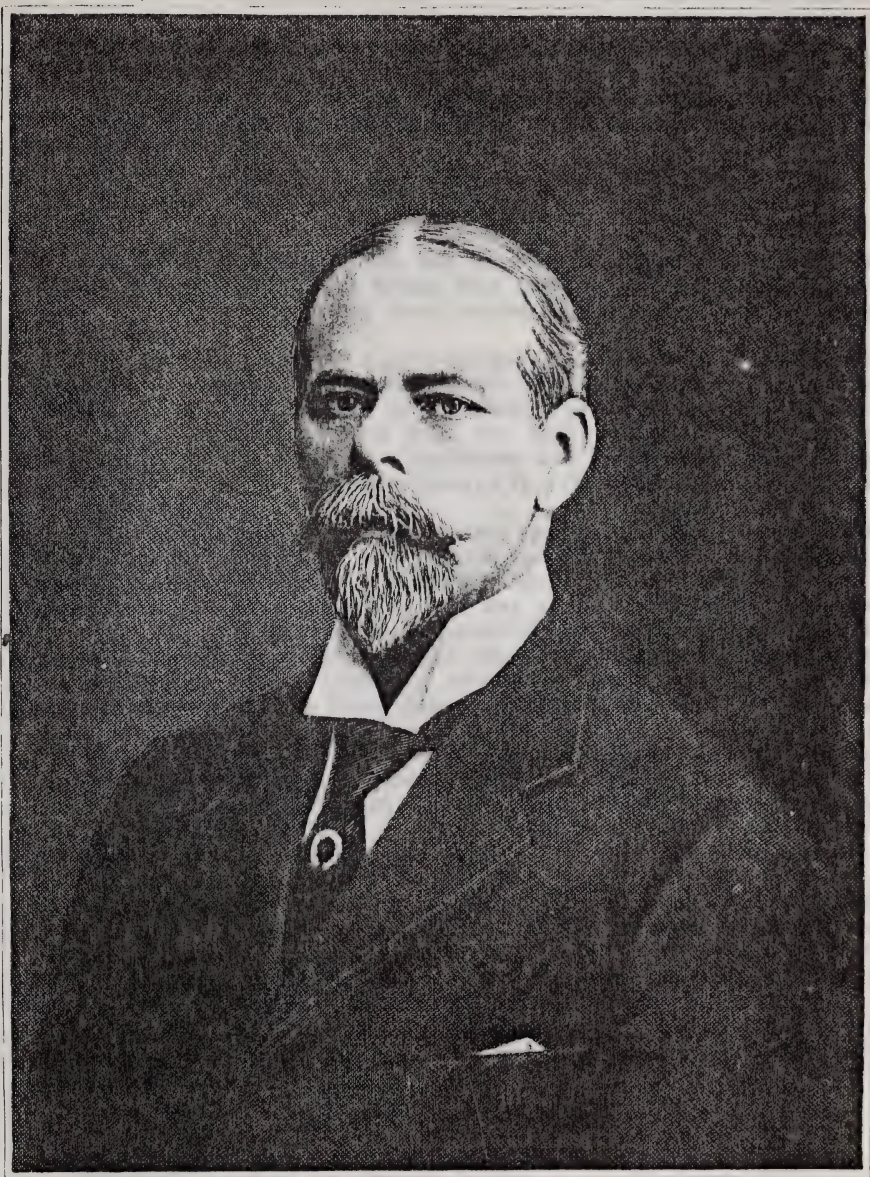
June 17, 1874, Mr. Hedden married Martha, daughter of Henry and Mary Etta (Devoe) Havell. They have two children, Etta and Lillian.

THEODORE M. WOODLAND

Theodore M. Woodland, who has gained a high reputation among jewelers for the high standard of work which his company produces, is a native of Newark, the seat of the large manufacturing establishments with which he is connected.

His education began in the public schools, and was finished in St. Paul's Preparatory School, for, like so many eminently successful men of large affairs, he was not a college graduate, yet acquired a fund of information which afforded him an excellent equipment in every walk of life in which he has engaged. On leaving school he entered the employ of H. Elcox & Company, manufacturing jewelers, of Newark, which later became the firm of Larter, Elcox & Company. Under the latter organization he became junior member of the firm, and remained in that position for five years. In 1895 he became junior member of the firm of Jones & Woodland, ten years later incorporated under the name of the Jones & Woodland Company, of which he is now vice-president and treasurer. His company makes a specialty of high-grade rings. He is also connected with the Brasler Company, of which he is treasurer, a firm which manufactures a line of the finest jewelry made in the United States.

Mr. Woodland also has other important business relations, being a director of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, of the Union National Bank of Newark, and of the Essex County Trust Company, of East Orange. He is also a director of the First National Bank, of West Orange, of which he was one of the organizers. Mr. Woodland holds membership in the Essex Club, the Essex County Country Club, of West Orange, and the Jewelers' Club, of Philadelphia. He is also deeply interested in public affairs. With the great army of men of large affairs, he is true to the Republican party, as guardian of the manufacturing interests of the whole country. He has long taken an active part in promoting the success of that organiza-



Theo M. Goodland

tion by personal effort, and is chairman of the executive committee of the party in West Orange.

In 1899 Mr. Woodland married Miss Lillian Thompson, a daughter of the late Henry Thompson, of Jersey City, and they have one child, Thompson Woodland.

LOUIS WEISS, M. D.

Dr. Louis Weiss, physician and surgeon, of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is a son of Bernard Weiss, who came to Newark in 1885, and for most of the time since has been successfully engaged in the coal and ice business.

Dr. Weiss was born in Austro-Hungary, January 6, 1877, and received some of his elementary education in the land of his birth. This thorough foundation was supplemented by his training in the public schools of Newark, where he was graduated from the High School in 1896. He then matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York City, being graduated in 1900 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After graduation Dr. Weiss became surgical assistant to Dr. William Buermann, in the Newark City Clinics, later succeeded Dr. Buermann as head of the Surgical Department of City Clinics, and held this office until his resignation. He is at present (1913) one of the district city physicians of Newark. He is a member of the medical staff of the Newark Maternity Hospital and also has charge of the clinic for children in connection with that institution. He is connected with many organizations as a member, among them being: The Essex County, State and American Medical associations; Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey; Anatomical and Pathological Society; Newark Medical League; German Medical Society of the City of New York; Apex Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he is the medical examiner; Court Seth Boyden, Independent Order of Foresters; Hegira Temple, No. 161, D. O. K. K.; New Jersey Lodge, No. 38, Order of Brith Abraham; Gerechtigkeits Lodge, No. 25, Independent Order of Brith Abraham; Independent Order B'nai B'rith. At various times he has been the physician for all of these fraternal associations. He is a great lover of outdoor recreation. In political matters Dr. Weiss gives his support to the Republican party, though he takes no active part in the public affairs of the community. He is, however, heartily in favor of any project which has for its object the betterment of municipal conditions.

Dr. Weiss married Henrietta, daughter of H. B. Epstein, a Newark merchant, and to them have been born children: Harry Benjamin, Milton Willard and Beulah Miriam.

WALTER C. JACOBS

The business of electrotyping has become an indispensable one in connection with the printing industry, and it is in use wherever a printing press is to be found that does work of any importance. In Newark, New Jersey, it was made a success through the far-sightedness and business acumen of Walter C. Jacobs, who had many difficulties to contend with when he first established his plant, in the way of prognostications as to the undoubted failure of the enterprise, as being far too near the great city of New York.

Mr. Jacobs, with his native business talent, would not allow himself to be influenced by any prophecies of this sort, and his success has proved his wisdom.

Born in Newark, July 16, 1873, he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. and A. Jacobs. The elementary education of Walter C. Jacobs was acquired in the German and English school on Beacon street, and he then became a pupil in the Morton Street Public School. Upon his graduation from this institution he was apprenticed to learn the printers' trade with the Baker Printing Company, with whom he remained for a period of three years. He finished his apprenticeship with several different firms in Newark and in New York, and acquired a most thorough knowledge of the trade in every detail. Recognizing the great future that there was for an electrotyping business in the city of Newark, he established his present company in 1903 in the old Advertiser building, which was on the present site of the new Kinney building. For three years he was engaged in the successful conduct of a plant at this location, then, having outgrown the accommodations of the building, they removed to Clinton, and again moved for a similar reason to the present location, Nos. 9-11-13 Campbell street. The company organized by Mr. Jacobs operates under the name of The Central Electrotype Foundry Company, of Newark, and Mr. Jacobs is president of the corporation. It is the largest and best-equipped concern of its kind in this vicinity, and has its affiliations throughout the country. They are able to manufacture any kind of printing plate, whether flat or curved, and the excellence of the work executed has gained for them a reputation second to none. Mr. Jacobs perfected the Amalgatype Plate in 1909, which is an immense improvement on those in use prior to its invention. Color and process work executed by means of it is far above par, and for color work it has proved itself far superior to copper plate. In addition to being president of the above-mentioned corporation, Mr. Jacobs is connected in various capacities with a number of financial enterprises, among them being: Member of the Newark Board of Trade, director in the Broad and Market National Bank, president of the Unity and Fifth Ward Building and Loan Associations. He is also a member of: Automobile Club, Arion Singing Society, Improved Order of Heptasophs and Woodmen of America.

Walter C. Jacobs married, in Newark, October, 1899, H. Belle, daughter of Edward and Margaret Hayhurst, and has children, both attending the public schools of the city: Dorothy Vivian, aged thirteen years, and Walter A., ten years of age. Mr. Jacobs is a man of indomitable perseverance, and when he once embarks upon an undertaking, it is a foregone conclusion that it will be carried to a successful finish. While fearless in carrying out the ideas with which his brain teems, he is ever ready to listen to the opinions of others, and readily adopts plans which he considers superior in any respect to those he has had under consideration. He is genial and courteous in his manner, and this has gained for him recognition in all classes of society.

GEORGE O. WELSHMAN, M. D.

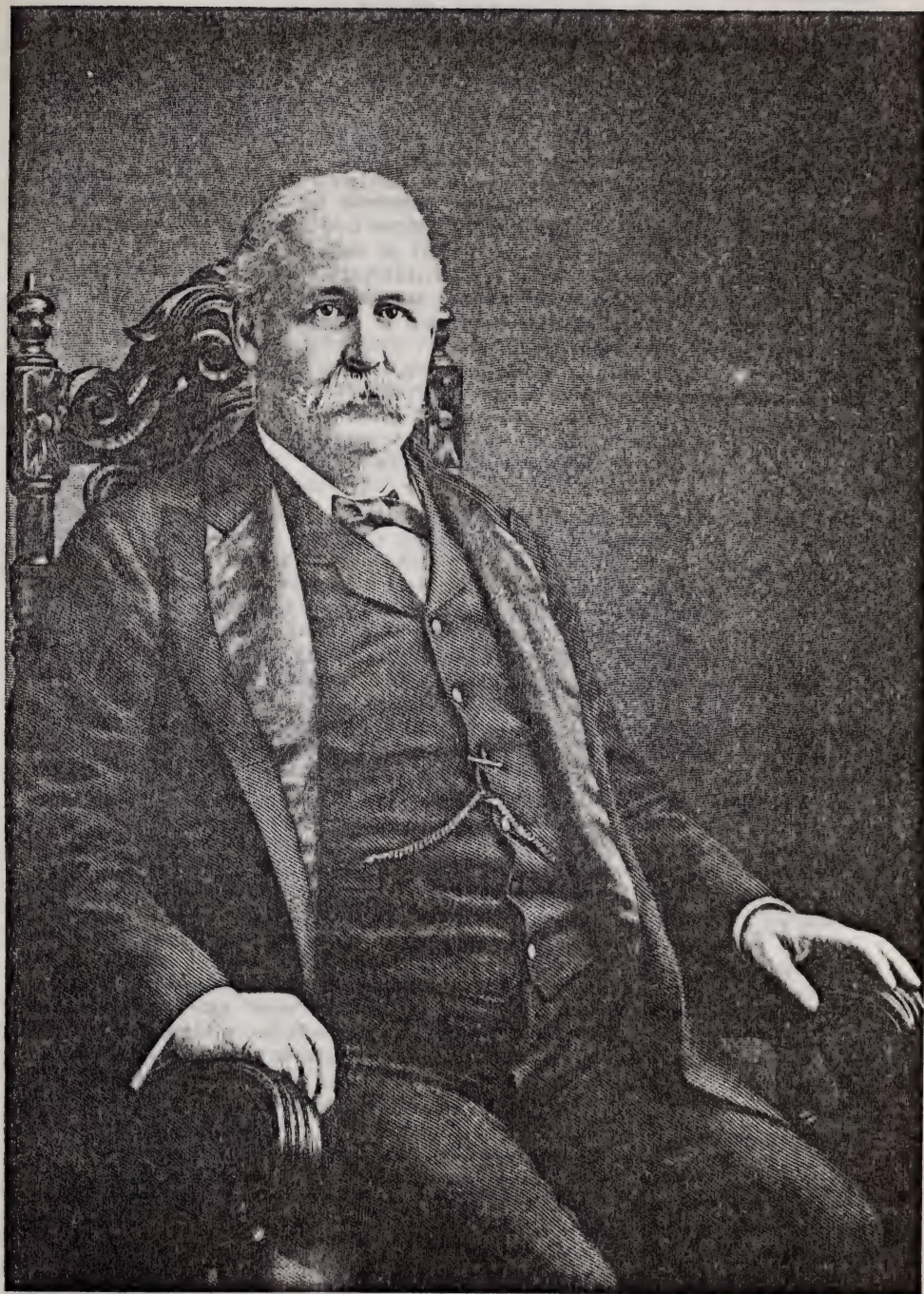
The medical profession is ably represented in the city of Newark, New Jersey, and among those who have gained local distinction in this noble field of industry is Dr. George O. Welshman, who makes a specialty of diseases of children. His father, William Welshman, who has now retired from active business life, was for many years engaged in business as a merchant in Caldwell.

Dr. Welshman was born in Caldwell, New Jersey, January 7, 1873. He attended the public and high schools of that place until 1892. In that year he enrolled as a student of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Columbia University, New York City, and was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The next year was occupied with clinical work in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and during the latter part of 1896 he established himself in private practice in Newark. For some time he was connected with St. James' Hospital, Newark, as assistant visiting physician, and was also a member of the adjunct staff of that institution. Becoming attending physician to the Caldwell Home for Crippled Children, his interest was thoroughly aroused in this direction, and he commenced making a special study of the treatment of the diseases of children, and has been remarkably successful in the number of cures he has effected. He has not, however, abandoned the general practice of medicine, and has a large and satisfactory number of patients who repose full confidence in his ability, and entertain for him the highest esteem. As far as business is concerned, Dr. Welshman is connected with the United Land Company, in which he holds the office of director. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City; the Essex County, State and American Medical societies, and the Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey. He is also a member of Northern Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons; St. Paul Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Garret A. Hobart Lodge, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Dr. Welshman married Alice V., daughter of Thomas Oliver, of Newark. She is a member of the Baptist church, active in church work and auxiliary societies, and holds official position with the Young Men's Christian and Young Women's Christian associations. Dr. Welshman is a member of the Congregational church. Modest and unassuming in his demeanor, Dr. Welshman is yet a man of fine presence and great dignity of manner. This is combined with an innate and acquired force of character which render him an indefatigable worker, and his true unselfishness makes him dearly beloved among all classes.

RIGHT REV. ABBOT ERNEST HELMSTETTER, O. S. B.

Right Rev. Abbot Ernest Helmstetter, O. S. B., was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 7, 1859. His primary education was received at the parochial school of St. Benedict's Church. In 1872 he entered St. Benedict's College. Two years later he went to St. Vincent's College, Pennsylvania, where, after completing the classical course, he entered the Novitiate of the Benedictine Order at the same place. A year later (1879) he pronounced his vows, and on June 20, 1884, he was ordained priest. In 1884-85 he taught sciences at St. Vincent's College. In 1885 he joined the newly founded Abbey in his native city. Here his abbot appointed him to a professorship at St. Benedict's College, which office he held until his election as abbot. In 1889 he was made prior and procurator of St. Mary's Abbey. For six years he was director of St. Benedict's College. After the death of Abbot Hilary, he was elected abbot on January 4, 1910, and confirmed as such by the Apostolic See on January 22. His solemn blessing and installation took place on April 5, 1910. During his administration many improvements were made in the Abbey. The Abbey Building was enlarged and a new St. Benedict's College built.



ANDREW KIRKPATRICK.

WHY THE ST. LOUIS BOAT



part in his native land in the uprising of the Earl of Mar, who supported the cause of Prince Charles, the "Young Pretender" to the throne of England, lost by his grandfather, King James II., in the religious and political upheaval of the eighteenth century. This first of the Kirkpatricks was exiled by law, and leaving his home in Dumfries, Scotland, fled with his family to Belfast, Ireland. Further removal becoming necessary for this outlawed clansman, he emigrated to America, and settled in Somerset County, New Jersey, near Basking Ridge. Here he died in 1758, leaving a son, David. Both he and his sons were strong Presbyterians, although he had shed his blood in support of a Roman Catholic candidate for the sovereignty of England. David Kirkpatrick was a plain man, of quiet and unpretentious manners, held in great respect by all his neighbors for his honest and industrious character, but who never attempted to gain prominence in public office. He was born about 1720, and died in 1814, having reached several years more than the span of ninety. He married Mary McEwan, and among their children was a son, Andrew, who was two years old at the time of the death of his gallant chivalrous grandfather. This second Andrew reached the age of seventy-five years, and died in 1831.

Andrew Kirkpatrick, according to the wishes of his father, should have become a clergyman. His early education was presumably in his father's hands, but after the proper preparation he entered the then College of New Jersey, now known as Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1775. For several months he then tried studies for a course in divinity with Rev. Dr. Kennedy; but his own preferences were at odds with those of his father, and he soon declined to further continue in this line, taking up in its stead the study of law. His father was much offended and refused to give him further support at home. Young Kirkpatrick was offered an opportunity to tutor in a Virginia family, and accordingly went out into the world. Later work of the same kind brought him again into New Jersey, and he was employed in both Esopus and New Brunswick in tutoring boys for college. His legal studies were carried on in the office of Hon. William Paterson, who was at various times Governor of New Jersey, and Justice of the United States Supreme Court. This well-known lawyer gave a thorough preparation to the young clerks who entered his employ and grounded Kirkpatrick well in principles of law. He was thus enabled to obtain his bar admission in 1785. Misfortune in the form of a fire that destroyed his office and library in Morristown terminated his short period of practice in that town. Moving to New Brunswick, where he had already a circle of acquaintances, he soon made his talents known. In the words of a friend, "he added to his native ability, which was uncommonly great, a most untiring industry; and the combination of these characteristics, with his stern integrity, soon won for him a leading position at the bar, not only in his own country, but all over the State."

His success led to official honors, and at the age of forty-one he was considered for membership in the New Jersey Assembly, to which body he was elected in 1797 as its representative from Middlesex County. Another honor was soon afterward proffered him in the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and he resigned from the Legislature in January, 1798, to accept it. In 1804 he was further distinguished by election to the seat of Chief Justice, following Mr. Kinsey, and was thereafter twice re-elected. Thus for twenty-seven years he gave faithful and reliable service to his State on the bench of its Supreme Court, all but six years serving as Chief Justice. The wisdom of his choice of a profession

must have softened his father's judgment of an earlier day, and the older man passed from this earth with nothing but feelings of the proudest gratification in the success of the son who had not felt that inward call towards the ministry which his father had desired. Among those who listened to Andrew Kirkpatrick's decisions none came but must have been impressed with their firmness of logic, soundness of learning and analytical power. His personal bearing preserved the dignity that was his due, and the expressions of his acute mentality awoke the admiration of all who heard. He was an ideal judge, a public-spirited citizen, interested and leading in causes for the betterment of the existing condition of things generally, and always displaying his Presbyterian training in the simplicity and piety of his nature. One of his ideas which was adopted in the procedure in court was the creation of the office of court reporter to preserve decisions of the Supreme Court, that they might constitute a basis of precedent for the later conduct of cases. This alone has made his name one to merit the praise of all State lawyers.

Among the educational institutions whose growth he fostered was the Theological Seminary at Princeton, of which he was the founder and first president of its board of trustees. He also took interest in the management of affairs of Princeton College, and was one of its trustees from 1809 until 1831, the year of his death. His political principles drew him into the ranks of the Anti-Federalist, or Republican, party, which later took the name of Democratic, and for which he allowed his name to be used on one occasion as its candidate for Governor. The virtues and characteristics which appeared in Chief Justice Kirkpatrick's public career were as markedly evident in the home circle.

He married, November 1, 1792, Jane, daughter of Colonel John and Margaret (Hodge) Bayard, born July 12, 1772, died February 6, 1851. Her father was of Pennsylvanian origin, and had a distinguished career as an officer in the Continental army during the Revolution. Mrs. Kirkpatrick not only possessed a lovely look and character, being noted for her charities as well as social success, but also appeared in the guise of an authoress, producing a book entitled "The Light of Other Days," which was edited and prepared for publication by Mrs. Jane E. Cogswell, her daughter, also a gifted woman. Their oldest son was J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, a fortunate and noted merchant in foreign trade, whose son Andrew appears in a later sketch as Judge of the United States District Court in New Jersey.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK

Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, a modern jurist of distinction, was the son of John Bayard and Margaret (Weaver) Kirkpatrick, born in Washington, District of Columbia, October 8, 1844, died in Newark, New Jersey, May 4, 1904.

His ancestry, referred to in an earlier sketch, will be briefly noted here. The social refinement of his family, supplemented by intellectual achievements and official position in each generation, made them leaders in the organization of the State of New Jersey from the Colonial government of the eighteenth century. His grandfather, Andrew Kirkpatrick, gained eminence as one of the greatest Chief Justices of the Supreme Court in New Jersey, who also served a portion of a term in the New Jersey Assembly, and whose decisions are standards in the guidance of litigation to this day. His father, David Kirkpatrick, a plain farmer, of sternly religious bent,

lived to more than ninety years of age, and was responsible for his son's early education in preparation for college and his first chosen profession of the ministry. His father was the American emigrant, an outlawed follower of the dethroned pretenders of the Stuart family to the English crown, who died in 1758.

Andrew Kirkpatrick (2) was born during the temporary residence of his parents in Washington, while his father was Third Auditor of the Treasury Department. They were thus familiar with all the interesting people who formed the upper social circles of that day. John Bayard Kirkpatrick himself was a wealthy merchant, one of those who first engaged in the romantic foreign trade, after the opening of the treaty ports in China and Japan. He was thus a noteworthy figure among the enterprising business men that made America a synonym for great and daring achievement along lines of trade never attempted before. Soon after Andrew's birth the family again made its home in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Here he received his elementary education, and received the preliminary preparation for college at the Rutgers College Grammar School. He then entered Union College, at Schenectady, New York, and was graduated in 1863, receiving the degree of B. A. Princeton University in 1870 conferred upon him an honorary degree of M. A., and Union College further expressed its appreciation of his legal achievements in bestowing that of LL.D. in 1903. Having chosen the profession of law, his ambition being spurred on its course by the illuminating example of his grandfather, young Kirkpatrick entered the office of the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of Newark, himself a noble example to any man. The student of law worked diligently and was admitted as an attorney at the New Jersey bar in 1866, becoming a counsellor in 1869.

With Mr. Frelinghuysen's friendship and advice, he eagerly accepted the invitation to become a member of the firm under which he had studied, and for several years they enjoyed the association in practice to their mutual advantage. Later Mr. Kirkpatrick formed a partnership with the Hon. Frederick H. Teese, and attained a brilliant reputation at the bar, where he soon became one of the foremost legal lights. His first appointment was received in April, 1885, when Governor Abbett made him Law Judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas, in which position he continued until 1896 by reappointments. He then resigned this position on receiving the chair of Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey from President Cleveland, and which important office he held until the end of his days. Many complimentary things have been said of Judge Kirkpatrick's long and honorable career on the New Jersey bench. One of these may be quoted in part: "His legal knowledge was brought to bear on the cases, to the disentanglement of many knotty problems. His record as a Federal Judge was brilliant, and to his courtesy and humanity there were hundreds to testify. * * * Because of the soundness of his judgment his opinions carried weight in the legal world. They were regarded as peculiarly clear in statement, and had the quality of being easily comprehended by the lay mind."

Some of the most noteworthy cases which came up for his decision were connected with the United States Steel Company, the United States Ship-building Company, and the "Asphalt Trust." His administrative ability was as great as his capacity for the duties of a Judge, and at one time he was made receiver of the Domestic Manufacturing Company, upon its failure in 1893. He had authority to continue its production of Domestic sewing machines, and was able to keep the factories open, in spite of the panicky

atmosphere of business at that period, and hundreds of employees were able to keep at work. At the end of his receivership he was able to deliver the property to its stockholders, entirely clear of all its embarrassments, and with sufficient assets to pay its creditors in full. His business interests were many, and he helped to organize the Federal Trust Company, of which he was at one time president; he was a director in the Howard Savings Institution, treasurer of the T. P. Howell Company, director of the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, and of the Newark Gas Company. He also was one of the Newark City Hall Commissioners and a member of the Sinking Fund Commission. In club life he was a popular member of several organizations. He was one of the original governors of the Essex Club, and one of the organizers of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the Jeffersonian Club.

Andrew Kirkpatrick married (first) in 1869, Alice, daughter of Joel W. Condit, by whom he had three children: Andrew, John Bayard and Alice. He married (second) in 1883, Louise C., daughter of Theodore P. Howell. They also had three children: Littleton, Isabelle and Elizabeth.

J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK

J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, president of various important corporations, was born in Newark, May 1, 1872, and is the son of Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick and his first wife, Alice Condit. His distinguished ancestry and their record in courts of law easily settled the question of Mr. Kirkpatrick's profession.

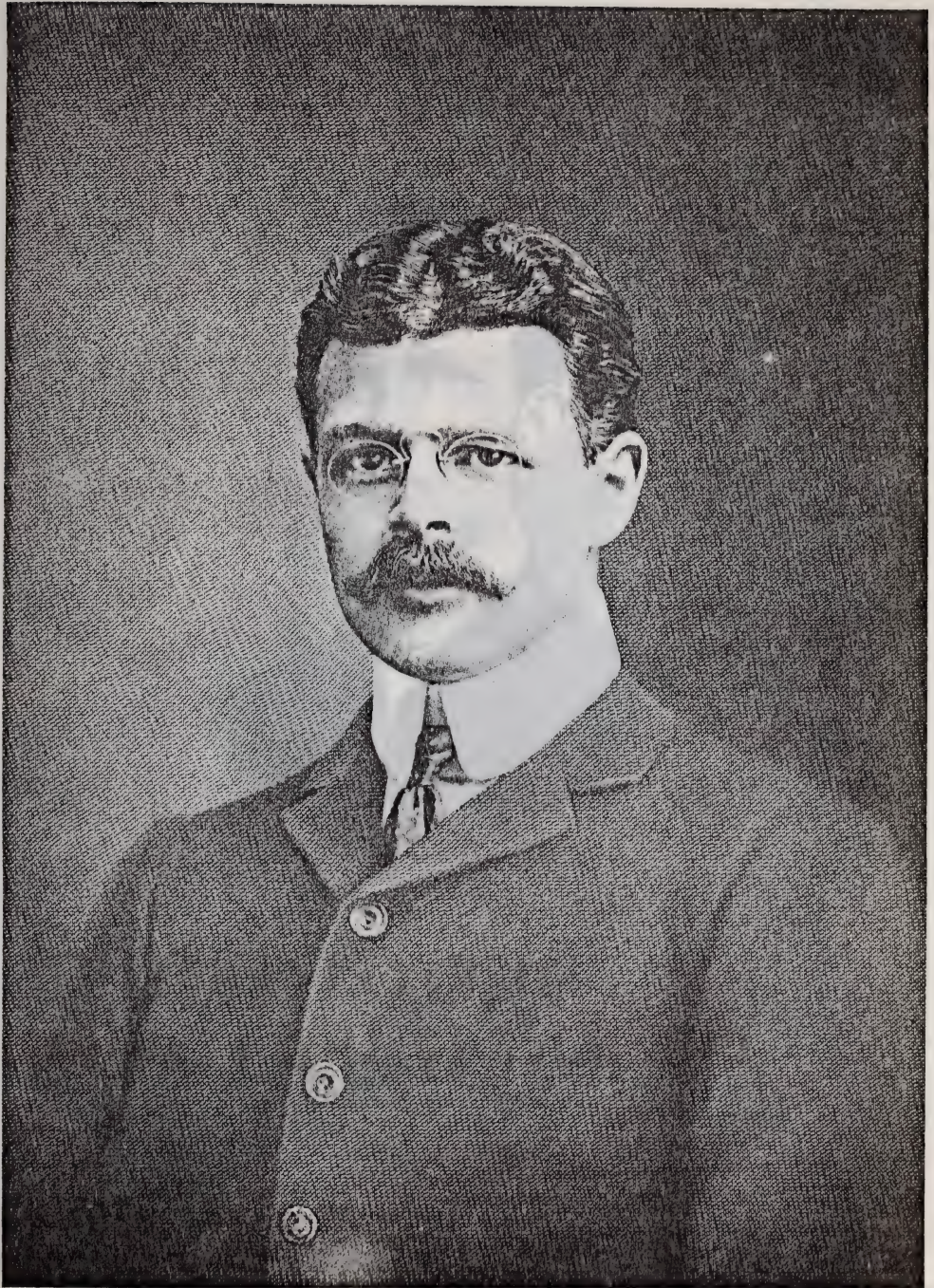
His preparatory education was received at the St. Paul School, Concord, New Hampshire, for five years. He then entered Harvard College, whence he was graduated in 1894. A further course in the Harvard Law School fitted him for his career, and he received his diploma in 1897. His first practical experience was obtained in the office of Coult & Howell, and he received his admission as attorney in February, 1898. In 1901 he became a counsellor. His ability in this chosen field was quickly shown, and he has built up an ever increasing clientele. Future honors no doubt await one so eminently fitted to occupy a prominent place at the New Jersey bar.

Mr. Kirkpatrick has held the office of president in the New Jersey Title and Abstract Company; the same honor is accorded him with the Lawyers' Title Guaranty Company. At present he is vice-president and secretary of the Neptune Meter Company, which is one of the largest organizations of its kind in the country. His political connections are Democratic.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is a great worker among societies and is an interested member of the New Jersey Historical Society, Washington Association of Morristown, Engineers' Club of New York, Harvard Club of New York, Harvard Club of Pennsylvania, Harvard Club of New Jersey, and the Lawyers' Club of New York. He is connected with Grace Episcopal Church, of Newark. He is also a trustee of St. Matthew's German Episcopal Church, of Newark.

FREDERIC MONTAGUE PENLEY PEARSE

The legal profession is ably represented in the city of Newark, New Jersey, in the person of Frederic Montague Penley Pearse, attorney and counsellor-at-law, who has his offices at No. 738 Broad street. In and out of his chosen profession he has proved himself the possessor of marked ability, original ideas and decided views. In business transactions he exhibits a



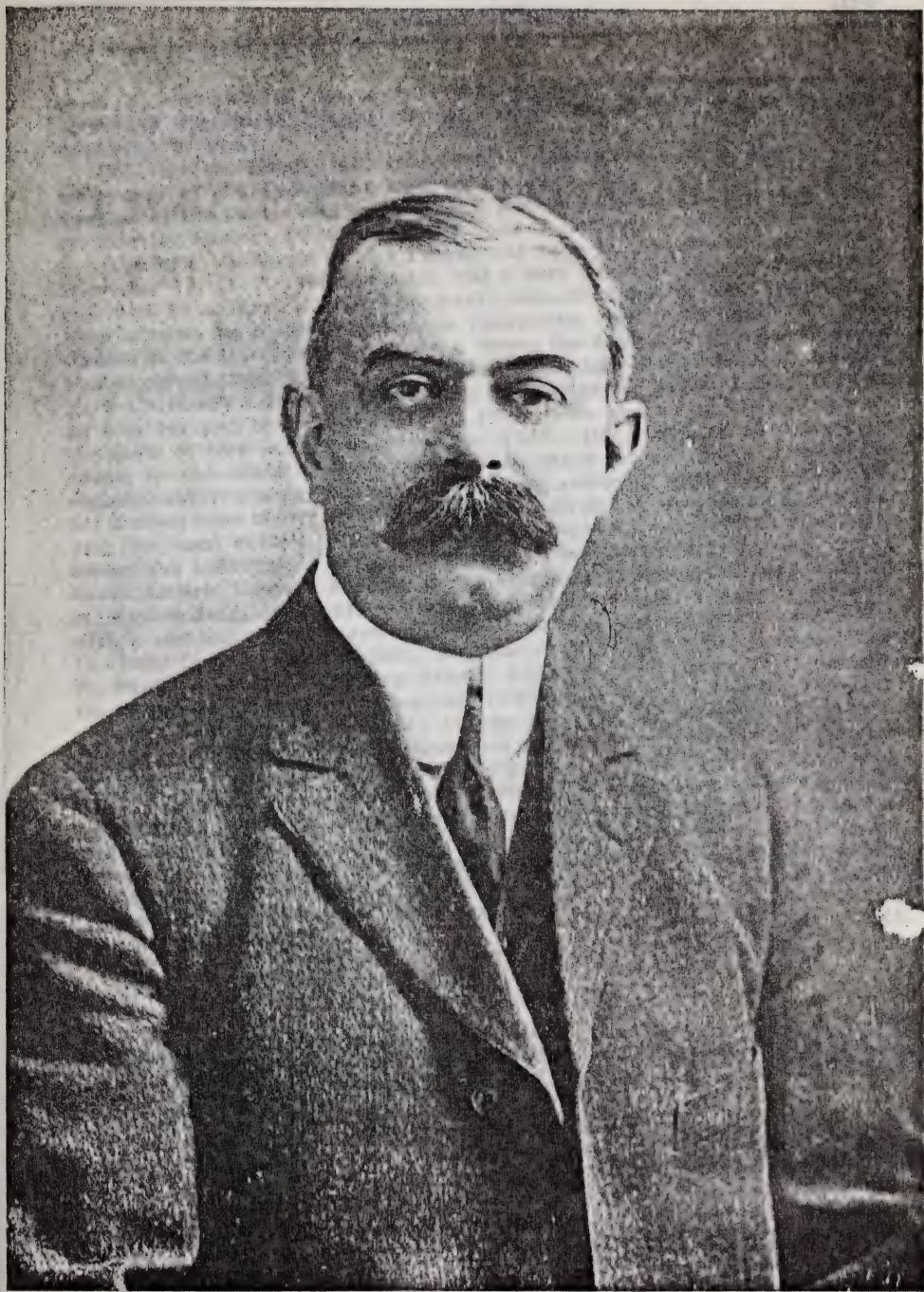
J. B. Kirkpatrick





Frederick H. Sears

Joseph H. Brown



Joseph K. Francis



Joseph H. H. H. H.

quick appreciation of the salient features of an enterprise, and he has invariable success in getting to the foundation of any project or case submitted to him.

His father, Henry Montague Penley Pearse, was well known as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a highly valued member of the Forty-seventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New York. He married Harriet Berry Hulin and resided in South Amboy, New Jersey.

Frederic Montague Penley Pearse was born in Red Bank, New Jersey, December 18, 1877. His education was a very complete and most excellent one, and he at first attended St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, from whence he went to Columbia University, New York City. He next studied at the New York Law School, where the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him; he also studied in the Law Department of the New York University. He was admitted to the bar of the State of New York as an attorney and counsellor-at-law in July, 1900, and as attorney at law in the State of New Jersey, in November, 1901. His admission as counsellor-at-law in the State of New Jersey took place in November, 1904. His eminent abilities soon became apparent and attracted attention, and it was but a short time before he was selected to hold official position in connection with his legal duties. Among the public offices he has held may be mentioned the following: Borough attorney of South Amboy; city solicitor of South Amboy; borough attorney of Metuchen, New Jersey; borough attorney of Mantoloking; surrogate of Middlesex County. Mr. Pearse is affiliated with a number of social and other organizations, among them being: The Lawyers' Club of Essex County; Knights of Pythias; Alumni Association of St. Paul's School; New Jersey Alumni Association of Columbia University; the Metuchen Club. His religious adherence is given to the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Pearse married at South Amboy, June 4, 1902, Margery, daughter of George and Anna (Ridgway) Such, and has children: Frederick Montague Penley, Jr., born November 18, 1904, and George Such, born May 9, 1907. Physically and mentally Mr. Pearse is a man of great vigor and determination. He is endowed with notable social gifts, charm of manner and voice being among them, and has a keen sense of humor, which he has often used in a most successful manner while arguing the merits of a case. He is a brilliant and forcible speaker, and has a rich flow of language at his command. At all times he takes his place in the foremost rank of incement and progress.

JOSEPH K. FRANKS

Joseph K. Franks, a resident of Newark, a lawyer of ability and experience, is a native of the city in which he now resides, born August 2, 1868, son of John and Margaret A. Franks, honored and esteemed citizens of Newark.

He attended the public schools of his native city, including the High School, from which he was graduated in 1885. His tastes and inclinations led to his choice of law for a profession, and in order to qualify himself for that work he became a student in the law department of the University of the City of New York, graduating therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1890. He also gained additional knowledge along that line by a course of study in the office of Charles A. Felck, one of the leading lawyers of Newark, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1891, and as a counsellor in June, 1894. For many years after his admission

he was actively associated in practice with the law firm of Hayes & Lambert, of Newark. He is thoroughly versed in legal principles, possesses excellent judgment and sound common sense, and is rapidly attaining a foremost position at the bar.

Mr. Franks married, October 19, 1895, Violet M. Dunn, of Matawan, New Jersey.

TICHENOR-FAIRCHILD

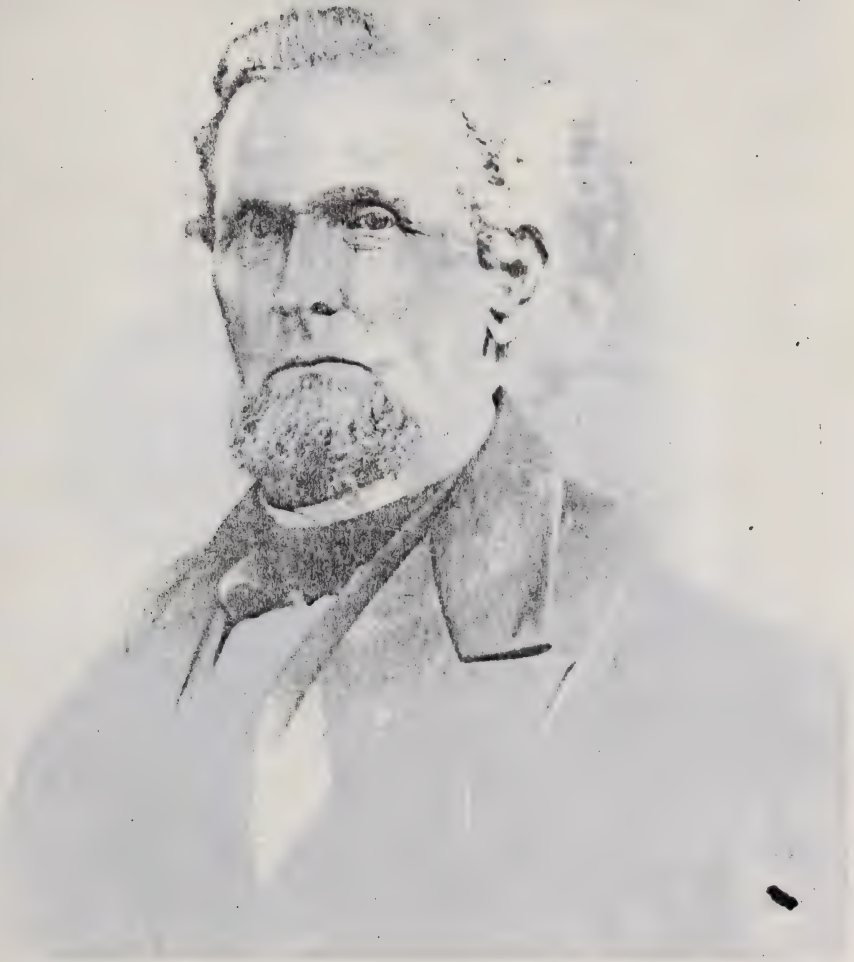
The Tichenor family of Newark, New Jersey, are descendants of Martin Tichenor, or Tichenell, whom tradition says came from France. He took the oath of allegiance to the New Haven Colony in August, 1644, and came to Newark, New Jersey, with the second colony, in 1677, that settled there. He married Mary Charles, in 1651, and had children, namely: John, born in 1653; Abigail, born in 1655; Daniel, born in 1656; Hannah, born in 1659, and Samuel, born in 1660, in the New Haven Colony. His will, dated in 1681, named children: John, Daniel, Samuel, Jonathan (a minor), and Abigail; also a son-in-law, Ensign John Treat, at Newark. Numerous descendants in Essex and other counties of New Jersey trace their origin to these first settlers of Newark; and James H. Tichenor, of Newark, New Jersey, was a lineal descendant of the above-mentioned Martin Tichenor. His father, James Tichenor, married Abigail Huntington Hedden, and had issue among others, a son, whose record follows:

James Hedden Tichenor, third son of James and Abigail (Hedden) Tichenor, was born March 23, 1809, at Newark, New Jersey. He was educated in the local schools of his native city and at the Newark Academy. After leaving school he engaged in the retail shoe business with his father, in Newark; in time he became the junior partner of the business, and retired from active commercial pursuits with a competence, at about fifty years of age. He was an enterprising, public-spirited citizen who was interested in the commercial welfare of Newark, and did whatever possible to secure civic improvement of his native city. He was a member of the Board of Estimate, New Jersey Proprietors, and was president of that board for several years. His first vote was cast for John Quincy Adams for President of the United States; but in the later alignment of the old Whig and Democratic parties, he espoused the latter party and remained a staunch Democrat until his death. He was baptized in the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, during infancy; his father was one of the deacons of that church, but during his latter years he affiliated with the Episcopal church, and died in that faith. He was noted for his strict personal integrity of character, and his word was held as sacred as his bond. He died June 18, 1883, in Newark, New Jersey.

He married Lydia Tuttle Nuttman, youngest daughter of Isaac and Ruth Nuttman, May 30, 1830, at Newark, New Jersey. She was the mother of several children, of whom particular mention is made of the following only:

Ruth Elizabeth Tichenor, their eldest daughter, was born November 21, 1834, at Newark, New Jersey. She was the granddaughter of James Tichenor and Abigail Huntington Hedden in the paternal line, and of Isaac Nuttman and Ruth Cooley on the maternal side. Her education was a matter of much personal solicitude by her parents. She was placed in the best select schools in Newark and later in New York, and graduated from the latter June 13, 1866. Afterward she married Dr. Richard Van Wyck Fairchild, a practicing physician of Parsippany, Morris County, New Jersey, and resided there subsequently. He was a descendant of a Colonial family of the name who settled

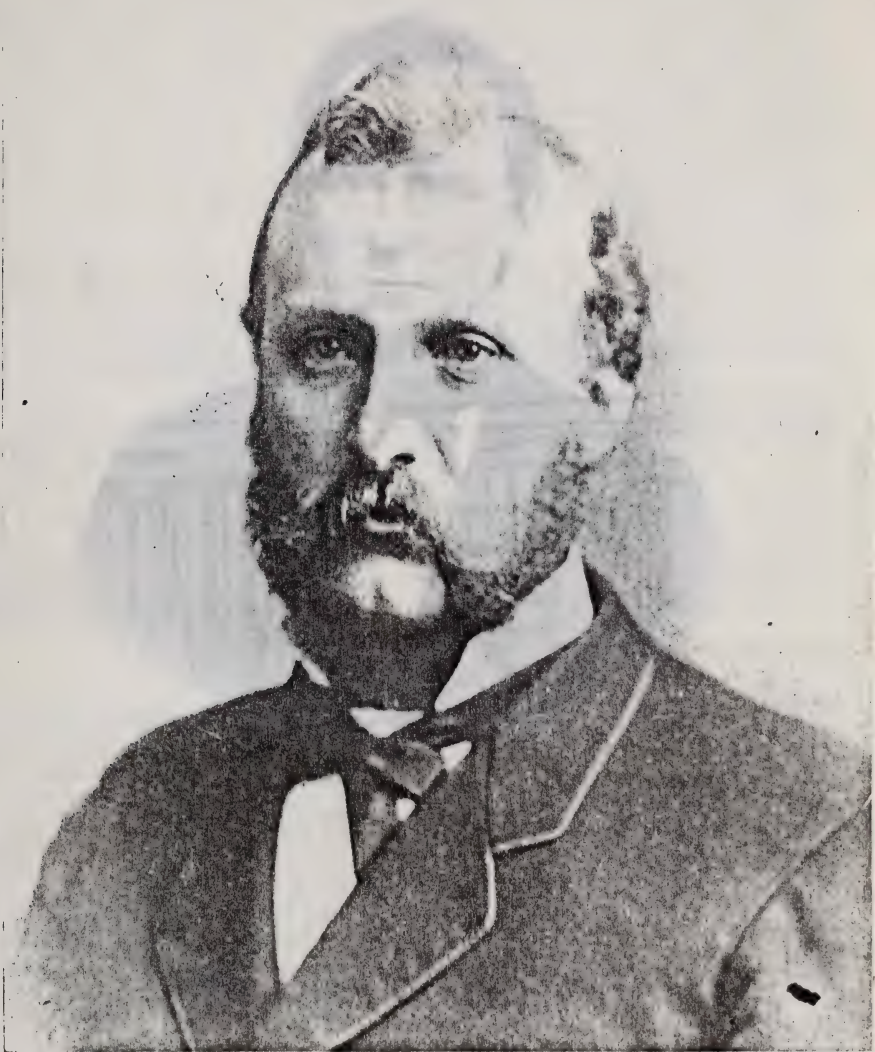
HOUSTON in April 1951 and 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 26



James H. Fickner



Portrait of Mr. [illegible]



Francis M. Tichenor,



Wm. H. H. H. H.



Stephen Fairchild

at Morristown before the Revolution. She has devoted much of her life to charities, and is connected with various local and State social organizations. She is a life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and regent of the Parsippany Chapter; also a life member of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark, New Jersey.

Francis Marion Tichenor, son of James Hedden and Lydia Tuttle (Nuttman) Tichenor, was born December 20, 1840, at Newark, New Jersey. He was educated in the public schools of Newark, and graduated from the Newark High School about 1858; he then attended a boarding school at Hudson, New York, where he remained for about two years and in 1862 began the study of law in the law office of John Q. Hayes, of Newark, New Jersey. In 1866 he was admitted to the Newark bar as an attorney-at-law, and in 1869 as counsellor. He practiced law in the local and State courts of New Jersey, but his business was largely in the Chancery, Probate and Orphans' courts of Essex County. He was president of the Board of Proprietors of East New Jersey, and held many positions of trust in the city of Newark. He was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark from 1869 until his death; a trustee of the Washington Association of Morristown, New Jersey, and a life member of the Memorial Society at Somerville, New Jersey.

He married Elizabeth T. Cornell, daughter of Dr. John Freelinghuysen and Elizabeth (Hall) Cornell, October 8, 1879, at Somerville, New Jersey. She died July 3, 1901, at Newark, New Jersey, and her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, New Jersey. No issue.

Francis Marion Tichenor died October 22, 1906, at Newark, and his remains were laid beside those of his wife in the family burial plot, Greenwood Cemetery, near Newark, New Jersey. Thus passed the lives of husband and wife—the former, a kind friend, trusted adviser and respected citizen, among his fellow countrymen.

FAIRCHILD

Since 1735 the name Fairchild has been well known in Morris County. Thomas Fairchild, a native of England, crossed the Atlantic to the Colony of Connecticut in 1639. Caleb Fairchild, the direct ancestor of the branch of the Fairchild family living in Morris County, located in Whippany, New Jersey, in 1735, and died in May, 1777, aged eighty-four years. His wife and he were members of the First Presbyterian Church as early as 1742. Mathew, the eldest son, born in 1720, died June 5, 1790, aged sixty-nine years. His ten children were all baptized in the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown. The seventh son, Jonathan Fairchild, was born November 3, 1751, baptized December 10, 1752. On September 8, 1733, he married Sarah Howell. He died August 5, 1813, aged sixty-three years.

Dr. Stephen Fairchild, their youngest son, was born in Littleton, Morris County, October 28, 1792. He was a man of strong mentality, possessing a very studious nature. After acquiring a common school education he prepared himself for the practice of medicine. He pursued his studies under the direction of Drs. Ebenezer and Charles E. Pierson, of Morristown, New Jersey; attended medical lectures in Philadelphia for a year, and engaged in practice in New York. Upon the urgent solicitation of many friends he removed to Parsippany, New Jersey, as the successor of Dr. Hartwell, who had recently died. For thirty-six years he was successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen calling, and his pronounced skill and ability made him

the leader of his profession. He was not only an eminent physician, but was an earnest and devout Christian. Few physicians have ever been more loved or honored than Dr. Stephen Fairchild. Death came to him after a long illness, marked by the greatest suffering. He bore it with Christian fortitude; his faith never faltered. He died July 13, 1872, and was laid to rest in the cemetery of Parsippany.

Dr. Stephen Fairchild enjoyed an ideal home life. He was married, May 18, 1818, to Miss Euphemia M. Brinkerhoff, born in Mount Hope, New Jersey, September, 1796, daughter of George D. Brinkerhoff and Euphemia Ashfield. Mr. Brinkerhoff retired from business, purchased a home in Parsippany, and removed his family in 1797. The residence had been a noted tavern in Revolutionary times. It became the birthplace of the children of Dr. Stephen and Euphemia Fairchild. It was destroyed by fire in November, 1874, but was rebuilt on the old site and continued to be the home of Mrs. Euphemia Fairchild through her last years. She died June 20, 1882. She was a lady of the old school—amiable, educated, refined, and a sincere Christian.

The children of Dr. Stephen Fairchild and wife were: Richard Van Wyck, born February 22, 1819, and Eliza S., born October 19, 1820, but died in infancy. The only son followed in his father's footsteps, and the two were associated in business for a number of years, a most ideal relation existing between them. The son was prepared for college in the classical school conducted by Ezra Fairchild, in Mendham, New Jersey. In 1837 he entered the junior class at Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1839. He studied medicine under the professional guidance of his father, and subsequently under Dr. McClelland, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Mott, of New York. He entered upon practice with his father in 1843, and attained eminence in professional circles, for his knowledge was comprehensive and accurate, possessing exceptional skill in the diagnosis of cases and the administration of proper remedies.

Dr. Richard Van Wyck Fairchild was twice married. In November, 1852, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick became his wife, but she died January 16, 1862. On June 13, 1866, Dr. Richard Fairchild married (second) Ruth E. Tichenor, daughter of James H. Tichenor and Lydia T. Nuttman Tichenor, of Newark, New Jersey. Dr. Richard Van Wyck Fairchild died very suddenly, February 24, 1874, and was laid to rest in the family plot in the burial ground at Parsippany. He survived his father hardly two years, and thus they who were united in such ties of love and interested in life were not long separated in death. Many admirable qualities endeared Dr. Fairchild to those who came in contact with him. As a friend he was kind and generous. At Princeton he was the college wit, and this strong vein of humor, combined with his power of imitation and representation, together with his wide and varied information, made him a most agreeable companion and entertaining gentleman. He was an able writer. His nature was not without the poetic side, nor did he lack in musical culture; he was fond of all the arts and interests that elevate humanity and his memory is revered throughout Morris County, New Jersey.

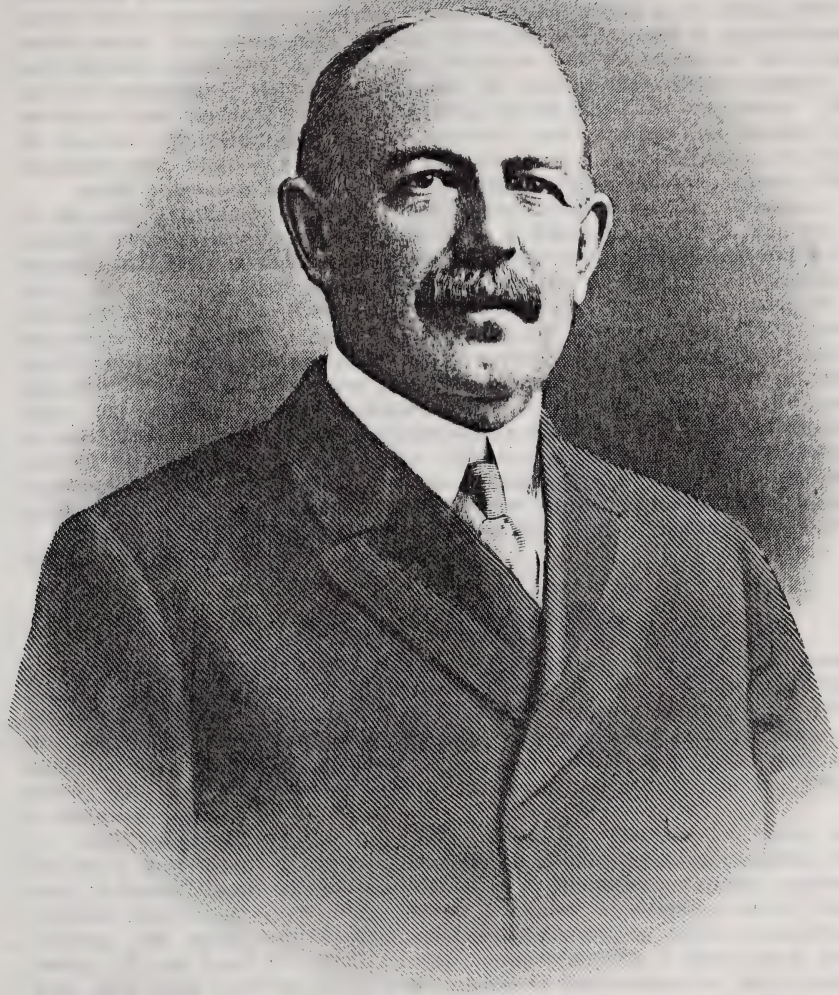
JAMES GORDEN BARNETT

This name, found as both Barnet and Barnett, is a familiar one in Newark, in the mercantile world, and is one honorably borne by the present capable head of Reed, Dawson & Company, the well-known musical supply house.



R. T. W. Haich

James Gordon Bennett



James Gordon Barnett.

James G. Barnett was born in Newark, New Jersey, son of James Gordon and Mary Wycoff (Hendrickson) Barnet. James G. Barnet, Sr., was a successful business man of Columbia, South Carolina, until 1848, when he came north, locating in Newark, where he conducted a clothing store for many years. He was a man of good business ability, and in both Columbia and Newark conducted a prosperous business and was held in high regard by his associates. He was interested in several Newark enterprises and worthily bore his part in the upbuilding of the city. He had sons: David H. Barnet, of Columbia, South Carolina, and William H. Barnet (now deceased, who was one of Newark's able business men), and James G. (2nd).

After obtaining a good education in excellent private schools, James G. Barnett, Jr., began business life with the Murphy Varnish Company. He became associated with the firm of Reed & Dawson, which connection continued until 1899, when the firm was incorporated as Reed, Dawson & Company, Mr. Barnett now being president of the company. Their place of business is located on West Park street, Newark, and the company is well known in the musical trade as dealers in all kinds of high-grade musical instruments and musical supplies. The members of the company are men of long experience and in all that pertains to their business are reliable authorities. Mr. Barnett possesses admirable qualities that fit him for his position as executive, and in all things possesses the confidence of business associates and of his fellowmen in all walks. He is a member of Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark, and is a Republican in politics, interested in public affairs as a good citizen, but has never sought or accepted public office.

Mr. Barnett married, in Newark, Eva St. Clair, daughter of James and Mary Dobbins, of Trenton, New Jersey.

EDWARD MARTIN MINION

Among the young and prosperous business firms of the city, none are more deserving of mention than that of Zerbe & Minion, merchant tailors, 152 Market street. Mr. Minion, the junior member of the firm, is a Newark boy, educated in Newark schools, and with the exception of three years spent in New York, has passed his entire business life in the city of his birth. Mr. Zerbe, the senior member, is the practical tailor of the firm, and is thorough master of his business.

Edward Martin Minion was born in Newark, October 31, 1881, son of Philip C. and Mary A. Minion, the former a carpenter and builder of the city. Edward Martin Minion was educated in the public schools, supplementing the knowledge there obtained by a course at Wood's Night Business College. He began life as clerk in a grocery store, in 1898, remaining two years. From 1900 to 1903 he was connected with a New York jewelry firm, and from 1904 to 1909 was a clerk in the employ of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. He had acquired practical business experience of value during these years of diversified pursuits, and being ambitious, energetic and capable, determined to enter business life as an employer and merchant. In 1909 he entered into partnership with George E. Zerbe, and although their combined capital was small, they were rich in youth, practical experience, energy and courage. These forces, coupled with the fine tailoring skill of Mr. Zerbe and the large acquaintance of Mr. Minion, have resulted in the steady growth of their business, and their spacious establishment at 152 Market street is the proof of their fitness to be classed among Newark's rising young business men.

Mr. Minion served from 1900 to 1905 in the New Jersey Naval Reserves; is a member of Northern Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Prospect Council, Junior Order of American Mechanics; and of House of Prayer, Protestant Episcopal Church. Genial and courteous to all, Mr. Minion has a wealth of friends, and is no less highly regarded for his manly uprightness of character.

He married, June 26, 1912, Edith Gertrude, daughter of William and Anna Speer, of Newark. Child: Edward Martin Minion, Jr.

JOHN F. PELL

The Pell family, of which John F. Pell, the well-known manufacturer of Newark, New Jersey, is a member, is of English and Dutch ancestry, and the earliest members of the family settled in Ulster County, New York, whence they scattered to various parts of the United States. One member of this family distinguished himself as master's mate of the famous old man-of-war "Constitution." They have been prominently identified with the interests of the city of Newark for many years.

John Pell, grandfather of the man whose name heads this sketch, founded the shoe last business in 1837, his factory being located at No. 16 Gold street, in the city of New York. The same year the plant was removed to the city of Newark, New Jersey, at No. 148 Market street, and it has been in that city since that time.

Francis, son of John Pell, was born in Newark, New Jersey, attended the Wesleyan Institute, and was graduated from the Newark Academy when that building was located on Broad street. Upon the completion of his studies he became associated with his father in the management of the business founded by the latter. He married Augusta H., daughter of Samuel and Anna (Tomlinson) Burns, of Milford, Connecticut. The Tomlinson family is directly connected with the Camps, who were among the first settlers of the city of Newark. Anna (Tomlinson) Burns was a direct descendant of John Tomlinson, who accompanied Charles I. of England to his execution, and it was to him that the King handed his purse when he was about to be placed on the block. The Tomlinson who stood guard over Major Andre the night before he was shot, was a member of this distinguished family.

Augusta H. (Burns) Pell, mother of John F. Pell, founded the first playgrounds of the city. These playgrounds were under the auspices of the Women's Municipal Improvement Association, of which Mrs. Pell was the leading spirit, and president at the time of the opening. Mr. and Mrs. Pell have had children: De Witt C., who is district manager of the Brewers' Insurance Company of Chicago; Edward H., a salesman; Edith A., resides in Bridgeport, Connecticut; and John F.

John F. Pell, son of Francis and Augusta H. (Burns) Pell, was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 2, 1880. His education was most thorough and practical, comprising attendance at the public schools of his native city, the Newark Academy and the Boston School of Technology. Upon his return to Newark after being graduated from the last-mentioned institution, he at once took an active part in the business with which his father and grandfather had been so closely identified. This business has been located in different parts of the city at various times. In 1907 it was removed to Nos. 5 and 7 New Jersey Railroad avenue, then to No. 96



John F. Pell





Armon C Schneider



John F. Kennedy

Mechanic street, and later to its present location, in the new and modern brick structure on Tichenor street at the corner of Herman street. In 1902 the business was reorganized and incorporated, and, at the present time, John F. Pell is treasurer of the company. They constantly employ two hundred and twenty-five hands, and in every possible manner the comfort and welfare of these men is assured. The plant is equipped with the most modern appliances of every description.

Mr. Pell married October 4, 1905, A. Edith, daughter of Andrew and Isabelle (Clellan) Huggan, and they have children: Margery Edith, born May 12, 1909, and Shirley Katheryn, born September 3, 1912. Mr. Pell and his family attend the North Reformed Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Baltusrol Golf Club of Newark.

WILLIAM STEPHEN DISBROW

William Stephen Disbrow, a prominent physician and surgeon of Newark, is a native of that city, born March 18, 1861, son of Henry G. and Katherine C. (Cleckauer) Disbrow. His ancestry is English on the father's side, and German-French on that of the mother.

He received a public school education, and in 1880, at the age of nineteen, graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy. In 1887 he graduated from the Medical Department of New York University, and since that time has been in active practice in his native city. From 1887 to 1890 he was assistant physician of the Hospital for Women and Children, and is visiting physician emeritus of the Hospital of St. Barnabas. For about thirteen years he was a member of the Newark Board of Health, and he is captain and assistant surgeon (retired) in Fifth Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey. He holds membership in many professional and scientific bodies—the County Medical Society, State Medical Society, American Medical Association, Practitioners Club, Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey, Anatomical and Pathological Society of Newark, Medical Library Association, American Microscopical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, New Jersey Pharmaceutical Society, American Numismatic Association, New York Numismatic Club, American Numismatic Society, and member and trustee of the New Jersey Historical Society. He is professor of pharmacognosy and microscopy, and librarian, New Jersey College of Pharmacy; and a director of the Bureau of Associated Charities. While active in all the foregoing, perhaps his most valuable and enduring service to the community has been as the founder and donor of the Science Museum of the Newark Museum Association, of which he is also curator. Among his contributions to the press is the "Medical History of Newark," contained in the historical pages of this work. Dr. Disbrow is also a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

He married Clara E. Valentine, and their children are: G. Ward Disbrow, M. D., and Eric V. Disbrow, a student.

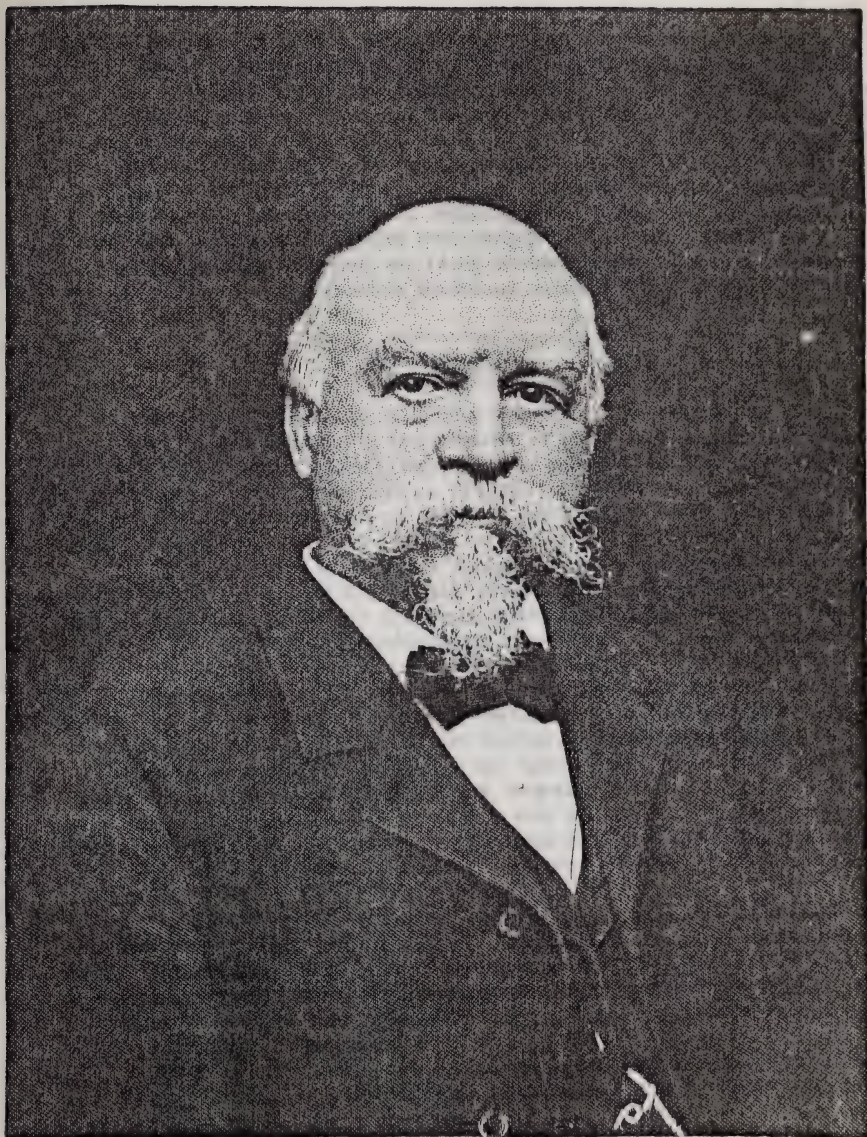
HERMAN C. SCHNEIDER

The city of Newark, New Jersey, is noted for the large number of artistically beautiful buildings which serve to add to the attractiveness of the place, and many of the most practical and ornamental of these have been erected by the Herman C. Schneider Building and Construction Company, of

which Herman C. Schneider is the efficient president. He was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 11, 1871, and although he has already achieved reputation in his field of endeavor, has scarcely attained the prime of life, and his prospects for the future are indeed bright.

His education was acquired in the parochial schools of his native city, and this he has supplemented by continued and consistent study along the lines of his professional work. His early business experience was gained in various enterprises, and at the age of twenty-seven years he commenced to concentrate his energies on the line of work with which he is identified at the present time (1913). Many of the most important business undertakings in the building line were organized by him, and conducted to a successful issue under his able management. The scope and diversity of his work can best be illustrated by giving the names of some of the buildings which stand as monuments to his skill and ability, he having personally supervised their construction, namely: New Court, Furlong, The Jelliff, St. Paul, Charlton, Prospect Building, The Albert, Stocker Building, The Rhynes, The Madelene (named after Mr. Schneider's daughter), Kirch Bachelor Apartment, The Lakewood, Messer Building, St. Alban, Beaumont, Relse Building, Goerke Warehouse, Horace Garrigus residence, First Methodist Protestant Church, Newark Normal School, Shubert Theatre, factory and garage of George W. Heath & Company, D. B. Dunham & Son building, The Edwin.

Mr. Schneider personally took up the matter of promoting a large hotel for the city of Newark, which will be a handsome building, well appointed and thoroughly modern in every respect. The building, which will be fire-proof, will be fifteen stories in height, with two mezzanine floors and two floors in the basement, making sixteen actual floors. The exterior will be of Indiana limestone with red Harvard brick. The large lobby will occupy the entire frontage on the main floor, well above the ground level, thus giving the tall windows of this room a charming view of the park. The entrance doors will be but four steps above the street, the remainder of the rise being accomplished by interior steps, thus this room, 55x77 feet, opens before the visitor immediately upon his entrance. The room will be about twenty-five feet high, with a large fireplace at each end and a mezzanine gallery. The dining room will be the same height as the lobby and will seat 500 guests. There will be 300 guest rooms in the ten upper stories, more than 75 per cent. of them having private baths, the remainder being arranged so that they may be used en suite, with adjoining baths. Three fireproof stairways for guests extend the full length of the building, two large passenger elevators for guests, also a freight elevator, and a full equipment of electric dumb waiters. There will be a magnificent ball room, the floor of quartered oak laid in herringbone, a Pompeian room in two-tone gray, with a heavy plain Pompeian rug on a white marble floor, and opening from the Pompeian hall the various private dining rooms and small reception rooms will be designed in various periods; floors in oak with a low marble base, the wood-work being mahogany, walnut and ivory enamel. The building will have its own power plant, occupying a sub-basement, providing current for lighting and general electric equipment, ventilating system, elevators, dumb waiters, vacuum cleaners, laundry and kitchen equipment, refrigeration plant and water filters. The property, which is located at Nos. 50-52 Park place, was purchased by Waldo C. Genung, Herman C. Schneider and John Montlieth, and Mr. Schneider, through whose efforts this hotel was made possible, is the president of the Hotel Company. The building will be erected by the three gentlemen named above, and will be operated by McNamee & Halloran, who



Patrick Rully



Portrait of a man

are the proprietors of the Hotel St. Denis and the Marlborough, of New York City; also the Hotel Garde in New Haven and Stanwix Hall in Albany.

The influence of Mr. Schneider is felt very beneficially as a member of the Newark Board of Trade, and he is president of the Germania and Pioneer Building and Loan Associations, and president of the Roseville Improvement Association. The sterling worth of Mr. Schneider is fully appreciated. He has added to native ability of a high order a most untiring industry, and the combination of these qualities, with a stern integrity, have won for him honor and esteem in all circles with which he has been connected.

Mr. Schneider married, in 1899, Bertha Stark Heath, of Newark, New Jersey, and their only child is Madelene, who is now (1913) thirteen years of age.

I. BENJAMIN GLUECKFIELD

I. Benjamin Glueckfield, who as a member of the firm of Jay & Glueckfield has been actively engaged in the practice of law for a number of years in the city of Newark, Essex County, New Jersey, was born in that city on September 28, 1889, son of Harris and Lena (Farber) Glueckfield, the former of whom has been a retail merchant of Newark for a continuous period upwards of twenty-five years.

He obtained his elementary education in the Newark public schools, graduating from the old Eighteenth Avenue School in 1904, and later supplemented this by a four-year course of study in the Newark (now Barringer) High School, graduating therefrom in June, 1908. Having determined upon law as his chosen vocation, he entered Yale Law School in the fall of the same year, remaining there but one semester, and then enrolled as a student in the Law Department of the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Almost immediately thereafter Mr. Glueckfield entered the law office of Frederick Jay, in the city of Newark, remaining there as a law clerk until June of the following year, when he was admitted as an attorney at the New Jersey bar. In September of the same year, 1911, he formed a partnership with Mr. Jay for the general practise of law, which relation still continues.

Mr. Glueckfield is a Democrat in politics, and is associated with several political organizations of his county. He is also the legal representative of numerous Building and Loan Associations and Savings Institutions, while identifying himself with various charities and religious societies. Besides belonging to several legal associations, he is also a member of many local clubs, lodges and fraternities.

In June, 1912, Mr. Glueckfield married Helen Anna, daughter of Sigmund and Kate (Kallman) Elmhorn, also of Newark, and to them was born on May 20, 1913, a son, Leonard Alva.

PATRICK RIELLY

The judgment of the world is quickly passed upon a man who by any chance rises above the common level, whether that judgment be commendatory or the reverse. That a life has been successful from a pecuniary point of view does not satisfy the public view, but it is demanded that a man to win public regard must not only be successful in his own line, but he must win

the respect of his fellows through an honorable, upright life. Considered then from these angles, Patrick Rielly, founder and late head of P. Rielly & Son, was a successful man, as he held the respect of his fellowmen and left behind him the record of a well spent life, one worthy of emulation.

Patrick Rielly was born in County Cavan, Ireland, February 4, 1834, died at his home in Newark, New Jersey, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was educated in the schools of his native parish, and possessing a bright, observant mind, kept careful watch of events as they transpired, particularly noting the news that came from those among his own townspeople who had sought homes in the United States. Weighing carefully the situation, he decided that for a young man of energy, ambition and industry this country offered opportunities denied him in his native land. Having resolved to emigrate, he came over in early manhood and with the same careful investigation sought a favorable location. He decided that Newark and the leather business offered the greatest inducements, a decision that he never regretted. He obtained a position with one of the leather manufacturers of the city and in five years had so closely applied himself to the mastery of every detail of leather manufacturing that his services were in demand. He left his first employer at the end of five years to become superintendent for William Dunn, one of Newark's prosperous leather manufacturers. He continued with William Dunn as superintendent for six years, then feeling that the time had arrived to use his knowledge and experience more for his own profit, proposed to Mr. Dunn that he be allowed an interest in the business. This did not meet with his employer's views, and Mr. Rielly promptly tendered his resignation. Having perfect confidence in his own ability to conduct a successful business, he interested others, organized a company, and for six years operated successfully a plant in association with Messrs. McClatchey and Smith, under the firm name of McClatchey, Rielly & Smith. In 1876 the firm dissolved, Mr. Rielly establishing an independent plant, devoting it to the manufacture of patent leather. He became one of the foremost makers of that class of leather, and developed an extensive trade extending to all parts of the country. He exhibited his specialties in patent and enameled leather at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and in competition with the world carried off every first honor in the various classes in which he competed. Later he admitted his son, James E. Rielly, to a partnership, the firm name becoming P. Rielly & Son, manufacturers of patent and enameled leather. And on April 14, 1894, the business was incorporated with Patrick Rielly president, continuing until his death in 1912, when he was succeeded by his son, James E. Rielly, the present capable executive. The business has grown to large proportions, the factories covering the three blocks at Mott, Lexington and Providence streets and Passaic avenue, with main offices at Mott street and Passaic avenue. Branches are maintained at Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, Cincinnati, Chicago, and London, England.

Patrick Rielly's energies were not confined to his leather business, but he was intimately connected with other Newark enterprises, and was a director of the Enterprise Building and Loan Association, a member of the Patent and Enamel Leather Manufacturers' Association. At his death, a committee from that association was appointed to prepare resolutions of sorrow and respect. In political faith he was a Democrat, and in religion a devout member of the congregation of Saint Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. Rielly married, September 29, 1854, Margaret, daughter of Michael Tormey. She died May 15, 1911, leaving three children, seven having died



Wm H Barnett

in childhood. The living are: James E. Rielly, president of P. Rielly & Son; Mary T., married George Enger, of South Orange, New Jersey, and Margaret A., all present at their father's bedside when his final hour came.

There were other admirable qualities possessed by Mr. Rielly besides his extraordinary business ability, notably his public spirit, his interest in all that tended to advance the public good, and his love of justice. He studied the welfare of his many employees, and in equipping his plant installed every appliance possible that would lighten their labor or promote their comfort and health. He had many warm friends, and not a few of these were found among his own employees. He was a warm admirer of his adopted country, and while he never lost his love for the "Old Sod," always rejoiced that his steps in youthful manhood were turned toward the land that so richly rewarded his confidence and gave him the opportunity his youth, vigor and talent demanded.

WILLIAM HALL BARNET

William Hall Barnet, who for many years was identified with the financial and business world of Newark, and not less closely with its religious and charitable interests, came to that city when but a year old, from which time until his death he made his home there. Growing up with it at the time of its largest development, he formed for himself a prominent place in its active life, and left behind him the name, not only of a practical, successful man, but also a philanthropist whose interest lay ever in the betterment of his city, and the assistance of the more unfortunate among its inhabitants.

Mr. Barnet was a native of South Carolina, having been born on the twenty-seventh day of April, 1847, in the city of Columbia, in that State, the second of the three sons of James G. and Mary (Hendrickson) Barnet. His brothers were David H. Barnet, of Columbia, South Carolina, and James G. Barnett, Jr., who was born in Newark after the family had come to that place, and still resides there. In 1848 Mr. Barnet, Sr., removed with his family from their Southern home and settled in the New Jersey city, where he opened a clothing store and conducted it successfully for many years. It was here that William Hall Barnet received his education, first at Dr. Pingrey's school, later at the school of Mr. Grant, and finally at the Newark Academy, from which he graduated in 1864. In that year Mr. Barnet, being then seventeen years of age, he joined with his father in the latter's flourishing trunk business, and he remained ten years, or until 1874, when he formed a most successful partnership with Henry Elcox for the manufacture and sale of jewelry. But Mr. Barnet had not yet found his permanent berth in the mercantile world, and at length, with T. J. Preston as partner, took up the linseed oil business, in which he was highly successful. In 1906, at the age of fifty-nine, he retired entirely from active participation in business life, and devoted himself to those charitable and religious interests which so claimed his attention. The Home for the Friendless was for a long time a matter of special solicitude to him, and he served it in the capacity of trustee and upon its building committee. He was a devoted member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of its trustees, as well as a trustee of the St. John's Colored Church. Besides all these activities, Mr. Barnet found time to engage in social and club life, and a number of organizations, secret and otherwise, named him among their members. He belonged to Kane Lodge, No. 55; Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar; The Scottish Rite bodies; Salaam Temple, Mystic Shrine, and was also a member of the Essex Club.

Mr. Barnet was married to Miss Mary Wildin, a daughter of Captain Wildin, of Newark. She died in 1883, leaving him childless. Mr. Barnet's death occurred January 16, 1913, and he left a considerable fortune, consisting of real estate and a considerable quantity of stock in the Murphy Varnish Company. To the Central Methodist Church he made a \$4,000 cash bequest. The life of William Hall Barnet exemplifies in many ways the idea of good citizenship, in that it displayed an active interest in so many and diverse affairs of the community of which he was a member. Private and public matters were alike deemed neither too insignificant nor too remote for the bestowal of his personal care and attention, and in both alike he gave to all that he undertook the best that was in him.

FREDERICK REIMOLD LEHLBACH

Since 1849 the name Lehlbach has been one known in Newark in connection with the professions, divinity, pharmacy and law, each generation contributing an honored name. The founder of the family was the Rev. Frederick Augustus Lehlbach, grandfather of Frederick Reimold Lehlbach, now senior member of the law firm, Lehlbach & Van Duyne.

The Rev. Frederick A. Lehlbach was born in the Duchy of Baden, Germany, and was educated at Heidelberg and Halle. He imbibed the teachings of the leaders of advanced political thought of that period and, becoming involved in the revolution of 1848-49, was tried and sentenced to a long term in solitary confinement. Aided by friends on the outside he effected his escape, and finally reached the United States in 1849, settling in Newark, New Jersey. He became pastor of the Mulberry Street German Evangelical Church and for twenty-five years filled that pulpit, his pastorate only terminating with his death. He was a man of Godly life and an eloquent pulpit orator, advanced in thought and a fearless and zealous advocate of civil and religious liberty. He was beloved by his people and took a prominent part in all that affected their welfare, his influence being especially exerted in all educational and progressive measures.

Paul Frederick Lehlbach, son of the Rev. Frederick A. Lehlbach, was born in Baden, Germany, and came when a boy of nine years with his father to Newark. He received a good education, became a pharmacist, and later became associated with the New York College of Pharmacy as secretary, in which capacity he served for a number of years. He married Anne Marie Jungmann.

Frederick Reimold Lehlbach, eldest son of Paul Frederick and Anne Marie (Jungmann) Lehlbach, was born in New York City, January 31, 1876, the first of his direct line of American birth. He attended private schools in New York until 1884, then entered the public school in Newark, passing through all grades and graduating from the high school in 1893. He continued his studies at Yale University, whence he was graduated with the class of 1897. He decided upon the profession of law, and began study under the direction of Riker & Riker, of Newark, and attended lectures at the New York Law School. In 1899 he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, during the February term, and at the June term, 1902, was commissioned a counsellor. He at once began practice in Newark after his admission and has fairly won an established position and so continues, ranking among the leaders of the Essex County bar. In April, 1908, he was appointed Second Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas, holding that posi-

tion until January 1, 1910, when he was advanced to First Assistant, filling that position most efficiently until April, 1913, when he tendered his resignation, and returned to private practice as senior partner of the law firm, Lehlbach & Van Duyne.

Mr. Lehlbach has also attained prominence in political life. He ardently embraced the principles of the Republican party and on attaining his majority at once became an active worker. His value was quickly recognized and an appointment to membership on the Essex County Republican Committee soon followed. In 1900-03 he was a member of the Newark Board of Education, elected from the Third Ward by a majority of 121, although the ward returned a Democratic majority for mayor and alderman. In 1903 he was the successful candidate of his party for the State Assembly, was re-elected in 1904 and again in 1905, receiving 24,221 votes more than his nearest Democratic opponent. He was chairman of the committees on militia and passed bills in 1904, and a member of the committees on municipal corporations, State hospitals and Home for Feeble-Minded Boys and Girls. In 1905 he was clerk of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes, and from April, 1908, until his resignation in 1913, connected with the office of Prosecutor of Pleas, as stated. He is a member of the Essex County Bar Association, and a Master Mason of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons. Popular in private life and held in highest esteem professionally, the future holds for Mr. Lehlbach a bright promise.

Mr. Lehlbach married, June 10, 1908, Frances Estelle Martin, daughter of William Martin, of Newark, New Jersey.

MILTON ELVIN BLANCHARD

In 1847, Noah Farwell Blanchard, a leather worker, first settled in Newark, and from that date until his death was an important figure in the business life of his adopted city; and so long as the great buildings of the Prudential shall stand, so long shall the name of Blanchard be remembered in connection with that important institution of which he was one of the founders, and the first president—The Prudential Life Insurance Company of America.

The Blanchards descend from Squire Blanchard, a farmer, of Nashua, New Hampshire, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a man of high standing in his community. He married Rachel Searles of English ancestry, the mother of his nine children. Noah Farwell Blanchard, the oldest son, was born at Nashua, New Hampshire, January 27, 1822; died at Newark, New Jersey, May 11, 1881. Until his fifteenth year he attended the public school and was his father's assistant in the higher forms of farm labor. In 1837 he began an apprenticeship at the leather manufacturing business, continuing until master of the art of tanning skins of all kinds and producing leather suitable for all purposes. Later he established in business in Wilmington, Massachusetts, but did not succeed as he hoped, but his courage never faltered, and in 1847 he came to Newark with as brave a heart as ever. He was in the employ of the leather manufacturing firm of T. P. Howell & Company but a short time when his superior knowledge of the business was so strongly in evidence that he was appointed general superintendent, that promotion being later followed by his admission to the firm. He thus continued until 1860, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Blanchard then establishing in business alone as a manufacturer of leather. Two years

later he admitted his brother, David O. Blanchard, the firm trading as N. F. Blanchard & Brother. During the early period of the Civil War he obtained a large government contract for knapsacks, haversacks and other leather goods needed by the soldiers, which so taxed his manufacturing facilities that for a long time a force of four hundred hands was employed day and night, that prompt deliveries might be made. The brothers grew in importance in the leather trade, and in 1869 P. Van Zant Lane was admitted a partner, the firm becoming Blanchard Brothers & Lane. Noah F. Blanchard, the senior partner and active head, became one of the really great men of the leather manufacturing world and one of the best known makers of patent and enamel leather, branches of the business he had so greatly aided to develop. He was not only a great manufacturer but a wise executive manager and able business man, recognized as such outside as well as inside his own particular craft. He was a member of the Board of Trade, vice-president and director of the Merchants' Insurance Company, and from 1879 until his death president of the Prudential Insurance Company, of which he was one of the foremost organizers. This latter company was one very near his heart. He believed in the principles on which it was organized, and that the plan furnished a needed and valuable means of protection for families of small means. He was a large stockholder and was very strong in his confidence in the ability of John F. Dryden, the secretary, to safely guide the company as president when Mr. Blanchard should be compelled to lay down his authority. To that end he directed in his will that his holdings of Prudential stock should not be sold for seven years, save by an order of the court. This keeping the Blanchard stock out of the hands of possible opponents of Mr. Dryden insured his succeeding to the presidency when that office became vacant through Mr. Blanchard's death.

In religious, public and fraternal affairs Mr. Blanchard bore an active part. He was a member and for twenty-five years president of the board of trustees of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and president of the Law and Order Association in 1879, when that body made its famous campaign against Sabbath desecration. He was importuned to accept the nomination of Mayor at this time, but would not accept. He was a Master Mason of Newark Lodge, No. 7, F. and A. M.; a companion of Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, and a sir knight of Damascus Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar. In 1873 he was largely instrumental in organizing the Newark Industrial Institute that, through a series of exhibitions of Newark's varied manufactures, did effective work in promoting the welfare of these industries and benefiting the city at large. Strong as was his title to "Self-Made," "Efficient" and "Public-spirited," it was in his personal traits that he was best remembered. He was genial and approachable at all times, a true friend, trustful and trusted, inspiring confidence and in all things a man. His career illustrates again the power of application, industry, integrity and sobriety when joined with a righteous ambition.

Mr. Blanchard married Emeline Cordelia, daughter of Jesse Powers, but known as Emeline C. Wood, taking the name of her stepfather, Moses Wood, her own father dying when she was an infant. Children: Emma Catherine, deceased; Theodore Charles Edwin, Leon Noah Farwell, Frederick Clinton, William Washington, Lillie Letitia, Milton Elvin (of further mention), Allie May.

Tracing through the maternal ancestry of Milton Elvin Blanchard, a Revolutionary progenitor is found in Horace Shepard. His mother, Susanna Chamberlin, born September 9, 1740, in Oxford, New Hampshire, married

Shepard, and died on October 4, 1840, aged one hundred years, twenty-five days, and is buried in Lincoln graveyard, Greensboro, Vermont. Horace Shepard, born in 1766, fought in the closing years of the Revolution, and in March, 1790, settled in Greensboro, Vermont, where he died March 2, 1829. His wife, Marita, born in 1768, died January 17, 1830. Both are buried in Centre graveyard, Hardwick, Vermont, leaving eight children.

Permelia Ladd Shepard the second daughter of Horace Shepard, born October 22, 1794, was a cousin of Colonel Ethan Allen and of Daniel Webster. In 1824 she married Jesse Powers, who died in 1832, at Woodbury, Vermont. She married (second) in 1836, Moses Wood, a soldier of the war of 1812. They lived in Nashua, New Hampshire, but she died in Newark, New Jersey, in August, 1881. By first husband she had one daughter, Emeline Cordelia, married Noah Farwell Blanchard, and one son, Edwin J. Powers. By second marriage, a son, Charles Wood.

Milton Elvin Blanchard, seventh child of Noah and Emeline Cordelia (Powers) Blanchard, was born in Newark, October 13, 1862. His early and preparatory education was obtained in the public schools, he being a graduate of the high school class of 1882. He then entered Williams College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1886. His college fraternity was Chi Psi. After leaving college he entered the employ of the agency department of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, first as agent in Philadelphia, advancing to special assistant superintendent at Coatesville, Pennsylvania; then to assistant superintendent at Baltimore, Maryland; then superintendent at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, (Pittsburg, North Side). He then resigned his position and in association with his brothers, Leon F. and William W., organized the industrial insurance department of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, Milton Elvin Blanchard becoming superintendent of the Norfolk office. Later he was interested in the organization of the U. S. Life Insurance Company, becoming superintendent of the Newark, New Jersey, office. During these years Mr. Blanchard had continued the study of law, attending Columbia Law School at different times, and later, through his friendship for Professor Chase, attended the New York Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1897. He subsequently took a post-graduate course in law, receiving in 1899 the degree of LL. M. In 1899 he was admitted to the Essex, New Jersey, bar, and was appointed master in chancery and notary public. He began practice in Newark, where he has a well established practice in all State and Federal courts of the district. He is a lawyer of high standing and conducts a successful business. He received the degree of A. M. from Williams College, and after a three years' course in philosophy under the direction of the faculty of Taylor University (Indiana), and the submission of a thesis on sociology, was awarded the degree of Ph. D.

After the death of his father, Mr. Blanchard succeeded him as director of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of Newark, and continued a member of the board until the dissolution of the company. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and sits on the legal advisory; is a charter and life member of the Newark Nurseries' Association, and a member of the executive board; member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, Williams College Alumni Association of New York, the New York Law School Association, Newark High School Alumni Association, and an ex-president, trustee and treasurer of the Sonn Memorial Fund, raised in honor of Professor George C. Sonn, of the Barringer High School, the income of which is to aid young men through college.

In church work Mr. Blanchard has been useful, active and prominent. For many years a member of Central Methodist Episcopal Church, he has been closely identified with the interests as trustee and counsel, while in the special work of the church at large he has borne a conspicuous part. He was the choice of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for trustee of Syracuse University, and is now serving his second term of five years. He is also serving a second term of twelve years as trustee of Drew Theological Seminary, having been elected to this position by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also serving as counsel for the board of trustees. He served for five years on the board of trustees of Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, New Jersey, and was vice-president of the board and chairman of the building committee during the erection of the new school buildings. When the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church determined upon the three years' campaign to secure \$20,000,000 and two million new members as a "Twentieth Century Thank Offering," Mr. Blanchard was chosen president of the Newark Conference Commission. So well was the commission organized and so well executed was its campaign, that the quota allotted to the Conference was completed ere the three years expired. In 1898 he was elected trustee of the Centenary Fund and Preachers' Aid Society of the Newark Conference. The society organized to raise a fund of \$100,000, the income of which was to go toward the support of the superannuated ministers of the Conference, their widows and orphans. Upon the death of William H. Murphy, Mr. Blanchard was chosen to succeed him as treasurer of the society, and during his tenure of office had the pleasure of seeing the fund pass the desired mark. In 1903 he was a trustee of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, and is one of the active members of the executive committee. For many years he has been a trustee of the association to provide and maintain a Home for the Friendless of Newark, and is the present treasurer and counsel. He is treasurer of the Essex County Bible Society Auxiliary of the American Bible Society. He was associated with the late Bishop Henry Spellmeyer in supervising a canvass of the homes of Essex County, with the object of placing a Bible in every home in the county. Thus, in every department of life which he has entered, Mr. Blanchard has worthily borne his part and rendered important public service. His aims are high and in all things he is the resourceful public-spirited Christian gentleman.

He married, June 5, 1887, Lulu Teed Mercer, daughter of the late George W. Mercer, of New York City, a real estate dealer. For many years Mrs. Blanchard was a member of Grace Episcopal Church, Newark, but was married in Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and later became a member of that congregation. She is a member of the board of lady managers of the Home for the Friendless, the Babies' Hospital, the Philitispara Club, the Contemporary Club, and is interested in other similar organizations, including many years' service for the Home for Incurables, and the Young Women's Christian Association. Children: Milton Elvin (2d), educated at Newark Academy, Sheffield School, Yale University, and is now a student of medicine at the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Harold Mercer, now a student at Newark Academy, preparing for admission to Williams College, and to become his father's successor in the law.

JONATHAN H. P. STEVENS

A strong man at the head of an important department of a strong company, Mr. Stevens is a valuable addition to the ranks of Newark's business



ADAMS

men. He has been actively connected with some form of the insurance business since his fourteenth year, and has a rightful claim to having inherited his ability, thus early demonstrated. His father, Halsey Stevens, was secretary of the old Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, and after the passing of that company was connected with the Hartford Life and Annuity Company.

Jonathan H. P. Stevens was born in Hartford, Connecticut, October 7, 1876, son of Halsey and Achsah (Danforth) Stevens, a descendant of old Connecticut families seated in Norfolk county for over two hundred years. At the age of fourteen years he began his connection with the insurance business, by entering the employ of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, remaining nine years engaged in office work. He was then appointed special agent for the State of Illinois and Central Western territory, continuing until 1905. In that year he was made traveling special agent for the Boiler Department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and in 1905 the States of Iowa and Missouri were assigned to him as territory, with offices in St. Louis. He continued with such acceptability to his company that in 1910 he was appointed district agent, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. Early in 1911 he was transferred to Newark as manager of the agency in this city, a connection maintained until his recent resignation, after nine years of honorable successful service in different fields—nearly three years of which was as manager of the Newark agency. It was not to retire from the insurance business that Mr. Stevens resigned, nor to take a step downward, but to accept the management and direction of the Newark branch of the Accident and Liability Department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, a company with the most enviable record of being one of the largest and strongest companies in the world engaged in writing liability, accident, health and life insurance. With his record of success in the different fields he has covered, there is nothing but bright promise for the future business career of Mr. Stevens. He has the enthusiasm and energy of youth, coupled with a wide experience, a thorough knowledge of business methods in general and the insurance business in particular, possessing the entire confidence of his official superiors and the loyalty and respect of his agency force.

He is a member of South Orange Lodge, No. 1154, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a Republican in politics. He is a man of pleasing personality. He married Jessie Rowena, daughter of S. C. Callison, of Des Moines, Iowa.

HARRY V. OSBORNE

Judge Harry V. Osborne, of Newark, a prominent figure in Essex County, is a representative of an old New Jersey family, their residence dating back to the early part of the eighteenth century. He was born in Newark, August 29, 1872, son of William and Elthea (Frazee) Osborne.

After completing his education he went into business, and later entered the office of Judge Robert S. Woodruff, a leading member of the bar of Trenton, and was admitted to the bar of his native State at the November term, 1895. He is also a member of the New York bar. He began the active practice of his profession in Trenton in 1895, but during the following year moved to Newark, in which city he has practiced ever since. He has been a student of civic, sociological and charitable problems; is one of the directors of the Newark Bureau of Associated Charities and counsel for that body. Always a Democrat in politics, the first public office Judge Osborne ever

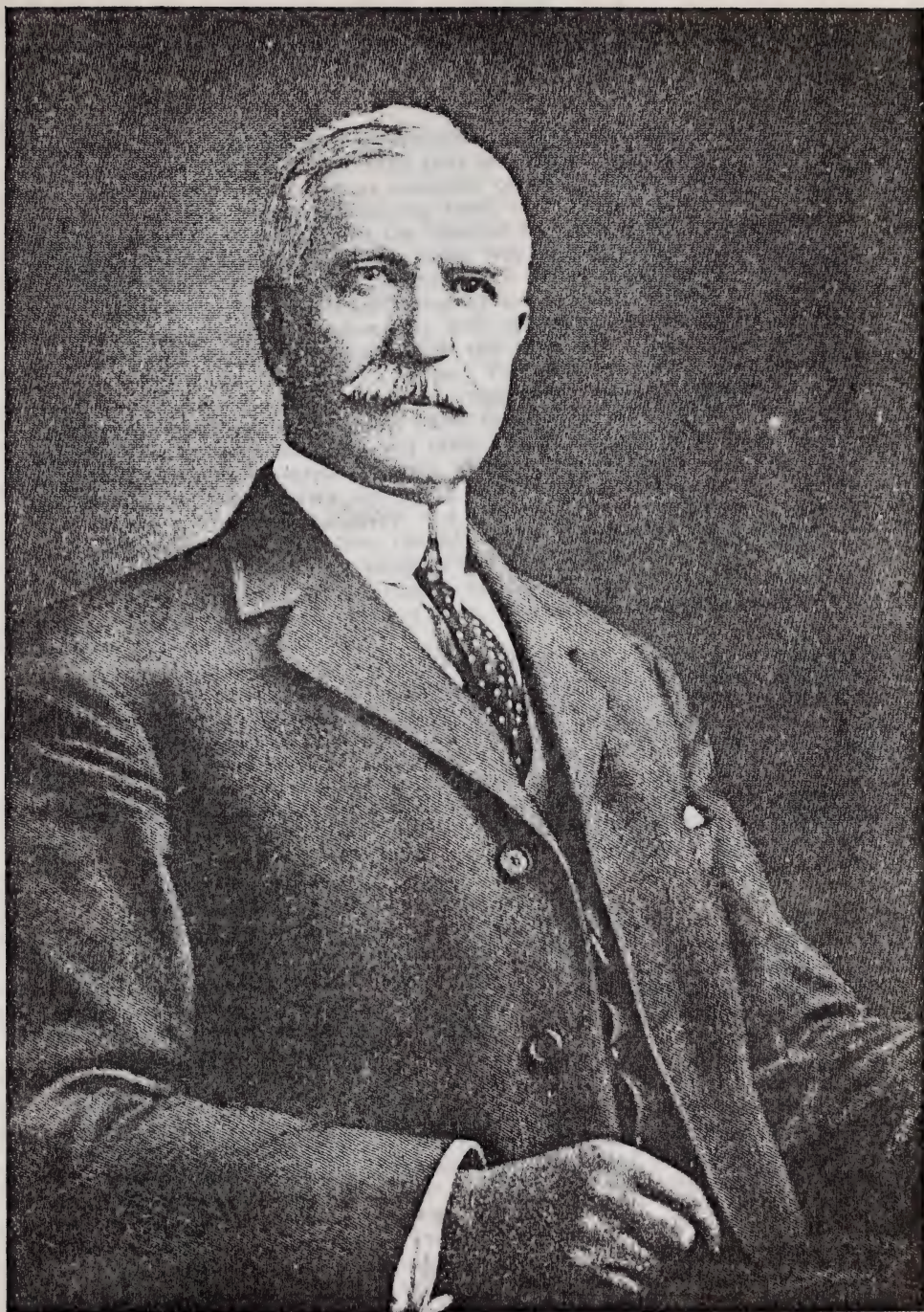
held was that of State Senator from Essex County from 1908 to 1911. He was the independent candidate on the Democratic ticket, and was elected by a plurality of six hundred and eighty-four, his Republican opponent being Everett Colby, the former holder of the office. During his term he was always interested in legislation tending toward the betterment of the condition of the people and the wards of the State. He was leader of the Democratic minority during the last year of his term, and was prominently identified with the progressive legislation passed by the session of 1911-12, having drafted the public utility law of that year, the first effective public utility law the State ever had. He was the author of the law abolishing contract prison labor in the State, and considerable other progressive legislation. He was appointed by Governor (now President) Wilson Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in which capacity he is serving at the present time.

He is a member of the State Bar Association, the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence of New York, the New England Society of Orange, New Jersey; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a director of the Public Welfare Committee of Essex County.

RICHARD VLIET LINDABURY

To achieve success in one's chosen profession in a community that is favorably inclined from the fact that that community is one that had watched every step from youth, is not a particularly noteworthy success. But to extend that reputation beyond local and State lines and to win commendation from unfriendly communities is an honorable distinction much harder to attain. In a great city and at a bar noted for its many eminent lawyers, a new member is not received with open arms nor is honor and prominence thrust upon a new comer. The high position held in the legal world by Mr. Lindabury has been won in open competition with great lawyers in many courts in many cities and in suits of the greatest importance, the Supreme Court of the United States having been the scene of some of his legal fights and victories.

Son of a Somerset County farmer, Richard V. Lindabury was born at Peapack, New Jersey, October 13, 1850. He attended the public schools and after exhausting their advantages was so fortunate as to win the friendship of Rev. Henry P. Thompson, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, who encouraged his ambition, offered to tutor him for college, that he might prepare for the ministry. For three years they labored together, but when about ready to enter Rutgers College a severe illness from which recovery seemed doubtful interfered and all thoughts of a college course and ministerial career were necessarily abandoned. After his recovery, Ex-Congressman Alvah A. Clark, who was looking for an assistant in his law office, offered the place to the young man. He accepted and for four years he studied under the able direction of Mr. Clark, teaching school at intervals to assist in defraying expenses. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in February, 1874, and at once opened an office in Bound Brook. He succeeded in building up a good practice in the four years he remained in Bound Brook, but that town was too limited in its opportunities for a man of his ambition and in 1878 he located in Elizabeth and entered the field against the strong established lawyers at the Union County bar. He won his way through sheer merit and during his seventeen years there gradually



B. V. Lindsey



OUR GOVT IS THE VILVING

[Handwritten signature]

acquired a large clientele and a reputation that far overlapped county lines. His standing at the bar was so high that in 1892 Mr. Lindabury, then forty-two years of age, was chosen as associate counsel with the eminent Joseph H. Choate in the litigation resulting from the suit brought by the Singer Manufacturing Company against the State of New Jersey for unjust taxation. This suit after a duration of three years was settled in favor of the Singer Company; later he was also retained with Mr. Choate by the American Tobacco Company in the suit instituted by the attorney-general of the State of New Jersey charging the company with operating unlawfully in restraint of trade. Mr. Choate withdrew from the case later, leaving its management entirely in Mr. Lindabury's hands. The celebrated case finally reached the Court of Errors, where, after a strong and masterly argument by Mr. Lindabury, a decision was handed down in favor of his client. These suits brought him nation-wide fame and later he figured prominently as counsel in a great number of corporate suits brought against some of the greatest corporations of the country, including the Amalgamated Copper Company, the American Smelting Company, the New Jersey Zinc Company and the United States Steel Corporation, the latter case brought by the United States government to establish a violation of the Sherman Act.

In 1896 he moved his legal office to Newark and in 1898 founded and became senior partner of the law firm, Lindabury, Depew & Faulks, an association that still continues.

Other notable cases in which Mr. Lindabury has taken prominent part as counsel are: *Robothom vs. the Prudential Insurance Company and Fidelity Trust Company of Newark*, in which the merger plan of these companies was successfully enjoined; *Conklin vs. The United States Shipbuilding Company*; *State of New Jersey vs. Rogers & Adrian*, in which was established the right of the Supreme Court of the State to adjudicate between two rival senates of New Jersey and determine the legal senate; the case before the United States Supreme Court involving the constitutionality of the Federal Corporation tax of 1909; *Blanchard vs. the Prudential Life Insurance Company*, involving the question of whether the surplus of that company belongs to the policyholders or the stockholders.

Twenty years ago Mr. Lindabury, as vice-president of the Anti-Race Track League, aided in the final extermination of the notorious race track ring that controlled racing in his State and by its winter and summer and night racing had become so flagrant in its contempt for decency and public opinion that it had become a menace to public morals as well as a corrupting fountain head of political immorality. To carry out the plans of the league and rid the State of the curse, Mr. Lindabury was brought face to face with the alternative of opposing some of the influential men who had secured power in the Democratic party or giving up the fight for public morality. He did not hesitate, but killed race track gambling and gained the powerful enmity of the men who then controlled the Democratic party. Mr. Lindabury was urged to accept a nomination for Governor, but refused as he has also refused appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States and to the Chancery Court of New Jersey.

His connection with the Prudential Life Insurance Company dates from 1906, when he became a stockholder of the company and general counsel. The year previous he had successfully represented the company's interest in the Armstrong insurance investigation in New York City, and has since been identified with all the questions that have arisen relative to the Prudential and which have culminated in the impending mutualization plan.

His legal business is large and in cases of great moment he is ever prominent. He appeared as counsel for the United States Steel Corporation in 1911 during the progress of the Stanley Congressional Committee Investigation and a year later he was retained by J. P. Morgan & Company, the United States Steel Corporation, and other representative concerns to represent them before the Pujo committee. In 1911 he was appointed by Governor Dix, of New York, a commissioner of the Palisades Interstate Park, succeeding W. B. Dana.

Far from the realms of law or business, two recent events have served to prominently bring Mr. Lindabury before the nation. As general counsel for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, he was designated by the board of directors to accept on behalf of the company the statue of the late president of the company, John F. Dryden, unveiled September 24, 1913. His oration was an eloquent biographical review of the life of the ex-president and so valuable a contribution to literature as to command widespread attention. Again, as president of the Cleveland Monument Association, he delivered an address at the dedication of the memorial tower at Princeton, October 22, 1913, that was not only a heartfelt tribute to the memory of President Cleveland, but a masterpiece of pure diction and elevated sentiment that could only emanate from the finished orator.

While Mr. Lindabury maintains offices in the Prudential Building in Newark, his residence is a beautiful farm of six hundred acres at Bernardsville, New Jersey. One of the attractions of the farm and the pride of its owner is one of the finest herds of Guernsey cattle found anywhere in the United States. He belongs to many of the leading clubs of New Jersey and New York City and in political faith is a Democrat. His scholarly attainments were recognized by the faculty of Rutgers College in 1904 in conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

Mr. Lindabury married, July 8, 1892, Lillie, daughter of Jacob and Mary Van Saun, and has children: Margaret and Richard Vliet Lindabury, Jr.

JOHN EDWARD HELM

Prominent among the younger members of the Newark bar, and one of the leading specialists in trust estate, corporation and patent practice, Mr. Helm occupies well-earned and honorable position. He has been identified with Newark from his earliest breath, as was his father, and with the Newark bar since his admission in 1900.

John E., son of George W. and Bertha (Nittinger) Helm, was born in Newark, August 20, 1878. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Newark, private schools, both English and German, preparing for college in New York, also receiving private instruction in foreign languages. His collegiate course was begun and completed in the University of the City of New York, class of 1899. After graduation he began the study of law, his preceptors being Howard W. Hayes, George S. Duryee, Edward H. Duryee, and George H. Lambert. He was admitted to practice at the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1900. In 1901 he was admitted to a partnership with one of his former preceptors, Howard W. Hayes, an association that continued two years, until the death of Mr. Hayes. He then became a partner with another of his preceptors, Edward H. Duryee, practicing as Duryee & Helm until 1906, when death again deprived him of his associate. He is now practicing alone. Early in his career and



THEY ARE THE VALLEY



IN THE MIDDLE THE CITY
THE FUTURE IS





Respectfully Yours
Dr. Fridor Kalisch



and the
the

following the lead of his partner, Mr. Hayes, who was one of the great patent lawyers of the country, Mr. Helm specialized in patent law, trust estate, and corporation law. He succeeded Mr. Hayes as counsel for Thomas A. Edison, and since 1902 has protected the legal rights of that great inventor in both the United States and Europe. During this guardianship he has been personally engaged in many suits in all parts of the Union, the importance of the cases and the ability with which they were conducted by Mr. Helm in person having gained him the favorable opinion of the officials of other corporate interests whom he now represents as counsel. He has achieved a notable success in this branch of his profession, and is one of the recognized authorities. He also represents many estates, and has an influential, desirable clientele in that department as well. He has been admitted to practice in all State and federal courts of the district and in the courts of other States than his own. He has numerous business connections outside his profession; is vice-president of the Essex Press (Inc.) Printers, of Newark, and is president and treasurer of several other corporations.

Mr. Helm is prominent in the Masonic Order; is a thirty-second degree Mason, A. A. S. R.; a Master Mason of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M.; a companion of Union Chapter, R. A. M.; member of Kane Council, R. and S. M.; a knight of Damascus Commandery, K. T., and a noble of Salaam Temple, A. A. O. N. of the M. S.

Besides membership in professional societies and associations, he is connected in active membership with the Newark Board of Trade, the Lawyers' Club of Newark, the Friars' Club of New York, the Automobile Club of New Jersey, the Union, North End, Down Town and Chamber of Commerce clubs of Newark, and the B. P. O. E.

ISIDOR KALISCH, D. D.

Isidor Kalisch, D. D., one of the most distinguished rabbis of his time, was born in Krotoschin, Duchy of Posen, Prussia, November 5, 1816, and died in Newark, New Jersey, May 9, 1886. The Rev. Burnham Kalisch, of Krotoschin, his father, was "widely known throughout the Duchy as a man of learning, piety and benevolence," and was "deeply versed in Hebraic lore." He died in Krotoschin, September 1, 1856. His wife was a woman of strong intellect and great force of character. Of their seven children, the eldest was the Rev. Isidor Kalisch, D. D.

Dr. Kalisch was even more illustrious than his father, receiving international recognition through his public labors and his published works. From early childhood he evinced decidedly scholarly predilection, and "in his ninth year was remarkably proficient in Talmudical and Hebrew learning." After finishing the curriculum of the gymnasium (on a par with our American colleges) he studied in the Universities of Berlin, Breslau, and Prague, obtaining testimonials from the most eminent professors. During this time he was a contributor to leading German periodicals, notably the *Breslauer, Beobachter*, the *Figaro*, and Dr. Julius Fuerst's *Orient*. He was the author of one of the most popular songs of that war-like period in Germany, "War Song of the Germans" ("Schlacht Gesang der Deutschen"), which was dedicated to the Prince of Prussia, December 31, 1842, and was accepted by Prince (afterward Emperor) William in a note to Dr. Kalisch, January 12, 1843. The song was set to music by Music Director Mueller,

of Breslau, and at once became the fashion. His attitude has thus been characterized: "Imbued with the love of liberty, and witnessing the oppression of his fellowmen under the forms of government and law, his generous nature decried these things; he wrote poems breathing the true spirit of liberty; contributed articles to newspapers which were condemned as seditious by tyrannical censors; and thus, when in 1848 the revolutionary fever had reached a crisis, he became one of the many obnoxious citizens who were inimical to the welfare of Prussia because they were stumbling blocks to the progress of tyranny and oppression. He was compelled to leave Germany. He made his way to London, England, and after a sojourn there of several months he left for New York City."

Dr. Kalisch delivered in Krotoschin, in 1843, the "first German sermon ever preached in his native town." He arrived in New York on August 28, 1849, and the following July was called as minister of the Congregation Tifreth Israel, of Cleveland, Ohio. Here he began the distinctive work which was afterward to characterize his labors as a rabbi and carry his name to every section of the country. Finding his charge at Cleveland strictly orthodox (hermetically attached to all the useless and meaningless Jewish religious rites and ceremonies of bygone ages), Dr. Kalisch "unhesitatingly and boldly planted the banner of reformed Judaism" among them, and by means of his sound reasoning disarmed opposition, and presently saw the congregation "thoroughly infected" with his own spirit of reform. His work in Cleveland has been well characterized as a "sudden revolution in the affairs of the Jewish Church." It inaugurated a movement which spread in every direction. The immediate effect is best described in the words of the memoir previously cited: "The preacher's course, while it received the sanction of his congregation, drew him into heated newspaper controversies with the orthodox Jewish ministers in various cities. They were, however, silenced by his trenchant and facile pen."

The result of his vigorous onslaught on the worthless ceremonies, customs and rites practiced by orthodox Jews was the assembling of the first conference of rabbis at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1855. The object of this conference was to better the spiritual condition of the Jews in America; to strip the Jewish divine services from heathenish and idolatrous customs; to weed out senseless and useless prayers; and to establish a uniform divine service throughout the land. Dr. Kalisch's removals from one city to another were largely induced by his zeal to spread and perfect the movement begun at Cleveland. Moreover, he devoted several years between pastorates to lecturing and preaching in all the large cities in the Union, carrying on the same propaganda. Yet in no instance did he fail to devote himself with equal zeal to the material condition of his congregation. In Cleveland, through his exertions, a new synagogue and school were erected. In Milwaukee he accomplished a similar achievement after having reunited a congregation which had divided into two factions, worshipping in separate synagogues. Through his efforts was also organized in Milwaukee the "Die Treue Schwester," a benevolent society among the Jewish ladies.

As a profound scholar, philologist, and prolific author, Dr. Kalisch must always remain best known to the learned world. He wrote numerous essays on religious and secular subjects, maintained and carried on extensive religious controversies in the Jewish press, both aggressive and defensive, with the orthodox and ultra-reform elements in Judaism, and wrote poems which appeared at frequent intervals in German newspapers and periodicals. His lecture on the "Source of All Civilization" attracted wide attention, and

was reviewed by James Parton in the *Atlantic Monthly* (August, 1867); another on "Ancient and Modern Judaism" was not less notable; while still others of note were on "Divine Providence," "The Origin of Language and the Great Future of the English Tongue," "Jewish Ethics," and the "Life and Works of Moses Maimonides." He contributed a series of articles on the Talmud, "The Wine of the Bible," "All Christians Astray on Baptism," and kindred topics to the *Christian Union*, of which Henry Ward Beecher was then editor; and in various periodicals in this country published such essays as the "Origin of the Doctrine of Demons and Evil Spirits Taught by Judaism and Christianity Illustrated," "Opinions on the Value of the Talmud by the Most Learned Christian Theologians," "On the Sphere of Our Activity as Israelites," "The Old Biblical Doctrine of the Idea of God," "On the Science of Education," together with critical biographies of Moses Maimonides and Haftaly Hartewid Wesely. His "Wegweiser fuer Rationelle Forschungen in den Biblischen Schriften," published in 1853, received the flattering notice of the German, English and French press. In this profound work he contends upon the basis of a critical examination of the New Testament Scriptures that all that is distinctive in Christianity is derived from Judaic doctrines and customs. In 1855, at the solicitation of Professor Gibbs, of Yale College, Dr. Kalisch deciphered the Phoenician inscription found at Sidon, Asia. His rendering was read before the London Syro-Egyptian Society and published in the transactions of that society as preferable to the translations submitted about the same time by the Duc le Luynes, of Paris; E. C. Dietrich, of Marburg, Germany, and W. M. W. Turner. Dr. Kalisch published a splendid English translation of Lessing's "Nathan de Weise," and rendered the same service for the "Sepher Yezirah," the first philosophical book ever written in the Hebrew language. In connection with this last he also issued a "Sketch of the Talmud," in which he summarizes the results of fifty years of study.

Besides his rare learning and fecundity as a prose writer, he was a poet of unusual powers. He possessed the extraordinary ability of cultivating the muses in three languages, German, Hebrew and English. In 1865 his German poems to that date were collected in a volume entitled "Sounds of the Orient" ("Toene des Morgen-Landes"). Such gems in this volume as "Die Mystische Harfe," "Der Teufelstein," and "Gesicht der Seele," are unsurpassed of their kind. Of his Hebrew hymns many are to be found in the Reformed Hebrew Prayer Book. Another poem in Hebrew, read before the Cleveland Conference already referred to, has been pronounced a masterpiece. "After his death," we learn, "among his manuscripts was found a considerable collection of original Hebrew poems, tales and fables, and translations from German and English poets into Hebrew, which have never found their way into print." Among his other published writings may be mentioned his contributions to Talmudic Lexicography in the *London Jewish Chronicle* and *Hebrew Observer* (March 22, 1867), and in the *Judische Literatur Blatt* (Magdeburgh, Germany); English sermons which appeared in the *Jewish Messenger* on "Timely Words," in 1870, and on "Excellence of Judaism," in 1871; a series of "Exegetical Lectures on the Bible" (The Occident, Philadelphia, 1851 and 1852); a series of "Contributions on Philosophical Literature" (American Israelite, 1854 and 1855); "Prefatory Remarks to the Book of Esther" (1857); "The Book of Antiochus" (translated from the Hebrew, 1859); "A Disquisition Concerning the Time of Composing the Accents of the Hebrew" (1863); "Hebrew Literature and Proselytism According to the Biblical Talmudical Laws" (1866); "Discourse

on the Preference of the Mosaic Laws," as delivered by Rabbi Moses ben Nacham in 1263, before King Jacob, at Saragossa (translated 1866); "Contributions to the Jewish Liturgy" (1870); "Historical Researches—Who Was Tryphon, Mentioned by Justin the Martyr," etc., (1880); "Disquisition on Some Liturgical Subjects," (1880); "The Value of the Hebrew Language" (1880); "Real Treasures of Earth" (1880).

Dr. Kalisch left five sons, of whom four—Leonard, Samuel (q. v.), Abner and Burnham—became lawyers, and one, Albert, became a journalist; and a daughter, Mrs. Simon Wiener.

WILLIAM PARMENTER MARTIN

William Parmenter Martin, one of the ablest members of the New Jersey and New York bars, also prominent in political circles in the State of New Jersey, is a descendant of an old English family, whose first representative in this country was John Martin, who came from Devonshire, England, to the plantation of Dover in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, now New Hampshire, in 1634, removing to Woodbridge township, in New Jersey, in 1668, and there became one of the most prominent men.

William Mulford Martin, grandfather of William Parmenter Martin, was a Presbyterian clergyman. He married Anne Elizabeth Parmenter, daughter of James and Maria Haskell (Thayer) Parmenter, the former of whom was of Cambridge and the latter of the Boston family of that name. Their son James Parmenter Martin, father of William Parmenter Martin, was a prominent factor in the affairs of San Francisco; also represented the Bank of California in Virginia City, Nevada. He married Holdena White Bell, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Bookstaver Bell, and a descendant of Governor Bradford through Captain James Avery, of New London, Connecticut, who commanded the united forces of the colonies in King Philip's wars, and through John Humfrey, deputy governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and first major-general of the colony. Among Mr. Martin's ancestors were five who fought in the Revolutionary War, and one was a naval captain in the War of 1812.

William Parmenter Martin was born in Virginia City, Nevada, October 8, 1871. He attended the public schools of San Francisco, acquiring a practical education, and later was a student in the Columbia University Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1892. He then entered the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, in New York City, in whose employ he remained for a short period of time, and then established a practice of his own in that city, which has proved highly successful. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in the early part of the year 1893, and opened an office for the practice of his profession in Newark, being equally successful in his work in that city. As a lawyer his abilities are pronounced, and the litigation with which he has been identified has been handled with a skill and effectiveness that have won him enviable prestige.

A Progressive Republican in his political principles, he has taken an active part in the work of his party and has acquired recognition as one of the leaders of the organization, wielding an influence that is potential in Republican politics of his county and State. He served as a member of the Common Council of Newark for three terms, 1902-1907 inclusive, and was for the same period chairman of the Committee on Compilation and Revision of the City Charter and of the laws relating to Newark, as well



W. D. Martin.

as a member of the finance and legislation committees. He was chosen as the leader of the Republican minority on the floor of the council during 1907. He initiated a campaign for changes in many of the city ordinances and led the movement against the Special Privileges Corporations and the Boss System in the party to which he belonged. He was the first public official in the city, county or State openly to oppose the Public Service Corporation and he began the fight single-handed and alone. He prevented the looping of the new City Hall by the trolley system, an accomplishment which has ever since been recognized as of the greatest advantage to the city and to the general operation of traveling conditions. He also was an active factor in the fight against the five per cent. ordinance agreement, thus saving the city of Newark upwards of thirty thousand dollars a year; favored the City Hall lighting plant and the municipal lighting plant; was active in the preparation and adoption of the theatre ordinance and in the support of measures for the reorganization of the Building Department of the city.

In 1905 he undertook the famous campaign which Everett Colby made to secure the nomination for State Senator. At personal sacrifice of time and money and against the advice of many of his friends, Mr. Martin took upon himself this responsibility, led in the work of building up an independent organization, won the victory in the primary, and in the election was successful in electing the Senator, Sheriff and Assemblyman. In the legislative session of 1906 many progressive bills were introduced by the Senator and Assemblyman of Essex County and many of them were prepared by Mr. Martin, including the primary recount bill, the repeal of the act for the protection of fraudulent promoters, and other important measures.

In the autumn of 1906, after the regular faction of the party had been defeated at the polls, Mr. Martin was offered the chairmanship of the County Committee of Essex County, but declined the honor. Again in the primaries of 1907 and in the subsequent election he won in opposition to the regular party leaders. He was elected a member of the New Jersey Legislature in 1908 and in that body was a leader of the Progressive Republicans. He was talked of first for Speaker of the Assembly, but was finally chosen unanimously for leader of the majority. In that position he was the foremost figure of one of the most interesting and important sessions of the Legislature that New Jersey has known in the present generation, and aided materially in securing the enactment into law of several important reforms.

In 1908 Mr. Martin was tendered the support of a large number of influential friends for the nomination for Congress in the Seventh District, to succeed the Hon. Richard Wayne Parker, but declined to enter the lists, believing that his duty was to go to Trenton and there make a fight for the enactment of a proper public utilities law and other important progressive measures. He therefore became a candidate for nomination to the General Assembly, and after a hard fought battle in a primary, and with the largest vote ever polled at a primary in the county, he won by a plurality of five hundred votes over his nearest competitor and was re-elected.

Mr. Martin is a member of the Bar Association of the city of New York, Lawyers' Club of Essex County, Lincoln Club, Roseville Athletic Association, California Society of New York, University Club of Newark, Essex Country Club, Board of Trade of Newark, Republican Club of New York, Lawyers' Club of New York, and many bodies of the Masonic Order.

Mr. Martin married, June 10, 1896, Margaret Morrison, of Geneva, New York.

CHIEF JUSTICE DAVID AYRES DEPUÉ

The late Chief Justice David Ayres Depue was more than ordinarily distinguished as a judge in a State prolific of able jurists. He possessed the judicial mind in an eminent degree, and his knowledge and understanding of the science of law made him an authority. He was of the seventh generation of his family in this country, being descended from Hugo the Crusader, who served under Godfrey de Bouillon in 1096, and whose father was Raphael Dupuy, who was governor of Languedoc and Dauphiny under Conrad II. The parents of Judge Depue were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Ayres) Depue.

Chief Justice David Ayres Depue was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton township, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1826, and died at his home in Newark, New Jersey, April 3, 1902. He received his preparatory education at the school conducted by Rev. John Vander Veer, in eastern Pennsylvania, then matriculated at Princeton College, New Jersey, and was graduated from this institution in the class of 1846. His father had removed to Belvidere, Warren County, New Jersey, and Judge Depue returned to that town and commenced the study of law in the offices of John Maxwell Sherrerd, who was one of the leading lawyers in Sussex and Warren counties. The example and training he received here were always held in the highest estimation by Judge Depue, and he attributed much of his later success to this thorough grounding. Judge Depue was admitted to the bar as an attorney in July, 1849, and as a counsellor, February, 1856. From 1849 until 1866 he was in constant practice in Belvidere, being called to the bench in the last mentioned year. When Governor Marcus L. Ward was ready to appoint a successor to Judge Haines in 1866 he probably knew very little personally of Judge Depue, but the latter was highly recommended for the office by the judges and lawyers of Sussex and Warren counties, and he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, November 16, 1866, being assigned to the Essex and Union Circuit. At this time he removed his home to Newark, and continued that as his place of residence until his death.

Judge Depue married (first) in 1859, Mary Stuart, (second) in 1862, Delia Ann Van Allen. By the first marriage there was a daughter, Eliza; by the second marriage, Sherrerd, who was also a distinguished lawyer of New Jersey, and the holder of a number of important public offices; Mary, who married Sidney Norris Ogden; Frances.

The appointment of Judge Depue to the office of Chief Justice came as the fitting culmination of thirty-four years of service as associate judge of the Supreme Court, and it was in this latter office that his eminence as a judge became fully recognized. His appointment as Chief Justice took place May 2, 1900, and he remained in the active discharge of these duties until the close of his thirty-fifth year on the bench. He and his associates, Beasley and Van Syckel, were all men of great strength and learning in the law, and of the three Judge Depue's influence was most strongly felt. He was fair and just, and determined that justice should be done without fear or favor, being especially careful of the rights of the public and the common people. No better or truer opinion of the character and qualities of Judge Depue can be given than that voiced by his legal admirers. When the death of Chief Justice Depue was announced, Attorney-General Robert H. McCarter said: "I do not believe that New Jersey—aye, this broad land of ours—has yet produced a lawyer or judge with greater knowledge of case law or a more remarkable aptitude or facility for making use of this knowledge than had Judge Depue." Mr. Justice Van Syckel said, in part:



David A. DeFene

"He soon impressed the public and the bar with a sense of his fitness and capacity by his strict, but just and impartial, administration of the law. He won the confidence and respect, to which he was deservedly entitled, by his purity of life, his sincerity and integrity of character, his exalted views of duty and his marked ability as a judge. He did not display the meteoric brilliancy of intellect which dazzles, and delights, and captivates, while it exhausts itself in the beauty which it creates. The distinction which he achieved was the product of patient investigation, untiring research, and unremitting labor, applied by a vigorous intellect, to every subject submitted to his consideration. His profound knowledge of the law, his close analysis, and his power of discrimination are displayed in his opinions, which abound in our law and equity reports from the time of his elevation to the bench in 1866 until his retirement as Chief Justice in 1901.

"Logical, accurate and forcible in his reasoning, with an innate love of justice, he was seldom at fault in his conclusions. He fortified his opinions by elaborate discussion and a wealth of authority, with which thorough investigation and exhaustive research always supplied him. With every department of the law to which his duty directed his attention, he made himself familiar. In controversies involving the title to real estate, the construction of wills, common law procedure and commercial paper, he was an authority.

"His opinions are rich in learning, and an invaluable contribution to the discussion of the subjects to which they pertain. Without detracting from the merit of those who preceded him, it is not undue praise to say that, in familiarity with adjudged cases and in a comprehensive knowledge of the law, he was not excelled by anyone who has occupied a seat upon the bench of our State. Inspired by a love of learning, he was a wide and diligent reader, not only in the range of the law, but also of history and the choice literature of the times. His retentive memory treasured and stored up all that was of value. Unostentatious and modest in his deportment, of rare simplicity in his taste and habits, he scorned vulgar display and despised shallow pretension. The desire which dominated his life was to faithfully discharge every duty which devolved upon him to the best of his ability. His courteous demeanor, the respect and consideration he gave to the views of others, and his readiness to yield to the better reason, which he was quick to perceive, endeared him to his associates on the bench, and impressed them with confidence in his singleness of purpose to find the true solution of every legal problem. He had the self-confidence which is born of eminent ability, and a thorough knowledge of his subject, but he was self-reliant without being self-conscious. His true manhood and his singular devotion to duty rendered his life at once a benefaction to his State and an example to be emulated. A genial, warm-hearted, constant friend, with a sincere greeting for all with whom he came in contact, it was a merited recognition of the esteem in which he was held that, upon his retirement as Chief Justice, the bar of the entire State assembled at the capitol to do him honor."

A portrait of Chief Justice Depue, which had been painted for the bar for presentation to the State, now hangs in the Supreme Court room.

FRANKLIN MURPHY

Ex-Governor Franklin Murphy—patriot, soldier, statesman, scholar, and business man of exceptional ability—has a more than ordinarily interesting history. The city of Newark, in which the greater part of his life has been spent, may well feel proud of a citizen of his caliber.

Robert Murphy, the immigrant ancestor of ex-Governor Murphy, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country from England about 1756. He settled in Connecticut, and was there engaged in teaching. He married Ann, a daughter of Joshua Knapp, of Greenwich. Robert, son of Robert and Ann (Knapp) Murphy, was born in Connecticut in 1759. At the outbreak of the Revolution he enlisted in the Bergen County, New Jersey, troops, and served under General Nathaniel Greene in the battle of Long Island and other conflicts. He married Hannah Doane. William, son of Robert and Hannah (Doane) Murphy, was born April 23, 1795. He married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe (Crane) Lyon, of Elizabethtown, and a descendant of Henry Lyon, a soldier under Cromwell, who was the first of the family to come here.

William Hayes, son of William and Sarah (Lyon) Murphy, was born in Newark, New Jersey, April 15, 1821, and died October 7, 1905. He attended the public schools of Newark, the Preparatory School at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and was then graduated from the Collegiate Preparatory School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The next seventeen years were then spent in business in Jersey City, and the remainder of his life in Newark. He represented the Third Ward of Newark two consecutive terms as an alderman, and was twice a member of the House of Assembly, for Essex County. For more than sixty years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a delegate to the General Conference, and in 1901 was delegate to the Ecumenical Council of all the branches which met in London, England, from the Methodist Episcopal Church North of the United States. He was a member, and for a number of years one of the managers, of the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Murphy married (first) Abigail Elizabeth Hagar, (second) Sarah Richardson Morgan, of Poughkeepsie, and had children, five by the first marriage: William Augustus; Franklin, of further mention; Howard; Theodore; Robert; Henry Morgan, deceased; Florence.

Franklin, son of William Hayes and Abigail Elizabeth (Hagar) Murphy, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, January 3, 1846, and removed to Newark with his parents when he was ten years of age. He was a student at the Newark Academy at the outbreak of the Civil War, and left this institution in July, 1862, in order to give his service to his country. He enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, was in active service until the close of the war, being with the Army of the Potomac a part of this time, and serving the remainder under General Sherman. He had been promoted for gallant and meritorious service, and was mustered out as first lieutenant.

The executive ability of Mr. Murphy has been displayed in business matters by founding the firm of Murphy & Company, varnish manufacturers, in Newark, in 1865, this being incorporated as the Murphy Varnish Company in 1891, of which Mr. Murphy has been president without interruption. His public career has been of undimmed credit to him and of decided satisfaction to his fellow citizens. From 1883 to 1886 he was a member of the Common Council of Newark, and was at one time president of the council. He was elected to the House of Assembly in 1885; while in office as park commissioner he laid out and completed the parks of Essex County; from March 24, 1886, to 1889, he was a trustee for the Reform School for Boys. President McKinley appointed him one of the commissioners to the Paris Universal Exposition in 1900. He has held official position in numerous financial institutions, social and civic bodies, etc. From the time he cast

his first vote Mr. Murphy has been a staunch supporter of Republican principles. He was chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1892, and the campaigns under his management were uniformly successful. Since 1900 he has been a member of the Republican National Committee. In November, 1901, he was elected Governor of New Jersey, and when he entered upon the duties of his office at the commencement of 1902, it was the first time that a business man had held this office in New Jersey. His practical business ideas, however, benefited the entire State in an unusual degree, and the people soon came to a realization and appreciation of this fact. During the three years of his term as Governor, Mr. Murphy also made changes in financial laws which were very beneficial, and he insisted that the State departments should submit their books for inspection to a State auditor, in this way saving a considerable sum to the State. The conservation of the Passaic River was another of his institutions, and he established an efficient system of factory inspection, a tenement house commission and an open primary system, all of unending benefit.

Ex-Governor Murphy married, June 24, 1868, Janet, born December 30, 1842, died February 10, 1904, a daughter of Israel Day and Catherine Cox Gale (Hoghlant) Colwell. Children now living: (1) Franklin, vice-president of the Murphy Varnish Company, married Harriet Alexander Long, of Chicago; (2) Helen, married William Burnet, son of Thomas Talmage and Estelle (Condit) Kinney. Ex-Governor Murphy is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and one of the managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; of Newark and New York clubs of importance; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Sons of the American Revolution, of which he was president-general in 1899; Society of the Colonial Wars; and Society of the Cincinnati. He is an eloquent and forcible speaker, and is frequently called upon to make public addresses. Both Lafayette College and Princeton University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1902.

JUDGE FREDERIC ADAMS

The name of Judge Frederic Adams, of Newark, Essex County, New Jersey, is known as that of a jurist of marked distinction and ability. Although he is a man of most pronounced views in political matters, and an independent thinker along many lines, he never allows his judgment to become biased nor his actions as a judge to be influenced. His profound and wide attainments, the clarity and keenness of his mind, combined with a character of the most uncompromising integrity, have won him the undeviating respect and confidence of the bar and of the citizens over whom he has presided as judge. His father, Rev. Frederic Augustus Adams, a graduate of Dartmouth College, a clergyman and teacher, married Mary J., a daughter of Colonel David McGregor Means, of Amherst.

Judge Frederic Adams was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, October 9, 1840; was graduated from the Phillips Academy, Andover, in the class of 1858, and from Yale College in the class of 1862. The next two years he pursued his legal studies at the Harvard Law School, followed this course in New Jersey and New York, and was admitted to the bar of New York City in 1864. In February, 1868, he was admitted as an attorney to the bar of New Jersey, and in November, 1873, he was admitted as a counsellor in New Jersey. His inclinations and special capabilities were for the more exact branches of his profession, and from an early period in his profes-

sional career his employments were largely in connection with responsible private trusts and in the conduct of important litigation. The main part of his career as a lawyer was passed in Newark, his duties as special and advisory master in chancery occupying the greater part of his time. His public career has been a steady onward progress. He served as clerk of East Orange township, Essex County, New Jersey, and also as counsel for the same. March 23, 1897, he was nominated as judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Griggs, to succeed Judge Barkalow; the appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, March 25, 1897. Governor Murphy nominated him as a Circuit Court judge, January 13, 1903, for a full term of seven years, this being unanimously confirmed by the Senate, January 20. Upon the expiration of his term in January, 1910, he was reappointed for a second term of seven years, by Governor Fort, this also being confirmed by the Senate. His circuit comprises the county of Essex, and in his decisions as a judge, as well as in his legal practice, he has brought to bear the dominant traits of his strong character, executive power, determination and perseverance, which have enabled him to reach his present eminent position. In politics he is a Republican.

Judge Adams married (first) October 27, 1870, in Putnam Ohio, Ella, who died November 14, 1896, a daughter of John S. and Martha (Messer) King; he married (second) July 20, 1904, Ella, a daughter of Morris K. and Julia (Goddard) King, of Norfolk, Virginia. He has five children by his first marriage, and one by his second. Judge Adams has rendered valuable and distinguished service to his country, and has given his State another name to which she may point with justifiable pride.

FRANK JOSEPH BOCK

Frank Joseph Bock, Postmaster of Newark, and one of the pioneer real estate men of that city, being an active factor in the development, upbuilding and substantial progress of that thriving place, the growth of which has been phenomenal, was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 12, 1864, son of August and Louise (Bridto) Bock, the father being a prominent business man of Newark and served as lieutenant in the Eighth New Jersey Regiment during the Civil War.

Frank Joseph Bock obtained a practical education by attendance at the Newark public schools, completing his studies in the high school of that city. His first business experience was gained in the offices of the Peddie Company, in whose employ he remained until 1889, when he engaged in the real estate business, with which he has since been identified, making a specialty of unimproved land holdings, being the pioneer in this line of work in the city of Newark, and his efforts have been rewarded with abundant success. The first large tract was that known as the Clinton Hill section, then outside the city limits, but now a part of Newark. This contained many old farms, these being partitioned off into building lots, streets were cut through the property, sidewalks were laid, and in due course of time the trolley cars were running out to that section of the city, thus giving proper facilities for travel. The next extensive development undertaken by Mr. Bock was what is known as "The Weequahic Tract," the largest real estate operation on record in Newark, and this enterprise also was highly successful. The Weequahic Park, Land & Development Company has performed the necessary work on this property under the very capable and



Christian Fleissner

efficient management of Mr. Bock, who has gained a reputation in this particular field of endeavor, he displaying a wonderful genius in the handling and management of large real estate deals, and he is also honored by his fellow citizens for his sterling integrity and honorable business traits.

In political life Mr. Bock has always been affiliated with the Republican party, serving its interests to the best of his ability. He was a member of the Common Council of Newark from 1898 to 1905; was a member of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners from 1905 to 1908; was treasurer of the Republican County Committee for a term of three years, serving as a member of the same for a number of years; in 1912 was appointed Postmaster at Newark by President Taft, in which capacity he has acquitted himself in a manner that has won for him the fullest approval of the public-at-large. He has made many important changes since assuming office, which are for the common interest of all concerned, and is actively engaged in giving to Newark a postoffice which will be sufficiently large to handle its present business and also to prepare for future growth, the present structure being inadequate for the great demands made upon it, which are steadily increasing.

Mr. Bock is a member of Newark Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons, and has attained a prominent place in that order, being a member of the Newark Shrine. He is also a member of the Republican Indian League, the Republican Club, the Arion Singing Society, the Down Town Club, Union Club, and many others. The family attends the Episcopal church. As a citizen Mr. Bock is public-spirited to a marked degree, the material welfare of his native city being his first consideration in every project in which he engages.

Mr. Bock married Harriet Mildred Johnson, and they are the parents of two children, Frank Joseph, Jr., and Helen.

CHRISTIAN FLEISSNER

It was Gladstone who said that the most interesting narrative in the world, the true epic, was the story of the man who, battling with circumstances, has risen from obscurity and made his way into the company of the men of power. Such is the story of all self-made men, and no one but will admit to the thrill of sympathy in reading of the struggle of such a one, and to a certain vicarious pride in his final success. The heroes of the early ages of human history won their way to esteem by strangling dragons and other obnoxious beasts, but the man who at the present time has made his way up out of the strangling clutches of poverty and of scanty education and has achieved a name and a place of respect among his fellows has accomplished much more than the heroes of mere brawn of the old time.

The biography of Christian Fleissner, an Austrian peasant boy who came to a foreign country and has risen to a position of great honor and responsibility in one of the great cities of the land, contains just such material. It is, moreover, the pride and boast of the free institutions of this country that such a rise of a foreign-born citizen is possible, and the wonderful growth of the Republic is without doubt due to the gates of opportunity having always been wide open to ambition and brains.

Christian Fleissner was born in Austria, May 14, 1865, son of Andrew and Margaret (Dosetsch) Fleissner. His father was a substantial farmer, and the early boyhood of young Christian was spent among the labors and

activities of country life. The store of vitality and rugged strength that is laid up by such a childhood is hardly to be overestimated. His school training was, however, not neglected and he passed through what is the equivalent of our grammar and high schools. The continental custom of teaching every boy a trade was also followed and he learned that of machinist. Equipped with this and with very little besides, unless one excepts a stock of sturdy strength and of wholesome ambitions, he arrived in Philadelphia at the age of eighteen years. Here he succeeded in obtaining a place and in working at his trade for a year. He had been on the lookout for opportunities to improve his chances and one now offered itself to him in New York as foreman in charge of the machinery in the electrotyping plant of F. A. Ringler. In this position he continued for three years or until 1887, when he thought the time was ripe for him to go into business for himself. He first started in Hoboken with a capital of \$2,000, which he had saved in the four years he had been in the country. In the fall of 1889 he moved to Newark, believing he had there a better field for work. The opportunity here presented itself of engaging in the manufacture of embossing plates for the processes of leather embossing, which later developed into the manufacture of fancy leather itself. He has never discontinued his interest in this type of work and still conducts his factory at Nos. 121-123 New Jersey Railroad avenue. At this plant he employs a force of about twenty men. In 1910 a movement was set on foot to form the Broad and Market National Bank, and one of the active organizers of the institution was Mr. Fleissner. Upon its establishment he was elected in May, 1911, the president, which position he has since held. In politics Mr. Fleissner is a Republican. He holds membership in several of the fraternal societies, being a member of the Diogenes Blue Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Fleissner is married and has one son, Christian, Jr.

FRANCIS T. COGAN

Among the numerous young men who have come from the Middle West to the city of Newark, New Jersey, and who have decidedly "made good," one of the best known and most progressive is Francis T. Cogan, principal and manager of the Automobile School of New Jersey. Born in Tennessee, June 13, 1884, he is the son of Philip Cogan, a prominent railroad contractor of that State.

Mr. Cogan was educated at St. Basil's Academy, Pennsylvania, and then became a student of Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia. From this institution he was graduated, and a short time later he became interested in automobile construction. Being of an energetic and practical turn of mind, it was no very long time before he became an expert in the construction and operation of these very useful adjuncts to modern life. He came to Newark in 1910, and there received an appointment as manager of the Automobile School of New Jersey, at that time located at No. 393 Halsey street. This institution had been organized by Calvin Smith in 1902, and from a small beginning has grown, under the efficient management of Mr. Smith and his no less efficient manager, Mr. Cogan, to its present proportions. At the present time (1913) it has two hundred and fifty pupils on its roll, its graduates numbering more than three thousand six hundred, and they are to be found in all civilized parts of the world. The

object of the school is not merely to teach its pupils how to operate an automobile, but they are taught the mechanical construction and learn how to repair as well. In consequence of this thorough practical form of instruction they are in demand at once after their graduation, and in addition to this every effort is made by the management to secure permanent and satisfactory employment for the graduates of the school.

Early in 1912 it became apparent that the building occupied by the school had been far outgrown, and that the increased number of pupils could no longer be satisfactorily accommodated. The school was accordingly removed to larger and more commodious quarters at Nos. 282-284 in the same street, where they now occupy three floors. Automobiles of all descriptions may be found there in profusion, and the students are taught to operate these, to take them entirely apart, to re-assemble these parts, and then to make all necessary repairs. In short, the purpose of the school is to teach the mechanical, theoretical and the practical side of automobile construction and operation, and the results achieved have proven that this is done in the most efficient and satisfactory manner. One of the most recent innovations is the establishment of classes for women, who are taught to become skilful and competent drivers of automobiles.

Mr. Cogan married Laura D. White, and has two daughters: Leda and Ruth. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Cogan is progressive in every sense of the word. His fertile mind is ever on the alert in finding ways and means of keeping ahead of the times, and every device which appears to be of the least practicability is given a just and reasonable trial. He has added materially to the prestige of the school with which he is connected, and has performed the functions of his position and borne the responsibilities it entailed with an ability that is exceptional.

ULYSSES BILLINGS BREWSTER

Ulysses Billings Brewster, Jr., was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 25, 1841, son of Ulysses Billings Brewster. His father, a member of the dry goods firm of Lee, Brewster & Company, of New York City, settled in Newark, New Jersey, in 1850. Ulysses B. Brewster, Jr., was educated at Newark Academy, and was variously engaged for several years before becoming identified with the cocoa manufacturing industry. He was actively engaged in political affairs in his younger years, serving as private secretary to Mayor Henry J. Yates during the latter's term as Mayor of Newark, 1876 to 1880, and in November, 1881, was elected a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly, serving in the One Hundred and Sixth Legislature. He was elected by a vote of 1,852 over his Democratic opponent, who polled 1,601 votes. In 1875 he began the manufacture of chocolate and cocoa, was a member of the firm of Wallbridge & Brewster, later incorporating the business as the Brewster Cocoa Manufacturing Company, of which he is president and principal owner. The business has grown to large proportions, the plant, located in Jersey City, being one of large dimensions and fitted with the best modern equipment. Mr. Brewster has devoted many of his best years to the upbuilding of his business, and from a secure position in the commercial world he now reviews his life work and is not ashamed. He has made the name Brewster a household word and has provided for its continuance not only in his own business but has two sons who as Brewster Sons' Company are engaged in a similar business in Newark.

Mr. Brewster has ever retained his interest in political affairs, and is yet influential and active. In 1912 he was an elector on the Taft and Sherman ticket, and is chairman of the board of governors of the Republican Indian League of Newark. He belongs to the Newark Board of Trade, and is elder of the Third Presbyterian Church, serving as president of the Board of Trustees of that congregation.

WILLIAM SCHEERER

The history of a state as well as that of a nation is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society, whether in the broad sphere of public labors or the more circumscribed, but not less worthy and valuable of individual activity through which the general good is ever promoted. The subject of this sketch, whose prominent position in financial and business affairs demand for him distinctive recognition in the history of New Jersey, has for many years been a prominent factor in the development of the industries of the city of Newark.

William Scheerer was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 24, 1856, and received his education in the public and high schools of his native city. After leaving school, he obtained business employment in Newark, and at once displayed those sterling qualities which have enabled him to advance to the high position he now occupies in the business community. He is president of the Union National Bank; a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, and vice-president of the Newark Consolidated Gas Company; and one of the sinking fund commissioners of Essex County. He is a member of the Essex Club and Essex County Country Club.

Mr. Scheerer has advanced to the various positions which he occupies solely through his own ability. He has always displayed business talents of a high order, and is considered one of the ablest financiers of the State. He enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him, and is honored for his great integrity and scrupulous fidelity in the performance of duty. He married Louise Durand, of Lake Forest, Illinois, and has four children, viz.: Lois Durand, Paul Renner, William, Jr., and Joseph B.

ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

Bigelow, p. 350, 49th line, "and a director in the Franklin Mineral Company of Newark" should be eliminated.

Osborne, p. 360, 25th line, before the name David Graves, Rev. should appear.

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Adams, Judge Frederick.....	411	Bond, Edgar E.....	114
Agens, Frederick G.....	290	Botelli, Romolo	307
Agens, Sylvester H. M.....	46	Bowers, Philip J.....	263
Ammerman, W. H., Jr.....	87	Bowers, Thomas F.....	180
Anderson, John F.....	83	Brewster, Ulysses B.....	415
Archibald, Alexander	330	Brower, Wilber F.....	53
Aronson, Louis V.....	246	Buerman, William.....	95
Aschenbach, Walter J.....	306	Bull, Archibald F.....	145
Bacheller, Joseph H.....	14	Burnett, Curtis R.....	88
Balcom, Arthur G.....	258	Burnett, D. Frederick.....	242
Baldwin, Albert H.....	42	Burroughs, Charles F.....	237
Baldwin, Herbert B.....	97	Cahill, John F.....	298
Baldwin, Samuel W.....	39	Camfield, William H.....	236
Ball, Robert J.....	87	Campbell, Edward S.....	30
Ballantine, John H.....	314	Carr, Elmer S.....	116
Ballantine & Sons.....	317	Cervone, James.....	270
Bamberger, Morris.....	329	Chapin, Benjamin E.....	345
Barlow, Arthur E.....	266	Clark, Samuel.....	227
Barlow Foundry Co.....	266	Cobb, William R.....	23
Barnet, William H.....	393	Cogan, Francis T.....	414
Barnett, James G.....	386	Cohen, Simon.....	217
Barrett, Hugh C.....	321	Coleman, Herbert H.....	242
Bartlett, William O.....	105	Colton, Charles A.....	11
Bataille, Emile C.....	40	Congleton, Jerome T.....	273
Banderman, Michael T., Jr.....	135	Conlon, Owen F.....	341
Beach, Henry C.....	136	Cooke, Louis E.....	177
Beck, Eugene J.....	269	Coreoran, Rev. M. P.....	164
Becker, Andrew.....	272	Corish, Patrick H.....	225
Beidelman, William H.....	170	Corson, David B.....	41
Beldon, Samuel W.....	208	Corwin, Theodore W.....	312
Belfatto, Gaetano M.....	224	Cosgrove, Charles J.....	190
Belott, Joseph A.....	292	Cosgrove, John F.....	189
Bennett, John H.....	49	Cox, Martin L.....	154
Bergamo, Fiorentino.....	331	Crane, Joseph S.....	202
Bergen, Edgar E.....	50	Crissey, Frank F.....	197
Bessman, Samuel P.....	217	Dalrymple, Alfred N.....	286
Beyer, Herman E. L.....	51	David, Ferdinand S. A.....	182
Bianchi, Angelo R.....	210	Davies, Isaac N., Jr.....	124
Biertumpfel, Albert H.....	357	Davis, George W.....	54
*Bigelow, Frederic.....	350	Depue, David A.....	408
Bigelow, Samuel F.....	285	Devine, Arthur.....	80
Blackmore, James E.....	230	Devine, Arthur, Jr.....	82
Blanchard, Milton E.....	395, 397	Dias, Joseph L.....	373
Bleck, William D.....	198	Disbrow, William S.....	389
Bock, Frank J.....	412	Dodd, Amzi.....	333
Boettner, Frank A.....	183	Dodd, Charles S.....	48
Bolles, Franklin S.....	187	Dolan, Patrick J.....	351

INDEX—Continued.

	PAGE		PAGE
Doolittle, Henry N.....	66	Hannahs, Frederick W.....	98
Doremus, Henry M.....	15	Hannay, George B. F.....	343
Dongan, James E.....	131	Hannoch, Louis.....	74
Drake, Mahlon S.....	195	Hanson, Frank H.....	62
Dryden, Forrest F.....	366	Hardin, John R.....	199
Dryden, John F.....	364	Harding, Albert J.....	212
Ducey, Robert E.....	155	Hart, Hugh M.....	262
Eberhardt, Ulrich.....	120	Hausssling, Jacob.....	157
Edwards, Evan D.....	250	Haynes, Edgar J.....	28
Egner, Henry W.....	27	Hedden, Charles R.....	374
Eichhorn, C. J.....	71	Hedden, Clarence M.....	168
Eisele, John C.....	317	Hedden, Harry C.....	261
Ely, John H.....	245	Hedden, Louis O.....	240
Erb, John.....	192	Heilmann, Charles W.....	163
Esposito, Antonio S.....	271	Heineken, William L.....	178
Fairchild, Dr. Richard V. W.....	386	Heller, Arnaud G.....	186
Fairchild, Ruth E.....	384	Heller, Elias G.....	193
Fairchild, Dr. Stephen.....	385	Heller, Frank B.....	93
Faulhaber, Louis O.....	158	Heller, Paul E.....	193
Fautz, G. W.....	302	Helm, John E.....	402
Feist, Abraham.....	305	Helmstetter, Right Rev. Abbot..	377
Feist, Louis.....	186	Herber, Benjamin.....	149
Fettinger, Theodore S.....	39	Herold, Herman C. H.....	21
Fiedler, William H. F.....	233	Hetzler, Charles E.....	203
Fink, August C.....	196	Hill, Charles F.....	294
Fish, Henry C.....	99	Hine, Edwin W.....	18
FitzGerald, Charles L.....	371	Hoadley, Philemon L.....	352
Fitz Randolph, Corliss.....	322	Hodson, Thomas S., Jr.....	89
Fleissner, Christian.....	413	Hoerner, George P.....	134
Foley, Frank A.....	342	Hoffmann, William F.....	346
Folsom, Joseph F.....	265	Holmes, George J.....	103
Fort, John F.....	7	Hood, Philip G.....	79
Fraentzel, Frederick C.....	111	Hopper, Roland I.....	244
Franks, Joseph K.....	383	Howell, James E.....	50
Frelinghuysen, Frederick.....	6	Howell, William A.....	82
Frelinghuysen, Frederick T.....	3	Huberman, John.....	293
Frelinghuysen, Theodore.....	4	Hunt, William T.....	72
Friend, Harry M.....	287	Illingworth, John.....	55
Gaiser, Samuel.....	94	Jacobs, Walter C.....	375
Gehin, Gustave W.....	215	Jaehnig, Paul H.....	175
Geoffroy, Ernest A.....	164	Jagle, George W.....	353
Giese, Carl A.....	141	Jarvis, Benjamin E.....	133
Gifford, John A.....	19	Jay, Leopold.....	174
Glennie, Alexander J.....	326	Jedel, Meyer.....	295
Glueckfield, I. Benjamin.....	391	Jenkinson, Richard C.....	235
Goerke, Hugo.....	166	Jones, Phineas.....	142
Goertz, August.....	301	Jones, William A., Jr.....	73
Goslan, Justus.....	147	Kalisch, Isador.....	403
Grad, Frank.....	116	Kalisch, Samuel.....	339
Granbery, J. A.....	301	Kamm, Louis.....	299
Gray, Edward W.....	101	Keasbey, Anthony Q.....	218
Green, Francis S.....	151	Keasbey, Edward Q.....	221
Greene, Walter J.....	68	Keer, Ernest F.....	276
Greenfield, William.....	26	Kempf, Edward G.....	137
Gurtner, Dr. T. E.....	179	Kennedy, James W.....	103
Haas, William F.....	140	Kennedy, Thomas F.....	325
Hahn, Henry.....	15	King, David.....	274
Hallock, James C.....	118	Kinkad, Eugene F.....	110
Halsey, Edmund R.....	351	Kinney, Thomas B.....	362
Hamburg, August V.....	144	Kinney, William B.....	360
Hanlon, John F.....	337	Kinney, William B. (2d).....	364

INDEX—Continued.

	PAGE		PAGE
Kirch, Edwin A.....	216	Morse, Myron W.....	277
Kirkpatrick, Andrew, Chief Jus- tice	378	Mullin, Peter M.....	145
Kirkpatrick, Judge Andrew.....	380	Murphy, Franklin.....	409
Kirkpatrick, J. Bayard.....	382	Murray, Frank J.....	119
Klein, Albert F.....	297	Newman, Jacob L.....	94
Knight, George W.....	44	Northrup, Simon P.....	26
Knopf, Charles	307	Odell, William P.....	124
Kraemer, Charles F.....	252	Oelkers, John B.....	106
Krick, Alfred H.....	224	O'Neill, Charles L.....	296
Kurz, Christian.....	303	O'Rourke, William P.....	153
Kussy, Meyer.....	285	Osborne, Harry V.....	399
Lebkuecher, Julius A.....	165	*Osborne, Robert A.....	358
Lee, Thomas J., Jr.....	275	Papscoe, Joseph F.....	282
Lehlbach, Frederick R.....	394	Parker, Cortlandt, Jr.....	222
Lent, Charles W.....	32	Parker, Cortlandt, Sr.....	223
Lindabury, Richard V.....	400	Parker, Richard W.....	339
Lippman, Louis.....	276	Parsonnet, Victor.....	171
Lissner, Leo N.....	313	Pearse, Frederic M. P.....	283
Littlefield, Charles W.....	125	Pell, John F.....	388
Lozier, William S.....	338	Perkins, Merritt G.....	108
Ludlow, Matthias.....	181	Peters, Edward H.....	348
Lum, Charles M.....	141	Pette, Tony.....	281
Lushear, John W.....	33	Pinkham, George R.....	122
Lyons, William W.....	115	Pitkin, Edgar S.....	260
McCabe, Thomas S.....	304	Plaut, Louis.....	185
McCarter, Thomas N.....	58	Polaner, George.....	293
McCarter, Thomas N., Jr.....	61	Prieth, Benedict.....	167
McCarter, Uzal H.....	25	Rankin, Edward S.....	61
McDonough, Edward W.....	156	Raymond, Thomas L.....	319
McGuire, Philip A.....	123	Reeve, George F.....	86
Mellroy, Samuel H.....	153	Reichelt, Bruno.....	281
McIntyre, David A.....	236	Reid, John L.....	349
McKeever, Rev. James J.....	188	Reilly, James M.....	368
MacCall, Charles A.....	295	Rielly, James E.....	392
Magnani, Alfredo.....	291	Rielly, Patrick.....	391
Martin, Rev. Thomas J.....	152	Rhodes, Edward E.....	211
Martin, William P.....	406	Richardson, Willis S.....	128
Matthews, John A.....	84	Roe, Isaac F.....	289
Mattia, Richard F.....	320	Rogers, James P.....	283
Matullo, Pasquale.....	297	Ross, James.....	330
Maulbetsch & Whittemore.....	254	Runyon, Orrin E.....	44
Mead, Robert D.....	21	Rutter, Philip H.....	259
Meeker, Charles A.....	76	Sanzenbacher, George.....	343
Mennen, Gerhard H.....	255	Satchwell, Herbert H.....	85
Mennen, William G.....	258	Sayre, Henry N.....	344
Mercy, Joseph.....	292	Schaaf, Rudolph G.....	184
Merritt, David H.....	117	Schapira, Isador.....	332
Meyer, Samuel.....	300	Scheerer, George O.....	207
Miller, Aaron W.....	65	Scheerer, William.....	416
Miller, Oscar C.....	194	Schickhaus, Edward.....	204
Miner, Benjamin C.....	69	Schlesinger, Louis.....	37
Minion, Edward A.....	387	Schneider, Herman C.....	389
Mockridge, Oscar A.....	325	Schurr, Albert.....	173
Mockridge, Oscar B.....	324	Scudder, Henry D., Jr.....	46
Moeller, Ferd. R.....	354	Scudder, Wallace M.....	249
Monaghan, Bartholomew F.....	277	Selby, William E.....	86
Monahan, John F.....	309	Sellick, Robert.....	200
Moore, Harvey G.....	348	Seymour, David C.....	205
Morelock, Oliver J.....	327	Shaffer, Charles G.....	327
Morrison, John.....	279	Sherrerd, Morris R.....	9
		Shields, Francis L.....	23

INDEX—Continued.

	PAGE		PAGE
Shipman, Charles M.....	259	Trimpi, William W.....	239
Shoemaker, Marshall N.....	73	Tucker, George V.....	109
Shoenthal, Isaac.....	114	Tunison, Richard G.....	201
Simonds, George H.....	148	Turton, William E.....	288
Simpson, John T.....	268	Tutela, Prof. Luigi.....	284
Sippel, August A.....	160	Ulrich, Peter.....	209
Smith, Jay B. R.....	345	Urquhart, Frank J.....	236
Smith, John E., Jr.....	214	Van Blarcom, Andrew.....	97
Smith, Raymond E.....	176	Vanderpool, Wynant D.....	33
Snyder, Andrew C.....	83	Van Deusen, Walter M.....	283
Sommer, Frank H.....	57	Van Ness, Nicholas.....	300
Spanjer, William H.....	243	Venino, Albert.....	190
Spidel, Hugo S.....	341	Von Katzler, William.....	232
Stanaback, Ernest C.....	271	Waldron, Edward M.....	241
Steines, Anton.....	226	Waldron, Samuel P.....	370
Sterling, Frank A.....	126	Walsh, Rev. Thomas A.....	63
Stevens, Jonathan H. P.....	398	Ward, Henry C.....	80
Stickel, Fred G., Jr.....	181	Ward, Marcus L.....	90
Stoutenburgh, Robert B.....	127	Ward, Robertson S.....	308
Stratemeyer, Edward.....	172	Weiss, Louis.....	375
Stratton, Matthias.....	238	Welsh, Maurice H.....	130
Strombach, Julius.....	159	Welshman, George O.....	376
Taafe, James.....	150	Weston, Edward.....	36
Tack, Jean R.....	173	White, Rev. Elliott.....	310
Taylor, Charles P.....	138	Whitehead, Benjamin S.....	54
Taylor, Herbert W.....	70	Whitenack, M. Royal.....	102
Taylor, John N.....	129	Willis, William S.....	338
Taylor, Percy B.....	229	Winner, William W.....	161
Terhune, Robert S.....	147	Wintsch, Carl H.....	34
Thorne, G. Wisner.....	84	Wolters, Christian R.....	311
Tichenor, Francis M.....	385	Wolters, Christian R., Jr.....	311
Tichenor, James H.....	384	Woodland, Theodore M.....	374
Titsworth, Charles G.....	136	Yocum, John H.....	206
Trautschold, Gordon M.....	356	Zahn, Miss Clara.....	213

1900	...	...
1901	...	...
1902	...	...
1903	...	...
1904	...	...
1905	...	...
1906	...	...
1907	...	...
1908	...	...
1909	...	...
1910	...	...
1911	...	...
1912	...	...
1913	...	...
1914	...	...
1915	...	...
1916	...	...
1917	...	...
1918	...	...
1919	...	...
1920	...	...
1921	...	...
1922	...	...
1923	...	...
1924	...	...
1925	...	...
1926	...	...
1927	...	...
1928	...	...
1929	...	...
1930	...	...
1931	...	...
1932	...	...
1933	...	...
1934	...	...
1935	...	...
1936	...	...
1937	...	...
1938	...	...
1939	...	...
1940	...	...
1941	...	...
1942	...	...
1943	...	...
1944	...	...
1945	...	...
1946	...	...
1947	...	...
1948	...	...
1949	...	...
1950	...	...
1951	...	...
1952	...	...
1953	...	...
1954	...	...
1955	...	...
1956	...	...
1957	...	...
1958	...	...
1959	...	...
1960	...	...
1961	...	...
1962	...	...
1963	...	...
1964	...	...
1965	...	...
1966	...	...
1967	...	...
1968	...	...
1969	...	...
1970	...	...
1971	...	...
1972	...	...
1973	...	...
1974	...	...
1975	...	...
1976	...	...
1977	...	...
1978	...	...
1979	...	...
1980	...	...
1981	...	...
1982	...	...
1983	...	...
1984	...	...
1985	...	...
1986	...	...
1987	...	...
1988	...	...
1989	...	...
1990	...	...
1991	...	...
1992	...	...
1993	...	...
1994	...	...
1995	...	...
1996	...	...
1997	...	...
1998	...	...
1999	...	...
2000	...	...

GC
974.902
2514
v. 3

